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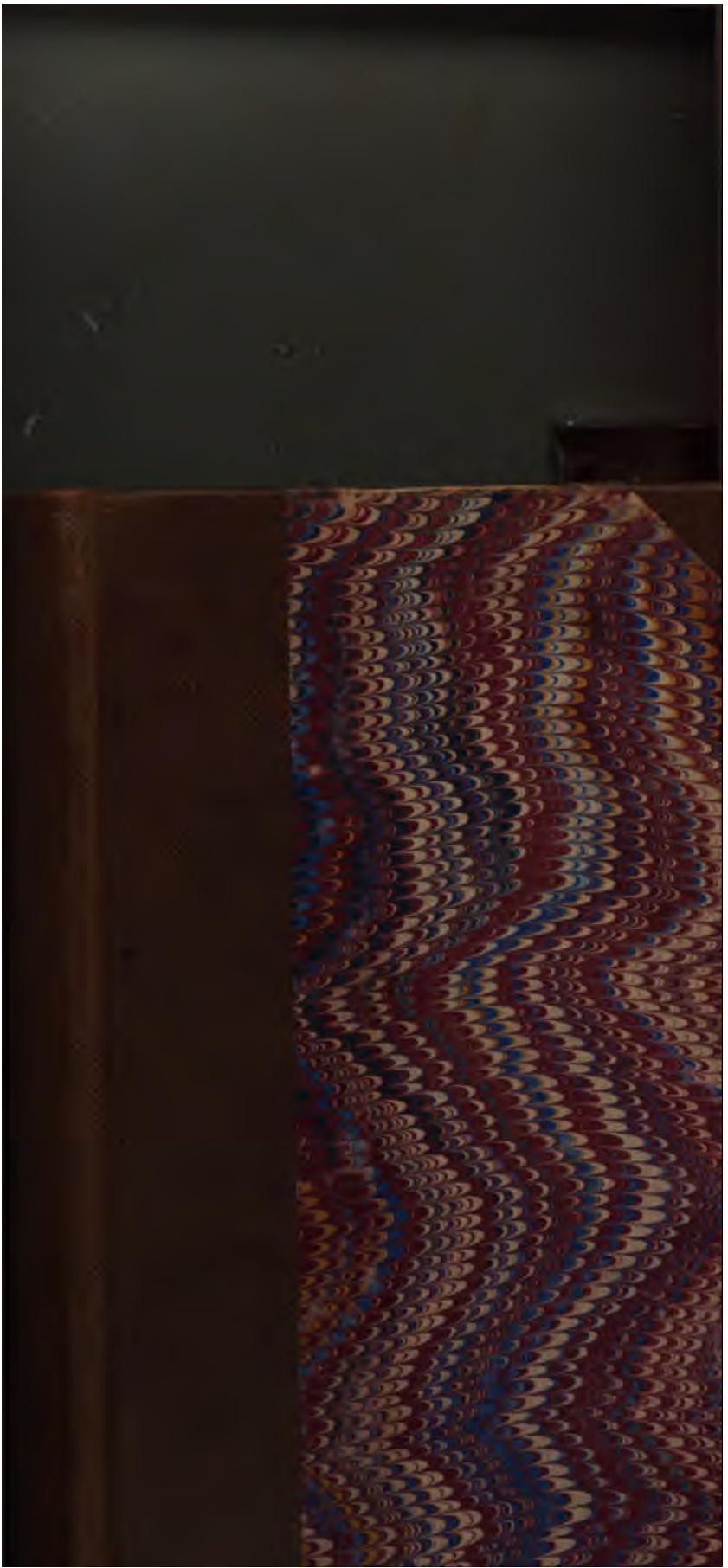
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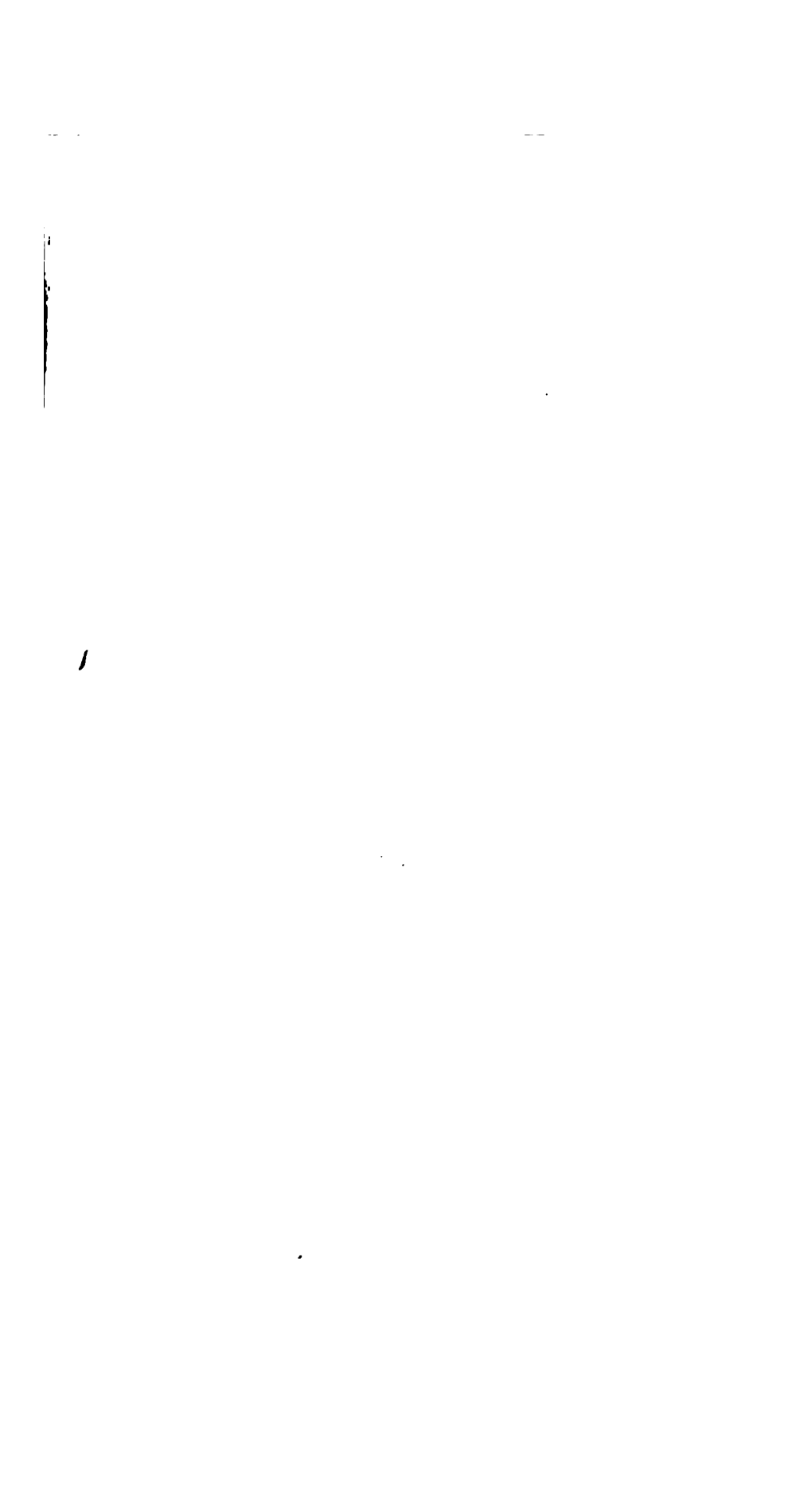


*This book belonged to the
late Hugh Edward Egerton,
Beit Professor of Colonial
History in the University of
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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
OF THE YEAR
1820.



LONDON:

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1822.



P R E F A C E.

IN giving to the world a volume of DONALD'S ANNUAL REGISTER, which has to set out with recording the commencement of a new reign, we naturally look back on the great political changes of the long series of years over which we have already passed. We began our career at a very interesting epoch. The popular administration of the elder Pitt; the exploits of Frederick the Great; the expulsion of the French from America; the acquisition of a vast empire in India—afforded us the materials of our early volumes. The events which succeeded, though less dazzling to the imagination, were scarcely less interesting to the subjects of a free government—the cabals and contentions of parties at home, and the plans of internal administration adopted by the different countries of Europe. Then came the struggle between Great Britain and her colonies, and the various vicissitudes of war and negotiation, which led ultimately to the establishment of a free, independent, prosperous nation, on the other side of the Atlantic, English in every thing except in their refusal of obedience to English authorities; and, by this very circumstance of apparent difference, proving more surely their genuine British descent. Scarcely was peace restored to the world, when the contest between popular factions and the old government of France began to attract notice; a series of changes of administration and of system ended in the annihilation of the monarchy; all the horrors of the Revolution followed; and a military despotism sprung up, which, under the successive names of Directory, Consul, and finally of Emperor, oppressed France herself, swallowed up Holland and the minor states of Italy, subverted the Germanic empire and the Papal dominions, seated upstarts on the thrones of

Naples and of Spain, drove the court of Portugal to seek refuge in the Brazils, reduced Prussia to the shadow of a name, dictated to Austria in her capital, made even the Russian autocrat tremble on his distant throne, and found submission and inspired terror every where except in our native country. England, from the first, defied and resisted the gigantic despotism which thus overclouded the whole continent, encouraged others to share in the mighty struggle, and supplied them with aid in the moment of need ; till Europe at length roused herself from her base lethargy, and the tyrant tumbled from a throne which mouldered suddenly into dust. After a short interval, accident enabled him again to collect around him an imposing display of force, and again to place himself at the head of the people, who had been the instruments of his past transgressions against the human race. But the arm of England, by a single stroke, laid him once more low ; and he, who for a succession of years had spread misery over the fairest portion of the globe, at whose name monarchs had trembled, and whose word had created or annihilated states, was sent to pine out his days a lonely exile in St. Helena. The peace that has been since enjoyed, has not been a period of dull inactive repose. A great deal was to be done in settling the external relations of the different powers ; and the internal economy of all Europe had been so much disturbed, that the home administration both of our own country and of others has been a spectacle of great and constant interest.

Such is the outline of the changes and transactions, of which, since the commencement of our career in 1758, we have been the historians and delineators. The public favour, which we have so long enjoyed, is the best proof that we have not been altogether unsuccessful in the discharge of our useful and important task. We hope that there is no undue presumption in venturing to say, that if any man wishes to acquire connected information with respect to the transactions of the civilized world since 1758, we know not any work to which he can apply with more advantage, than to Dodsley's Annual Register. It is true, that we must always record events as they appear at the time ; for the periodical nature of our

publication will not allow us to wait for those sources of additional information, which the lapse of years discloses. Still it is extremely desirable to have a connected series of pictures delineating the events with all the lights and shadows under which they originally appeared. The study of them will enable us to contemplate with more advantage the new but partial and insulated views, which may afterwards come before us. The apparent aspect of transactions, no less than their real truth, is the proper subject of history.

In collecting into a moderate compass all that is necessary to give a complete picture of the times, we go far beyond the limits within which the muse of history confines her walks, and find room for a variety of particulars, of which she may silently avail herself hereafter, in drawing and colouring those general comprehensive delineations, which are her proudest work. Not satisfied with merely recording events, and tracing the course and character of our parliamentary discussions, we collect in the Chronicle such of the more private incidents of the times, as have any claim to be remembered, assigning to the more remarkable of them a distinct place and detailed narration in the Appendix. We then give the most important public documents. Lastly, by a selection from the practical inventions, the scientific speculations, and the literary productions of the year, we show our readers to what subjects the attention of the world has been chiefly directed, and what have been the prevailing currents of thought.

Such has always been our plan hitherto: and it is so rational in itself, it has attracted so many imitators, and it has been so long ratified by the public approbation, that we see no reason for changing it. At the same time, there are occasions, on which, without deviating from the proper objects of the work, but on the contrary promoting them, we may depart to a certain extent from our usual plan. The year 1820 seems to be one of these occasions. As it is the commencement of a new reign, and forms, therefore, an epoch in our history, we have thought it advisable to present to our readers several abstracts and documents, which have not been usually given, and which we do not mean to repeat. Such are the analytical

lists of the Members of the two Houses of Parliament, and many of the tables relating to our public establishments, our Revenue, Trade, and Navigation. Our volume has been by this means, considerably, but unavoidably, enlarged.

Its size, however, has been increased still further by other causes. The trials of the Cato Street conspirators, and of Wolseley, Hunt, and other promoters of sedition; and the judicial proceedings against the late Queen, were cases of so much importance, and of such general interest, that it was thought desirable to give the details of the evidence with great minuteness. Abroad, too, no less than three Revolutions took place in Europe; and though we have compressed the narrative of them into a very moderate compass, yet the documents connected with them, which it was necessary to give, have filled up a considerable space. These three causes—the additional statistical, and political details, rendered requisite by the commencement of a new reign; the judicial proceedings against the Queen, and against traitors and excitors of sedition; the multitude of documents connected with the revolutions of Spain, Portugal, and Naples—these (notwithstanding the frequent use of a smaller type) have swelled our volume to such a size, that it has been found convenient to divide it into two parts. This will not occur again: at least we flatter ourselves that it will not; for we hope never to have the same reasons for having recourse to this expedient. May many years elapse, before the commencement of a new reign fixes another epoch in our labours; and may it never again be our lot to record such proceedings as those against her late Majesty; the trial of such wretches as Thistlewood and his associates; or the sudden subversion, by military violence, of the long established civil administration of three considerable kingdoms.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

THE increased Tranquillity of the Country—Causes of it—Commercial Distresses begin to be diminished—Agricultural Embarrassments increasing—Illness of the Duke of Kent—His Death and Character—King's State of Health—His Majesty's last Illness and Death—Character of George III—The Policy of his Reign—His Reign glorious for the Country, as to Science, Art, Literature, and War [1

CHAPTER II.

Accession of George IV—Court held—Re-appointment of the Ministers—Privy Council assemble—The King's Declaration to the Council—Proceedings in Council—King proclaimed—The King's Illness and Recovery—Meeting and Adjournment of Parliament—The Funeral of the late King—Parliament meets again—The King's Message—Addresses of Condolence from the two Houses—Reasons for a speedy Dissolution of Parliament—Debates on the proposed Dissolution of Parliament—Address to the Crown concerning the Dissolution—Votes of Supply—Lord Lauderdale's Motion, complaining of the Proceedings of the Commons as an Infringement of the Privileges of the Lords—Bill to suspend the issuing of Writs to the Boroughs of Grampound, Penryn, Barnstaple, and Camel-ford—The Queen's Name omitted in the Liturgy—Debates in the Commons on the Situation of the Queen—Speeches of Mr. Tierney and Mr. Brougham—Prorogation of Parliament—Speech of the Commissioners—Dissolution of Parliament..... [15

CHAPTER III.

Cato-street Conspiracy—Character and Situation of Thistlewood—Meetings of Thistlewood and his Associates—Their first Designs—The Scheme of Murder which was finally adopted—Their Preparations—The Plot known to Government—Several of the Conspirators seized—The Trial, Conviction, and Execution of Thistlewood, &c.—The Conduct of Edwards—The Employment of Spies—Thistlewood's dying Declarations concerning Edwards—Alderman Wood's two Motions in the House of Commons concerning Edwards—State of the manufacturing Districts of Scotland towards the end of March—Revolutionary Proclamation—The Effects of this Proclamation—The Skirmish at Bonnymuir—Arrests in different parts of Scotland—Executions..... [29

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IV.

Opening of the new Parliament—Speech from the Throne—Death of Mr. Grattan—His Character—Sir James Mackintosh's Eulogy of him—Election of Mr. Ellis for Dublin—Grantham Election—Resolution of the House against paying Money to Out-voters for loss of Time—Motion to procure a Mitigation of Sir Manasseh Lopez's Sentence—Bill to disfranchise Grampound—Different Views concerning the mode of supplying the Vacancy in the Representation which such Disfranchisement would occasion—Lord Archibald Hamilton's Motion for the Roll of Scotch Freeholders—Bill for the better Regulation of the Elections of the Scotch Peers [40]

CHAPTER V.

Mr. Brougham's Plan for the Education of the Poor—General State of Education in England—Comparative State of Education in different Districts—Mr. Brougham's Arrangement of the parts of his Plan—Regulations relative to the Establishment of Schools, and the Mode of defraying their Expenses—The Appointment and Removal of the Master, by whom the Schools are to be visited—Answer to the Objections against connecting the System with the Established Church—Regulations concerning the Admission of Children—The Course of Instruction—Estimate of the Expense—The Mode of supplying Defects in existing Trusts—Provisions to improve the Management and Application of Charity Funds—Provisions for Cases where there is a total Failure of the Objects of charitable Trusts—Clamour against the Bill among zealous Dissenters and zealous Churchmen—Sir James Mackintosh's six Bills for the Improvement of our Criminal Code—Three of these Bills passed—The Alterations made in them in the House of Lords—The Bankrupt Laws—Bill to amend the Marriage Act passed by the Commons—Debate upon it in the House of Lords—It is rejected—Lord Holland's Bill for the Repeal of the Royal Marriage Act—Other Bills—The Welch Judicature..... [49]

CHAPTER VI.

Agricultural Distresses—Mr. H. Sumner's Motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the Agricultural Distresses of the Country—The different Grounds on which it was supported by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Gooch, Mr. Frankland Lewis, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Western, and Mr. Brougham—Opposed by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Baring, Mr. Ricardo—Mr. H. Sumner's Motion carried, contrary to expectation—Appointment of the Committee—Mr. Robinson's Motion for confining the Inquiries of the Committee to the Mode of ascertaining the Averages—Mr. Maxwell's Motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the Distresses of the Cotton Weavers, &c.—Lord Stanhope's Motion on the Employment of the labouring Poor—Lord Liverpool's Answer—The Advantages of Machinery—Petitions for the Removal of the Restrictions on Foreign Trade—The Views of Mr. Baring and Mr. Kirkman Finlay on this Subject—Petitions of the Ship-Owners—Lord Lansdowne's Motion for the Appointment of a Committee to inquire into the Means of extending our Foreign Trade—Lord Liverpool's liberal Views of Foreign Trade—Relaxation of the Navigation Laws—Transit Trade—Timber Trade—Importation of French Wines and Silks—Intercourse with the East Indies—Lord Mil-

CONTENTS.

ton's Motion for the Repeal of the Wool-Tax—Opposed by Mr. Western and Mr. Huskisson—Mr. Wallace brings up the Report of the Commons Committee on Foreign Trade—Proposed Alterations of our Commercial System—Commercial Intercourse with Ireland—Great Distress in the South of Ireland..... [64

CHAPTER VII.

Mr. Brougham's Motion concerning the Droits of the Crown and Admiralty—The objectionable Nature of the Principle on which the Civil-List was settled—True Principle of the Civil-List—Instances of the Modes in which the Droits accrued—Their liability to Abuse—Mr. Canning's Speech in Reply—Alteration in the future Management of these Funds—Debate in the House of Lords on the same Subject—The Civil-List—Lord John Russell's Motion for Delay and Inquiry—Mr. Tierney's Speech for Inquiry—Provision for the Servants of the late King—The Budget—The Expenditure—The Ways and Means—Funding of Exchequer Bills and new Loan—Lottery Bill—Mr. Hume's Resolutions respecting the Collection of the Revenue—Mr. Lushington's Counter-Resolutions—Lord A. Hamilton's Motion concerning the Appointment of a fifth Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland—Opposed by the Lord Advocate and Lord Castlereagh—Ministers in a Majority of only Twelve—A new Vacancy in the Scotch Exchequer occurs, and is not filled up[94

CHAPTER VIII.

Foreign Relations—The Cession of Parga—Lord John Russell's Motion concerning it—Mr. Goulburn's Answer—Charges against Sir Thomas Maitland's Administration of the Ionian Islands—Lord Lauderdale's Defence of it—This Defence not quite satisfactory—Dr. Lushington's Motion concerning South America, and the Intrigues of the French Court, for placing a Bourbon Prince at the Head of the Government of Buenos Ayres—The Alien Bill—Eloquent Speeches of Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Ward [108

CHAPTER IX.

Rumours concerning the Conduct of the then Princess of Wales—Milan Commission—Her cruel Situation abroad—Mr. Brougham's Proposition in June 1819, for a permanent Arrangement between her and the Prince Regent—The Reply of the Ministers—Remarks on Mr. Brougham's Conduct in the Transaction—The Policy of Ministers with respect to the Queen, after the Accession of George IV—Communications with Mr. Brougham—Lord Liverpool's Memorandum of the Terms on which the King was willing to come to an Arrangement with her Majesty—Mr. Brougham's Conduct, after he receives this Memorandum—His Inconsistency—Proceedings of her Majesty—Her arrival at Geneva—Met by Alderman Wood and Lady Anne Hamilton—Apparent Changes in her Plans—Is met by Lord Hutchinson and Mr. Brougham at St. Omer—Negotiation at St. Omer—The Failure of it, and her Majesty's Departure for Calais—Mr. Brougham's mysterious Conduct—Probable causes of it—The Queen lands at Dover—Her Journey to London—Her Reception—Causes of it.. [121

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER X.

Situation of Ministers—Meetings of the Cabinet—King's Message to Parliament—Debate in the Commons, on the Reading of the Royal Message—Motion for a Select Committee—Opposed by Mr. Brougham—He is answered by Mr. Canning—The Debate adjourned, on the Motion of Mr. Wilberforce, that Time might be given for Negotiation with the Queen—Proceedings in the House of Lords on the same Evening—The Lords vote for the Appointment of a Select Committee—The Committee appointed, and the Time of their Meeting postponed—Correspondence between Mr. Brougham, on behalf of her Majesty, and Lord Liverpool—Course of the Negotiation between Ministers and her Majesty—Failure of that Negotiation—Mr. Wilberforce gives Notice of a Motion on the Subject—He proposes two Resolutions—Mr. Brougham's Speech—Lord Castlereagh's Speech—Lord Archibald Hamilton moves an Amendment—Sir Francis Burdett supports the Amendment—Mr. Tierney's Speech—Mr. Wilberforce's Resolutions carried—They are communicated by a Deputation to the Queen—Her Majesty's Refusal to accede to them—The Queen a gainer by these Proceedings—The Commons adjourn the farther Consideration of the Royal Message, in order to see whether any and what Measures would be originated in the House of Lords [142

CHAPTER XI.

Proceedings in the House of Lords on the Bill for the Degradation of her Majesty up to the time of the second Reading—Sir R. Ferguson's Motion on the Milan Commission—Dr. Lushington's Motion with respect to the Queen's Plate—Answered by Lord Castlereagh—Mr. Wetherall's Motion concerning a Libel on her Majesty—Successive Adjournments of the House of Commons—Conduct of her Majesty and her Partisans—State of the public Mind—The Queen's Protest against the Bill—The Bill committed—The Divorce Clause opposed, but carried—Lord King's Amendment—The third Reading of the Bill carried by a Majority of nine—The Measure is abandoned on Lord Liverpool's Motion—Parliament prorogued—Unusual Proceedings in the House of Commons on that occasion—General Remarks on the Result of the Proceedings against her Majesty [178

CHAPTER XII.

France—The Ministry of 1819—Influence of the Count Decazes—The Operation of the existing Election-Law—A new Ministry formed of which Decazes is the Head—The Election of M. Gregoire annulled—Different Schemes for modifying the Election-Law—The Murder of the Duke de Berri—Decazes Election-Law—His law restraining the Liberty of the Press—His Law authorising arbitrary Arrests—He resigns—The Duc de Richelieu appointed Minister—Debates on the Law of Arrests, and on the Law for the Regulation of the Press—New Election-Law—The Grounds on which it was recommended—Violent Opposition—The Ministers express their willingness to consent to a Modification of it—A Modification proposed by some of the Liberals, and accepted—Finance—Louvel's Trial—Attempts to alarm the Duchess of Berri—The Birth of a Prince—Fresh Conspiracy [194

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Netherlands—Sweden—Denmark—Germany: Measures for preventing the Excitement of the public Mind by political Speculations: Suppression of the Weimar Opposition Paper—Prussia—Austria: Final Act of the German Confederation: Deliberations of the Diet—Hesse Darmstadt—Baden—Wurtemberg—Bavaria—Saxony—Russia: Expulsion of the Jesuits: Imperial Family—Poland: Commercial Intercourse between Poland and Russia[270

CHAPTER XIV.

Spirit of the Spanish Army—The Movements of Riego—The Junction of Riego and Quiroga before Cadiz—Movements of General Freyre—Expedition of Riego—His Detachment is disbanded—Commotions in Galicia—La Mancha revolutionised—Councils of the King—The Constitution of 1812 adopted—Proceedings of the Supreme Junta—Events at Cadiz—The Ministry—The Cortes meet—Their Proceedings—Disturbances—Riego exiled to Oviedo—The Session of the Cortes closed—Retrospectance to the King—His Answer—Subsequent Measures—Organization of the Army[291

CHAPTER XV.

Portugal—State of the public Mind—Revolution at Oporto—Progress of Sepulveda—Measures of the Regency—Revolution at Lisbon—Tranquillity of the Capital—Union of the Juntas—Arrival of Lord Beresford in the Port of Lisbon—He is not allowed to land—His Departure—Disseminations in the Junta—Military Interference—The Adoption of the Spanish Constitution—The moderate Party recover the Ascendancy—Naples: A representative Constitution desired—Concerted Movements in the Provinces—Conduct of Pepe—The Revolution breaks out at Nola—Its Progress—The Measures of the Court—The Duke of Calabria appointed *Viceroy*-general; and the Spanish Constitution accepted, and sworn to by him and the King—Foreign Relations of Naples—Conferences at Troppau—The King goes to Laybach—Sicilian Insurrection—Palermo reduced—Disturbances at Ponte-Corvo, Benevento, and Civita Vecchia—Conspiracy at Rome[239

CHAPTER XVI.

Insurrection against Christophe in St. Domingo—Death of Christophe—The whole Island united into one Republic under Boyer—Venezuela: Dissensions between the Provinces of the River Plata—Disturbed State of Buenos Ayres—Chili: Invasion of Peru—United States: Ratification of the Treaty for the Cession of the Floridas—Internal Situation of the United States—Turkey: Ali Pacha—Apology to the Russian Embassy[244

CONTENTS.

CHRONICLE.

Events	1	French Funds	631
Sheriffs	551	Average Prices of Corn	632
Births	552	———— of Meat	633
Marriages	556	Meteorological Table	633
Promotions	563	Miscellaneous Articles	634
Deaths	569	University Intelligence	635
A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, within the Bills of Mortality, from December 14, 1819, to December 12, 1820	590	Prizes adjudged in the Universities	636
Peerage of England, with the Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, at the Accession of George the Fourth	591	Dramatic Register	638
House of Commons of the First Parliament of Geo. IV.	600	French Theatres	640
List of Ministry	614	Offences, Convictions and Acquittals at the Old Bailey in 1820	641
Officers of State	614	Forged Bank Notes presented for payment in three Years, and Convictions relative thereto	643
Judges	615	Poor Rates and Charities	645
Ecclesiastical Courts	615	Saving Banks—Payments made by the Trustees	646
Ireland	615	Trade and Navigation Accounts of the United Kingdom	647
Finance Accounts—Public Income and Expenditure	616	Excise Duties	660
Military Force of Great Britain	622	Insurance Offices	664
Naval Force of Great Britain ..	628	Shipping of the United Kingdom, Account relative to ..	666
Military Force of France	629	Comparison of England and France in Imports and Exports	668
Navy of France	629	Foreign Commerce	669
Army of Russia	629	Dock Duties of the Port of Liverpool	670
Price of English Stocks	630		

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

Message of the President of the United States of America to both Houses of Congress	671	The Royal Mausoleum at Windsor	713
Memoir of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent	680	Proclamation requiring all persons, being in office of authority or government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices	714
Obsequies of his Majesty King George the Third	692	French Finance	715
Characteristic Sketches and Anecdotes of George the Third	700	Draft of the French Election	

CONTENTS.

Law, as proposed by the Count De Cazes, Minister of the Interior, on the 15th day of February, 1820	717
Memoir of the Life of the Duke of Berri	720
Papers and Documents connected with the Proceedings of the Holy Alliance, and the Foreign Policy of Great Britain	723
Public Papers, connected with the General Domestic Policy of Great Britain	748
The Commissioners Speech on closing the Session (Monday, Feb. 28.)	749
The King's Speech to the New Parliament (Thursday, April 27.)	749
An Act for the Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—(6th June, 1820.)	751
Crown Funds	759
Final Report of the Commissioners appointed for Inquiring into the Mode of Preventing the Forgery of Bank-Notes	760
Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, upon the subject of Agricultural distresses	761
Petition of the Merchants of London for an unrestricted Trade	770
Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider of the Means of Maintaining and Improving the Foreign Trade of the Country	773
Circular Letter from the Pope to the Irish Prelates, on the Subject of Bible Schools....	779
Address of the Irish Catholics to the King	780
Public General Acts, Passed in the First Session of the Seventh	

Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—1 <i>Geo. IV.</i> A. D. 1820.....	781
--	-----

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS.

Spanish Papers—Manifesto of the King to the Nation....	787
Neapolitan Papers	801
Portuguese Papers	808
French Papers	827
Russia and Poland	830
United States of America	835
South America	844

ABSTRACTS OF STATE TRIALS.

York Assizes—Henry Hunt, Esq. John Knight, Jos. Johnson, John Thacker Saxton, Samuel Bamford, Jos. Healey, James Moorhouse, Robert Jones, Geo. Swift, and Robert Wylde, for an alleged Conspiracy to overturn the Government, &c.	849
Leicester Assizes—Sir Francis Burdett, for a Seditious Libel	899
Lancashire Assizes—The King v. Knight, Dewhurst, and Six others	905
Cheshire Assizes—Sir Charles Wolseley, bt. and of Joseph Harrison, for sedition	908
London—Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, John Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, William Davidson, and others for High Treason	920
Chester—The King v. Harrison, for Seditious Words	952
Stirling—Andrew Hardie, for High Treason	955
Warwick Assizes—Major Cartwright, Wooler, Edmonds, Lewis, and Maddocks	958
The QUEEN—Judicial Proceedings in the House of Lords, upon the Bill of Pains	

C O N T E N T S.

and Penalties, presented
against Her Majesty Queen
Caroline Amelia Elizabeth. 961

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS.

Memoir of the Right Hon.
Sir Joseph Banks, bart. G.
C. B. President of the Royal
Society, &c. &c. 1153

Memoir of Benjamin West,
Esq. President of the Royal
Academy..... 1163

Memoir of the Right Honourable
Henry Greville, M. P. ... 1174

Memoir of Vice Admiral Sir
Thomas Freemantle, G. C. B. 1187

Memoir of Mr. Joseph Ritchie,
the African Traveller..... 1190

Memoir of Sir Home Riggs
Popham, K. C. B. 1201

CHARACTERS.

Sir Francis Blake Delaval.... 1203

R. L. Edgeworth, Esq. 1215

The Ancestors of Hans Francis,
the present Earl of Hunting-
don 1223

HISTORY.

The Funeral of William the
Conqueror 1247

History of Bayeux, and an Ac-
count of the celebrated Bay-
eux Tapestry 1250

The Insurrection in the Tyrol,
and the Capture of Innspruck
by the Peasantry..... 1258

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Domestic Ceremonies and Fa-
miliar Usages of the Java-
nese, &c. 1268

Games and Amusements of the
Indian Islanders..... 1276

Language and Literature of
Java 1285

Manners of the Palermitans .. 1294

Girgenti and Castro Giovanni. 1300

Marriage Entertainments, and
Female Society in Greece .. 1306

NATURAL HISTORY.

Insects that live in Republics. 1313

Account of the Polar Ice 1323

The Balæna Mysticetus, the
Common or Greenland
Whale 1334

SCIENCE, INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, &c.

Agriculture, Horticulture, and
Botany..... 1347

Arts and Manufactures 1349

Astronomy 1352

Chemistry 1353

Fine Arts..... 1358

Geography and Navigation .. 1365

Medicine..... 1368

Mechanics 1370

Miscellaneous 1375

Rewards Bestowed by the So-
ciety for the Encouragement
of Arts..... 1378

List of Patents 1382

POETRY.

The Contrast 1389

Lines on the Death of the Prin-
cess Charlotte 1391

The Ivy 1394

To the Moon 1395

The Destruction of the Temple. 1396

The Visionary..... 1399

Hymn 1400

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the Year 1820.

THE
HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

The increased Tranquillity of the Country—Causes of it—Commercial Distresses begin to be diminished—Agricultural Embarrassments increasing—Illness of the Duke of Kent—His Death and Character—King's State of Health—His Majesty's last Illness and Death—Character of George III—The Policy of his Reign—His Reign glorious for the Country, as to Science, Art, Literature, and War.

THE situation of the country at the commencement of the year 1820 was more tranquil, than the violent popular agitation of the preceding months would have given reason to expect. That agitation, though it had produced little actual mischief, had been in a high degree appalling. Foreign nations regarded us as on the eve of a revolution; and even the wise and experienced among ourselves were not without apprehension with respect to the possible result. The tumult was now hushed; and, in a country like

VOL. LXII.

England, external tranquillity is a decisive proof, whatever discontent may exist, of the absence of any intention of breaking out into open violations of the law.

This change must be ascribed, in part, to the measures pursued by government, and, in part, to the natural course of events. The manufacturing population had been deluded into a line of conduct inconsistent with civil order; all their passions had been excited; all their wildest prejudices and caprices had been flattered; and they had been taught

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that they might, by their audacious proceedings, regulate the course of public events. They had followed, to a certain point, those who had presented themselves as leaders; but they found that they gained nothing by their docility. Their distress was in no respect alleviated by their disorderly conduct. Work was not thereby more easily procured; wages were not higher, nor was a greater quantity of the necessities of life placed within their reach. Far from bettering their condition by their threats of insurrection, they felt their miseries aggravated by the very alarm which their insubordination had spread. From the state of high exaltation, therefore, into which they had been brought, and in which they had been for some time maintained, they naturally fell back into listlessness and languor; not, perhaps, positively approving the political constitution which had been the constant theme of abuse with their demagogues, but contemplating it at least with sentiments approaching to indifference, and occupied with their own distress, and its immediate proximate causes, more than with the dreams of political speculation.

The firmness, with which the government had acted, contributed much to bring about this state of passive acquiescence. With what hope could the ill-disposed prosecute machinations, which met with countenance from only the lowest orders of the people, which were regarded with abhorrence by all the respectable classes, and which the whole power of the state was arrayed to resist? The military force of the country had been augmented with the declared and exclusive

object of repressing every tendency to intestine disorder; and the displeasure of government had been strongly marked against such as, even with pure intentions, had lent the weight of their names and characters to meetings calculated to encourage the ill-disposed. Our ministers, whether they acted well or ill, acted at least an open and manly part. They showed plainly that they would tolerate neither avowed disaffection, nor any thing that tended to inspire the disaffected with flattering hopes.

At the same time, the legislature removed out of the way of the people occasions of and temptations to mischief, which the law had hitherto wholly, or in part, overlooked. The six bills, which were passed towards the end of 1819, prohibited and guarded against acts, which were injurious to the state, and inconsistent with the duty of good citizens. They restrained no person from doing anything which was in itself either praiseworthy or innocent. Was it a hardship, that men should not be allowed to prepare themselves, by military training, for resisting the government of their country; or to store up offensive arms under circumstances which give a moral assurance that they were intended for illegal purposes; or to frequent tumultuous assemblies, unknown to the constitution of the country, and composed of individuals linked together by no natural bond of connexion, except, perhaps, that of a common aptitude for being wrought upon by the inflammatory harangues of some impudent demagogue? A loathsome, corrupted stream of blasphemy and sedition had been for some time overflowing its

banks, and sending out rills into every part of the kingdom. Was it not well to oppose mounds to the progress of so baleful a cause of evil? The legislature, by thus prohibiting modes of procedure which were in themselves mischievous, not only saved the community from further contagion, but weakened and counteracted that which had been already communicated. If, when a population is labouring under temporary distress, apostles of sedition are permitted to make circuits among them, to collect them into large assemblies, and to impress upon them the belief, that all the evils under which they labour, arise from the misconduct of their governors; it would be surprising if disaffection did not become daily more extended and more exasperated. Remove this excitement to evil, and the spontaneous bent of the public mind will be, to subside gradually into tranquillity. Such was the operation of the legislative enactments of 1819; and to them we must, in no small degree, ascribe the comparatively quiet state of the country in 1820.

It is true, that such enactments are of a nature peculiarly liable to abuse. The bulwarks which are raised to protect social order against popular delusion or frenzy, may, under different circumstances, become strong positions, from which encroachments may be made on constitutional liberty, and every attempt to resist the advances of arbitrary power may be baffled. When such a state of things shall begin to arise, adequate remedies must then be looked for; at present, it is enough for us that these enactments were imperiously called for by the signs of the times,

that they operated most beneficially, and that they have not been abused by the executive authority to any unworthy purposes. As it was chiefly among the crowded population of the manufacturing districts, that the spirit of insubordination had manifested itself, it was a peculiarly fortunate circumstance that, from the latter end of 1819, the commercial embarrassments of the country ceased to increase, or rather began to decline. In 1819 both our exports and our imports had fallen considerably below their previous amount. Though this diminution was no symptom of any permanent retardation of the progress of national opulence, since it might be accounted for sufficiently by temporary causes, and in a great measure by the unusually large amount of the exports and imports of the immediately preceding year; yet the stagnation that was thereby occasioned in every branch of industry, brought severe privations upon the labouring classes, and these privations rendered them the more disposed to lend a willing ear to the preachers of sedition. As the extraordinary amount of the commercial transactions of 1818 had, in a considerable degree, provided for the demands and slackened the operations of the commercial world in 1819; so the comparative stagnation of the latter period gave scope for a more active employment of capital in the present year. Other more permanent causes co-operated with this casual circumstance in promoting the partial revival of our trade. In consequence of the late alterations in the channels of commerce, arising from the altered situation of the

world, many merchants and manufacturers had, for some time, found their old sources of gain altogether unproductive; and, as time and experience are always necessary for the discovery of new modes of employing capital profitably, few of them had been able to hit upon untried paths of lucrative industry. Driven out of their established routine of business, they had no alternative, but either to leave their capitals unemployed, or to engage in hazardous speculations, which were frequently attended with heavy losses. The alteration, too, which, since the termination of the war, had been gradually taking place in the value of money, had necessarily been most ruinous in its operation upon all capitalists, who were holders of commodities which fell in price. This circumstance may be regarded as having, in a great measure, ceased to operate upon our manufacturers by the end of 1819. That year saw the crisis of our manufacturing and commercial embarrassments: the loss and destruction of commercial capital, occasioned by the altered circumstances of the world, had nearly finished its course, and the intercourse of nations was beginning to take the direction most compatible with the natural advantages and legislative enactments of each particular country.

It is true that our merchants and manufacturers still complained, nor were their complaints wanting in solid foundations. The capitals of the greater number of them had been diminished in nominal value, and the general rate of profit had fallen considerably. The extent and productiveness of the industry of the country remaining unimpaired,

while the expenditure of government had sustained an enormous diminution, capital was accumulated with rapidity, for which it was more than usually difficult to find a profitable employment, and from which it was impossible to derive the same amount of gain as in preceding years. As the situation, therefore, of each individual capitalist was less advantageous than formerly, it was natural for him to murmur at the change. He heard similar murmurs from all around him, and saw all his competitors in circumstances similar to his own: what conclusion, then, was more likely to suggest itself to his mind, than that the commercial prosperity of the country was in a retrograde course? Yet no inference could be more erroneous. The difficulty of making profits, and the diminution of their amount, far from being symptoms of decay, are the necessary concomitants of an unusually rapid accumulation of wealth; and, by tending to lower the cost of the various articles that administer to the wants or increase the comforts of life, produce a general improvement in the state of society. Though the rate of profit on a given capital is lessened, the whole amount of capital employed is increased: so that a greater quantity of capital is maintained in activity, and the sum total of the annual production and consumption of the country is increased.

In consequence of the partial revival of commerce, our manufacturing population found it more easy to obtain employment than in the preceding years, and received a more liberal remuneration for their labour. At the same time the price of grain sus-

tained a considerable diminution. The average prices of wheat, which in 1819, had been generally above 72*s.* per quarter, and often approached to 80*s.*, fluctuated during the first half of the present year between 60*s.* and 70*s.* per quarter, and, towards the end of it, fell to between 50*s.* and 60*s.* Animal food, and the other productions of agricultural industry, participated in this fall. In the course of the present year, therefore, the situation of the manufacturing labourer was doubly improved; he earned more, and the same amount of earnings gave him a greater command of the necessaries of life.

Unfortunately the very circumstance which was advantageous to this class of the community, augmented the embarrassments of the farmer, and, through him, the difficulties of the landlord on the one hand, and of the agricultural labourer on the other. The fall in the price of agricultural produce was great, and promised to be permanent. It could not have arisen from the competition of the foreign grower in our markets, for he was excluded from them. He was allowed indeed to store up his produce in our warehouses, but he was not permitted under the existing prices to dispose of it for the supply of our internal consumption; and though some imagined that foreign corn was introduced clandestinely into our markets, the smuggling of so bulky an article, if it existed at all, could be carried on to only a very limited extent, and could not have exerted any marked influence on the general price of the commodity. As little could the fall in the money-value of agricultural produce be ascribed to the measures which

had been lately taken for a return to cash payments, and which were now coming partially into operation; for the average depreciation of our currency during 1817 and 1818, had been only 2½ per cent, and it still continued at nearly the same level. The change, therefore, in the price of corn must have arisen from causes of general and probably permanent operation.

Whatever might be the cause of the change, its effect was, to diminish exceedingly the gross returns of the farmer. Some of his outgoings were, no doubt, diminished also; but the diminution was only partial, and especially in articles of luxury, not at all proportional to the fall of the money-value of grain. His receipts were no longer sufficient to replace the funds which had been expended on permanent improvements; much less, to afford a reasonable gain. All his fixed money-payments, such as rent, assessed taxes, the interest of money borrowed, pressed upon him with augmented weight. Thus gloomy and cheerless was the prospect to all, who had invested their property in the cultivation of the soil. They flattered themselves, however, that the distress was of a transient nature; and, hoping for the speedy approach of better times, they made a shift to pay their rents either by borrowing money, or by taking it from their capitals; so that the landlords did not yet participate in the existing embarrassments to the extent in which they were ultimately to feel them.

Though, therefore, distress did exist in the country at the beginning and throughout the course of the year 1820, and though there was even reason to apprehend,

6] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

that among one important class of the community it would go on increasing, yet it was of a nature which by no means indicated any decay of general prosperity. It arose from a change which the natural course of events was gradually bringing about in the distribution of wealth among us, and from circumstances which placed us in a more advantageous relation to the other nations of Europe than had for some time subsisted between us and them.

The opening of the year was marked by events of a melancholy kind. The duke of Kent had accompanied his wife and infant daughter to Sidmouth, in Devonshire. There, an injudicious exposure of himself to wet and cold, after a long walk on the 13th of January, brought on, towards the evening, feverish symptoms, accompanied with hoarseness. Trusting to the goodness of his constitution, he neglected to employ the remedies which his physician recommended. By the following morning the inflammatory symptoms had increased in violence, and the disease proved to be an inflammation of the lungs. Recourse was now had to every aid which art could supply, and particularly to copious and repeated bleedings; but all was in vain. After temporary variations of the malady, which, at two different times, held out hopes of a favourable termination, the prince expired on the 23rd of January. He left behind him a widow, the sister of prince Leopold, and a daughter only eight months old, and to them, by a will dated on the day preceding his death, he bequeathed all his property.

The body of his royal highness lay in state at Woodbrook cottage,

till Monday the 7th of February. On that day the funeral procession set out, and on the following Sunday arrived at Windsor. On the same evening the body was committed to the vault, with all the solemnities usual on such occasions.

His royal highness was in his fifty-third year at the time of his death. The rigorous discipline, which, in his military capacity, at an early period of his life, he had enforced, brought on him at one time no small degree of unpopularity; but this had long been forgotten in the amiable conduct, which he uniformly manifested in all the civil relations of life. A munificent patron and an active supporter of every scheme of public charity, it was chiefly on occasions interesting to humanity, that he could be prevailed upon to quit the habitual privacy of his life, and present himself to the eyes of his countrymen. He took little share in the political transactions of the times. His sentiments on politics were liberal and temperate, inclining more to the side of Opposition than to that of ministers, but never manifested with violence, or in a manner unbecoming his princely station, or so as to embroil him with his royal brothers. This manly and frank character was well fitted to procure him the general esteem of Englishmen. High birth and station have a fascinating influence, which imparts a dazzling gloss even to common civility and condescension; but if we may trust those who lived in intimacy with him, the social qualities of the duke of Kent possessed a charm which even royalty seldom confers.

The death of the duke of Kent,

though the least expected, was neither the only nor the greatest loss, which the royal family sustained in the beginning of the present year. The bulletin, issued by his majesty's physicians on the first of January, stated, that the king's disorder had undergone no sensible alteration, and that his bodily health, though it had partaken of some of the infirmities of age, had been generally good during the preceding month. The infirmities of age, to which allusion was thus made, consisted in the gradual loss of flesh and decay of strength, which had been accelerated in its course by a slight diarrhoea. This bowel disorder, the first attack of which, though it lasted only two days, left him much debilitated, returned after some interval with increased violence. The digestive organs were now so much impaired, as no longer to perform their functions: appetite failed; the stomach rejected all animal food; the bowels had completely lost their tone; no aliments, however nutritious, had any effect in invigorating the exhausted frame of the royal sufferer. He lost his remaining teeth, and seemed to suffer so much from cold, that, though every proper means was adopted to raise the temperature of his apartments, this symptom of the decay of the vital principle, and of the torpor of the blood, manifested itself with increasing strength. Even in this last stage of the approach to dissolution, his habitual activity did not forsake him; and though he no longer rose at his usual early hour, it was not till within two days of his death, that he was confined entirely to bed. On the night of Friday the 28th of January, the symptoms became

so alarming, that it was evident that this long reign was drawing fast to a close. On the following morning, Sir Henry Hallford came to London, and instantly had an interview with the duke of York. His royal highness hastened to Windsor without a moment's delay. On his arrival there, he found his royal parent in a state that afforded no room for hope. The weakness of his majesty increased with every hour; but it was a consolation to those around him, that the approach of death was not embittered by pain. As the evening drew on, nature sunk exhausted; and at 35 minutes past 8 o'clock, George III. expired without a struggle, having retained his recollection almost to the last, though without the presence of any lucid interval.

The death-bed of a sovereign is at all times one of the most striking scenes which the world can exhibit; but in that of George III. there is something more than usually imposing. The purity of his individual character—the situation and temper of the people over whom he ruled—the length of his reign—the vicissitudes which it had witnessed—the degradation, which, in the course of these vicissitudes, every throne, except his own, had suffered—all tend to throw around the last moments of George III. a more solemn splendor, than ever consecrated the death of any other sovereign of modern times. Great as was the noise which Louis XIV. had made in the world, and large as was the space which he had, for half a century, filled in the eyes of Europe, the removal of that ostentatious monarch from this earthly scene was an event less

fitted to make a deep impression, than the decease of our late sovereign. Louis XIV. with some brilliant qualities, had numerous vices and numerous foibles. He had been the theme of foolish admiration rather than of respect, and had been more flattered than loved: his private life had exhibited a constant succession of vicious indulgences; his public conduct had been tainted with persecuting bigotry, and unprincipled ambition. Though fortune had for a time spread a radiance around his name, the days of his old age were days of sorrow and misfortune. The laurels which the generals of his early years had twined around his diadem, faded away, and nothing but defeat and disaster was his lot. Private misfortunes were mingled with public. He saw the props of his family drop successively into the tomb before him; and, after all the glitter and tumult of his long reign, he left his kingdom humiliated abroad, exhausted within, with all the hopes of his race resting upon a single sickly boy. How infinitely less imposing is such a death of such a sovereign, than that of our late king. George III. stood alone among the kings of the earth, as a memorial of the past times of Europe. He had seen the most ancient thrones crumble into the dust. While all had been forced to bend the knee before base and tyrannical usurpation, his kingly dignity alone had remained unsoiled. Though a world had been arrayed in arms against him and his kingdom, his people had never, for a moment, shrunk from the duty which they owed to him, to themselves, and to the human race; and they had at last achieved

their own salvation and that of Europe. With his name were linked the proudest, yet most awful recollections; and on his disappearance from among us, it seemed as if the sovereigns of the earth had lost a father, a patriarch, a tutelary angel.

Seldom has so much private virtue adorned a throne, as in the person of George III. It may be said of him with truth (and no higher praise can a king of England receive), that he had not among his subjects a worthier man than himself. His habits of temperance, of early rising, and of regular exercise, enabled him to retain long, and to enjoy fully, the blessings of the vigorous constitution which he had received from nature. His pleasures were all simple and innocent; they consisted chiefly in the gratification which his domestic affections found in the bosom of his numerous family, varied by the sports of the field, and by agricultural pursuits. He had no propensity to vain or ostentatious expense, though the splendor of his court was maintained with due decorum. As a husband, as a father, as a master, he was a model worthy of the imitation of his subjects.

These virtues found their appropriate reward in the love and respect, which they universally inspired. George III., besides enjoying a greater share of public regard, had probably more individuals attached to him personally, than ever fell to the lot of any other sovereign. To judge of the value of this regard and attachment, we must not forget, that he had none of that tinsel which glitters in the eyes of the multitude, and, without any in-

trinnic worth, draws forth their plaudits. His qualities were of a solid kind, and not fitted to strike at first view, or to gain the applause of the unthinking, but such as must be well known and well tried, before they can be justly estimated. The political factions of the earlier part of his reign involved him in much temporary odium. Party leaders and party writers, in calumniating their opponents, found it convenient to calumniate their sovereign too. But the clouds, thus raised, were soon dissipated by the rays of his steady and undeviating virtue.

If his moral qualities were of the very highest order, his intellectual powers and attainments were, to say the least, highly respectable. In spite of the disadvantages of a neglected, or rather of an ill-conducted education, in which the paltry objects of petty court intrigue were too often preferred to the improvement of the royal pupil, he possessed a sound understanding, which was constantly on the alert, and which displayed itself both in conversation and in the management of business. In the course of his long reign, he was brought into frequent and close contact with some of the ablest men whom the world has produced; and no one of them ever left him without feeling respect for his capacity. Estimating capacity in merely a literary point of view, and judging of his from the few letters of his composition, lately published by the bishop of Winchester in the *Life of Pitt*, we find in them a precision and elegance of style seldom equalled in written communications on matters of business. The firm-

ness and strength of purpose, which the same letters exhibit, should be the theme of different and higher praise.

His understanding had been much exercised on men, and he generally formed sound and sagacious opinions of their characters. It must be admitted to be no slight proof of his talents, that none ever succeeded in making him the tool of their own intrigues. In spite of the loud clamour respecting favouritism, which was raised in the early part of his reign, cabal seems to have had little influence over him. He had no favourites; and if there were some in whom he reposed more confidence than in others, the selection was, for the most part, such as to do honour to his judgment. His confidence, if once given, was not easily withdrawn; so that his friends and ministers had little reason to dread the fickleness of court predilection. Steady in his attachments as well as in his aversions, he was exempt from a failing to which sovereigns are peculiarly liable, though in them it is especially mischievous—that of suffering caprice and love of change to influence the course of their administration. He is said to have been obstinate; but his obstinacy was merely the firmness of a good man in purposes of which his conscience approved. When it was in vain to struggle longer with circumstances, he yielded manfully, though reluctantly, and, in the new course which it was necessary to follow, acted with the same honesty and steadiness as before. His speech to the American envoy, upon the first appearance of that minister at court after the acknow-

ledgment of the independence of the United States, was highly expressive of his character: "I was the last man in England," said he, "to consent to your independence; henceforth I shall be the last to call it in question." His upright mind was a stranger to that royal casuistry by which the rulers of mankind set themselves free from the obligations of morality, conceiving nothing to be right except what is expedient. In his eyes the sanctions of morality were even more venerable, when they related to public political conduct, than in the concerns of private life.

In every instance he manifested a sincere desire of maintaining the honour, and promoting the happiness of his people. He did not willingly part with rights, which belonged to the throne or to the country; for to have done so, would have been to betray the trust reposed in him: but he never abused his prerogatives, or showed the least wish to extend his own dominions by unjust aggressions on his neighbours. On more than one occasion he incurred some unpopularity for withholding his confidence from ministers, who were supposed to be friendly to the rights of the people. If these rights are to be set in opposition to the prerogatives of the crown, and if the friends of the former are to be regarded as peculiarly prone to circumscribe the latter, it would be absurd in any sovereign to prefer the service of those who view the authority of his office with a suspicious eye; especially, when he is conscious to himself of having no wish but for the public good. If the people ought to keep a jealous watch on the proceedings

of the crown, and to give their confidence to such as sympathize with their jealousy; it is equally natural and equally justifiable in the crown, to keep an observant eye on the popular part of the constitution, and to entrust its powers to those who are least likely to suffer them to be abridged.

He was blamed at the commencement of his reign for endeavouring to form a party peculiarly attached to himself, instead of putting himself in the hands of any of the existing factions. The accusation was never proved, though Mr. Burke wrote a very long, and very able work, not to establish the fact, but, taking the fact for granted, to trace its operation; and even if it had been proved satisfactorily, it would amount to nothing blameworthy. An attentive examination of the political changes of the latter part of George 2nd's reign (and, of late, valuable materials for such an examination have been given to the public) will show, that intrigue, more than principle, determined the political combinations of those days. The duke of Newcastle had his adherents: a second party looked to the first Pitt as a leader; the first Fox was the director of the movements of a third faction: and in the formation and dissolution of the various administrations that came into power during the six years immediately prior to the accession of his late majesty, personal connexion and private ambition seem to have been the only ruling motives of action. George II. had occasion, more than once, to complain bitterly, that the grandees of his kingdom chose rather to be the friends and servants of the duke of Newcastle,

than of their sovereign. In such a situation of things, we see nothing blamable in the attempt to form a party independent of any of the existing political leaders.

If George III. was not very partial to the first Pitt or to Charles Fox, there are circumstances which will account for his indifference. The latter had belonged successively to almost every party in the state; and, whatever his maturer years may have proved, his youth gave no high promise of political principle. The former had been engaged in the intrigues of Leicester-house, and may therefore have appeared in no very favourable light to the young prince. They who engage in cabals with an heir-apparent, in order to embarrass the wearer of the crown, should never expect to be honoured with much confidence, when the course of nature brings the expectancy of the throne into possession. The new sovereign, if he is capable of reflection, will be prone to believe, that they who served his predecessor faithfully, preferring present duties to future hopes, will be most likely to act with similar fidelity to himself.

As the character of George III. will ever be a bright example of private and public virtue, so his reign will, hereafter, attract the attention of all ages as a most brilliant period of English history. It may boast, beyond almost any other æra, of discoveries in science, inventions in the arts, and new sources of enjoyment opened up to the world by noble productions of genius. Though the age of Elizabeth produced two or three stupendous minds, with whom no individual of the last or present

century could enter the lists, yet the sum total of the additions then made to the intellectual riches of the species, cannot be compared with those, for which we have been indebted to the last sixty years. Within that period many of the sciences have assumed a form altogether new. Black, Priestley, Cavendish, Dary (to pass over multitudes of inferior, though distinguished names) entirely re-created chemistry. In the progress of that science many kindred subjects of speculation have shared; while innumerable arts connected with the daily business of life have been indebted to it for valuable improvements. Indeed, the rapid extension of science has been even less remarkable than the success with which it has been applied to purposes of immediate utility. The steam-engine—the lightning conductor—the coal-mine safety-lamp—the processes for bleaching and dyeing,—will occur to every person as apposite illustrations of a remark, which could not be placed in its full light, without expounding a complete system of the philosophy of art.

Other branches of knowledge, of equally great, though not equally palpable importance, have been no less successfully cultivated. The metaphysical speculations of Reid, with the commentaries and controversial works to which they gave occasion, will, in future times, be one of the boasts of the reign of George III.; nor will this part of its literary glory be inconsiderable in the eyes of those, who are aware, that the destruction of a single error, the eradication of a single prejudice, the correction of a single corrupted habit of

thought, has a more real, though less obvious, influence on the happiness of the world, than the most striking discovery in physical science. It was under George III. that political economy rose into independent existence; and the same reign that saw its origin, beheld, likewise, its investigations carried to a great extent, and its results, not merely adopted in theory, but applied to the amendment of commercial legislation.

The same era was wonderfully fruitful in every species of literary talent. Where shall we find, within the same number of years, a list of poets equal to those who were contemporary with our late sovereign? Where, in modern times, shall we select orators to equal Chatham or his son, Fox, Sheridan, or Burke? Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, Johnson, may fairly be named as ornaments of the same period.

The fine arts, too, were cultivated with greater success than at any former period. Some of them, such as Painting, may almost be said to have had their commencement among us with the late reign. That most delightful art enjoyed the especial patronage of our late sovereign, and, rising from the low situation in which it had previously been in England, produced, within a few years, names to which no country in Europe can oppose, during the same period, any thing equal. But it would be vain to attempt to give instances of all the exertions of genius, which illustrated the reign of George III; for the variety and originality, no less than the degree, of the species of talent which were displayed, is one of the characteristic features

of the times. And if this age be not hereafter classed with that of Pericles and Augustus among the ancients, with those of Leo X. and Louis XIV. among the continental nations of Europe, or of Elizabeth and Anne among ourselves, that will happen, not from any deficiency of intrinsic splendor, but from its not being separated from preceding and succeeding times by periods of sterility and darkness.

If the reign of George III. is nobly distinguished by the talents which flourished under it, it may perhaps, with still better reason, be proud of the extensive diffusion of knowledge among the people, which took place in the course of it. Never was there a time, when such strenuous and well-directed efforts were appropriated to that object, or were rewarded with equal success. Nor were these efforts confined within our own bounds. They embraced the conversion, the instruction, and the civilization of the most distant nations. Scarcely could a barbarous shore be found, which some one of our apostles of knowledge or religion had not visited: scarcely could a town or village in our island be named, which had not contributed its mite towards the prosecution of schemes intended for the general benefit of mankind.

At the same time, the country exhibited a spectacle of industry and opulence, superior to all that the world had hitherto witnessed. Our agriculture spread over lands which had till then been barren wastes; while, by a more skilful application of the powers of the soil, the produce yielded by those which had long been under the plough, was greatly augmented.

Our manufactures attained to an extent which the wildest visionary, half a century ago, would not have deemed possible. Our population, within only the last twenty years of this reign was increased by a third; and this augmented number was, on the whole, better supplied with the comforts and conveniences of life, than our comparatively small population in the middle of the preceding century. Enormous as our national expenditure had been, and heavy as were our public burdens, the riches that remained to us were still sufficient to make us the wonder and envy of Europe.

The increase of our domestic wealth and industry was accompanied by a vast extension of foreign dominion. We lost, indeed, an empire in the West, or rather, we planted a great and mighty people, who, though they no longer acknowledge our authority, are destined to spread our name, our laws, our manners, our language, our institutions, our old national recollections, the fame of our great men, over the whole of a vast continent. But this loss, if loss it is to be accounted, was much more than counterbalanced by the accession of the dominion of the East. Under George III. an immense empire was there formed and consolidated; and the world beheld sixty millions of souls, inhabiting the fairest and richest regions of Asia, submitting to our sway. This extension of our power was something far better, than an increase of national grandeur and wealth. It was a conquest and triumph of humanity. For whatever particular disorders may have taken place at the first establish-

ment of our authority in these remote countries, our dominion has since conferred on their swarming population the benefits of mild government, and of an equal administration of justice, in a degree which Asia never before witnessed.

We have long vaunted ourselves the masters of the sea; but it was under George III. that the boast was first turned into a proud and incontrovertible reality. Rodney — Howe — St. Vincent — Duncan — any one of these names was sufficient, singly, to have diffused splendor round a whole reign. But the reign of George III. could boast of them all, and of one greater than all of them together. The battles of the Nile, of Copenhagen, and of Trafalgar, were conflicts such as the world had never known till then. The victory of Trafalgar, more especially, was complete as imagination could picture. It derived a new perfection and sanctity even from the death of the hero who achieved it. Having annihilated the naval power of our enemies, and left us without a foe to meet us upon the ocean, Nelson had no longer any business on this earth. His task was finished; his race was run; the purposes of his high calling were accomplished. As there no longer remained any work worthy of him, it was fitting that he who had so triumphed, should, in the very moment of victory, quit this earthly scene, bequeathing to his country and his sovereign, the empire of the seas, and the memory of the most glorious naval exploits which history has ever had to record. The state of the world after the death of Nelson was truly singular. While a gigantic military despot oppressed Europe, touching with one hand,

14] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

Lisbon, and with the other, Moscow, the sea was safe from the pollution of his authority. There he was powerless, as if for him the art of navigation had never existed : nor dared any flag but that of England venture to traverse the ocean. In this perfect naval supremacy there is something more magnificent, than in any other species of command. To rule upon land seems little wonderful ; but for a people to acquire and maintain absolute empire on that element, which defies human power and art, appears almost out of the ordinary course of nature.

As the reign of George III. was a period of unrivalled naval glory, so it was illustrated by military exploits equal to those of the proudest days of our history. At a time, indeed, when we were deprived of his active superintendence, the prospect on every side was such as to inspire even stout hearts with feelings not unlike despondency. Our armies, wherever they fought, had acquitted themselves bravely. But enemies surrounded us ; the world was in arms against us ; and though many nations offered up their vows and prayers to heaven for

our success, none dared refuse to co-operate in effecting our destruction. Circumstances, however, occurred to render the combat more equal. A succession of victories followed, not inferior in splendor to those of Marlborough, and more important in their results ; till, at last, in the bloodiest and best-fought field of modern warfare, our enemy was laid prostrate before us ; the days of the Henrys and the Edwards returned, and our armies entered Paris in triumph. Would that our late sovereign had participated, though only for a moment, in the knowledge of these events ! What a satisfaction it would have been to his pure and upright heart to have known, that his son and his people had remained faithful to the great cause in which he and they had been engaged ; that their efforts had been blest with the most triumphant success ; that the crown of England had never been more rich in all temporal glory than during the last years of his own reign ; and that it was his lot to transmit it to his descendants more solid and more brilliant, than it was when he received it from his forefathers.

CHAP. II.

Accession of George IV—Court held—Re-appointment of the Ministers—Privy Council assemble—The King's Declaration to the Council—Proceedings in Council—King proclaimed—The King's Illness and Recovery—Meeting and Adjournment of Parliament—The Funeral of the late King—Parliament meets again—The King's Message—Addresses of Condolence from the two Houses—Reasons for a speedy Dissolution of Parliament—Debates on the proposed Dissolution of Parliament—Address to the Crown concerning the Dissolution—Votes of Supply—Lord Lauderdale's Motion, complaining of the Proceedings of the Commons as an Infringement of the Privileges of the Lords—Bill to suspend the issuing of Writs to the Boroughs of Gram-pound, Penryn, Barnstaple, and Camelford—The Queen's Name omitted in the Liturgy—Debates in the Commons on the Situation of the Queen—Speeches of Mr. Tierney and Mr. Brougham—Prorogation of Parliament—Speech of the Commissioners—Dissolution of Parliament.

THE death of a sovereign generally gives birth to many hopes and fears in the bosoms of different persons, and to various speculations concerning the line of conduct likely to be pursued for the future. New prejudices and connexions begin to exert an influence on public affairs. If there were (as there always must be) any measures of the preceding reign unpalatable to a considerable part of the community, a pleasing alteration is expected from the real or supposed virtues of the new sovereign: for if men are disposed to judge harshly of their actual ruler, ascribing to him the blame of evils which it is not in his power to remedy or to alleviate, they are at least equally inclined to look with a partial eye to the heir of the throne, and to flatter

themselves with the hope of enjoying, under his sway, all the benefits of which they imagine that the measures followed by the wearers of the crown deprive them.

These feelings and these delusions had no scope at the accession of George IV. The new sovereign had already held the reins of power for eight years; his character and habits were known; his public policy had long been declared and acted upon; nor was there the slightest chance that any alteration would occur, either in the selection of those to whom the administration was entrusted, or in the principles on which it was carried on. The royal power was in the same hands as before; it was in the title only that any change had taken place.

On the morning after the demise of the late king, as many of the cabinet ministers, as were in town, resigned their credentials of office into the hands of the secretary of state for the home department, who, at a court held a few hours afterwards, delivered them to the sovereign. At the same court the lord chancellor appeared without the insignia of his high dignity, and gave up the seals to the king. These proceedings, which, on similar occasions, are generally matters of high importance both to the individuals and to the state, were in this case a mere ceremonial. The seals were immediately returned to lord Eldon, and the other cabinet ministers were severally re-appointed to their former offices. After the oaths of allegiance had been administered to those who were present, a privy council was, in compliance with the royal command, forthwith holden; and as many of his late majesty's council as were then in attendance, were re-sworn privy councillors to the new sovereign. The council being thus duly constituted, his majesty made the following declaration:—

“I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the king, my beloved father.

“It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of my feelings upon this melancholy occasion; but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity with which his majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his subjects the impressions created by his

many virtues, and his example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of his country.

“Called upon, in consequence of his majesty's indisposition, to exercise the prerogatives of the crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to restore into his hands the powers with which I was intrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise, and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering in my dear father's name the government of this realm.

“The support which I have received from parliament and the country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present station demands.

“The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy all classes of my people, that it will ever be my most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom.”

His majesty next, in compliance with the requisitions of law, took and subscribed the usual oaths, in the Scottish mode, for the security of the church of Scotland. The form for the proclamation of the new sovereign was then agreed upon; and, on the following day, that ceremonial was gone through with all due solemnity. As his late majesty expired on Saturday, and as the next day, Sunday, the 29th of January, was the anniversary of the martyrdom of Charles I. which is observed by our

church as a solemn fast, it was necessary to defer the ceremony of the proclamation till the Monday.

Scarcely was the pageant over, when the sudden and severe illness of the king excited a general apprehension, that a new cause of public mourning might soon be added to those which existed already. For some days previous to the death of his father, he had laboured under a violent cold; and though seasonable precautions were taken against the progress of the malady, the agitation naturally produced by the loss of a parent and a brother, within the space of a single week, aided, no doubt, by the bustle and personal exertions which the commencement of a new reign made requisite, aggravated all the symptoms, so that towards the evening of the day (Jan. 31st) of his proclamation, they assumed an alarming aspect. When it was announced by a formal bulletin, on the following day, that the king had been attacked by an inflammation of the lungs—the very disease which, only seven days before, had in so short a time carried the duke of Kent to a premature grave—the most gloomy presages naturally suggested themselves. These, fortunately, were not verified by the event. After nine days his majesty was declared convalescent, though it was some time before he recovered his usual strength.

By the common law of England, the demise of the crown operated as a dissolution of the existing parliament. To prevent the inconveniencies which might arise from the want of a legislative power on the accession of a new sovereign, two statutes (7 & 8 W. III. c. 15, and 6 Anne, c. 7) have

VOL. LXII.

enacted, that the parliament in being shall continue for six months after the death of any king or queen, unless sooner dissolved or prorogued by the successor to the crown; and that, if separated by adjournment or prorogation at the time of the demise of the crown, it shall notwithstanding assemble immediately. Accordingly, both Houses of Parliament, though they had adjourned from the end of December to the 15th of February, met on Sunday the 30th of January. Mr. Cowper, the chief clerk, administered the oaths to the lords in attendance, who immediately adjourned to the following day; but the members of the House of Commons, who had assembled, could not proceed to any business, as, in consequence of the absence of the lord high steward, the oaths could not be administered to them. On Monday both Houses again met. The lord high steward administered, in the long gallery, the oaths of allegiance to such members of the commons as were in attendance. Then, the Speaker having seated himself in the chair, and taken the customary oaths, the members who had been sworn before the high steward, were re-sworn at the table of the house. The swearing in of members continued until the 2nd of February, when both Houses adjourned to the 17th. The funeral obsequies of his late majesty were to be celebrated on Ash-Wednesday, the 16th of February; and it would have been indecent, that the public councils of the nation should have exhibited scenes of personal invective and political hostility, while the mortal remains of their late sovereign were not yet committed to the grave.

[C]

18] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

On the 16th of February the funeral took place. It was adorned with every circumstance of gloomy splendor befitting such an occasion; but it was less honoured by all the decorations of royal pomp, than by the spontaneous sympathy which it excited in every heart. Though George III. had for some years been, in effect, dead to his people, he had been still among them, and it was in his name that they had been all along governed. Now the separation between a virtuous sovereign, and subjects who acknowledged and admired his virtues, was complete; and the marks of private and public regret, which were everywhere exhibited, showed that the separation was deeply felt by the people.

On the 17th, parliament met; and on the same day, lord Castlereagh presented to the House of Commons the following message from the king:

"The king is persuaded that the House of Commons deeply participates in the grief and affliction of his majesty, for the loss which his majesty and the nation have sustained by the lamented death of the late king his father.

"This melancholy event imposing upon his majesty the necessity of summoning, within a limited period, a new parliament, the king has taken into consideration the present state of public business, and is of opinion, that it will be in all respects most conducive to the public interests and convenience to call the new parliament without delay.

"The king, therefore, recommends to the House of Commons to adopt such measures as may be found indispensably necessary to provide for the exigencies of the

public service during the interval which must elapse between the termination of the present session and the opening of a new parliament. G. R."

On the same day, lord Liverpool presented a similar message to the Lords. The line of conduct pursued by the ministers in both houses, was extremely cautious. The message, so far as it announced the death of the late monarch, called only for condolence; but, in announcing the immediate dissolution of the House of Commons, a subject was brought forward, which party spirit would not fail to turn to some advantage. The propriety of the dissolution might be denied; and even if that were granted, there was still plausible ground for maintaining, that such a topic ought not to be submitted to the deliberations of the representatives of the people. The ministers, therefore, proposed, that the latter part of the royal message should be taken into consideration on the following day; and that, in the mean time, each House should immediately vote his majesty an address of condolence on the loss of his father, and of congratulation on his own accession. All parties acceded to this arrangement, as tending to produce a becoming unanimity, without any compromise of political principle. Accordingly, the proposed address being seconded in the one house by the marquis of Lansdown, and in the other by Mr. Tierney, was voted without a dissenting voice; we might even say, without discussion: for all the speeches, to which it gave occasion, were eulogies of the virtues of the deceased monarch. There was a single phrase in the

Address with which Mr. Tierney was not quite satisfied. It was the passage in which the Houses of Parliament declared, "that they derived from the experience of the past, as well as from their confidence in his majesty's character and virtues, the firm conviction that his reign would be marked by a constant endeavour to promote the general prosperity and happiness of his people." This allusion to the experience of the past, Mr. Tierney thought it would have been better to have omitted. On all the past he turned his back, and wished to see it buried in oblivion. A new reign was commencing; and he anxiously hoped, that the measures adopted in future would be such, as would promote the honour of the crown, as well as the welfare of the country.

As the indisposition of his majesty prevented him from receiving the addresses on the throne, that of the upper House was presented to him by the lords with white staves; that of the lower, by such of the members as were of the privy council. The Commons, on the same day, and the Lords, on the following day, voted separate addresses of condolence to his majesty, and the duchess of Kent, on the occasion of the death of the duke.

After this concession to public decency, parliamentary proceedings assumed their usual character. The first topics which came into observation, were the proposed dissolution of parliament, and how far the public business should be proceeded in previously. In the former part of the session (that part of it which passed before Christmas), the attention of the legislature had

been occupied exclusively by the late riotous proceedings of the ill-disposed, and the measures which were deemed necessary for the preservation of internal tranquillity. The whole ordinary business of a session, therefore, remained yet to be dispatched; and this could scarcely be comprised within the period of six months from the demise of the sovereign, beyond which, the duration of the present parliament could not extend. The canvass for the approaching elections had already begun; the very paper which announced the death of George III. contained an advertisement from Mr. Brougham to the electors of the county of Westmorland: every day added to the existence of the present parliament, was a prolongation of the canvass for the next. To keep the country for six months in all the confusion, immorality, and ardent excitement, which accompany a general election, would be little praiseworthy in ministers on any occasion, and would almost be criminal at a time which had been immediately preceded by a period of unusual civil disturbance. On every great principle of public policy, a speedy dissolution was the wisest course which could be adopted; the disbursements, which would be necessary before the meeting of the new parliament, being provided for by a temporary act. This, indeed, was not exactly the course which had been followed upon the accession of the former princes of the House of Brunswick. Hitherto the existing parliament had immediately settled the civil-list of the new sovereign; and there was a good reason for such a course of proce-

dure, inasmuch as, in all former instances, he to whom the crown had devolved, did not, before his accession to the throne, possess any parliamentary revenue equal to the exigencies of the royal dignity. Such was not the case with George IV. As he had exercised the prerogatives of the crown for several years, the revenues allotted to him had been estimated with a view to the royal dignity, and might easily be continued on their actual footing for a few months longer. The difference of the cases, therefore, amply warranted a difference of practice. It had been a matter of imperious necessity to settle the civil-list of George II. or George III. without delay, because neither of these princes had any civil-list at the time of their respective accessions to the throne. It was not a matter of equal necessity to settle the civil-list of George IV. immediately; because the civil-list, as it had existed during his regency, was adequate to his kingly dignity, and might be prolonged without inconvenience. Ministers, indeed, might be taunted with reluctance to bring the expenses of the court before a House of Commons composed of members, who were on the point of being sent back to their constituents, to account for the manner in which they had discharged their trust. It might be said, that it was perfectly consistent with regal policy, to submit matters which touched the court closely, rather to the first session of a new parliament, than to the last of an old one: since, in the former, intrigues and ministerial influence would be omnipotent; while, in the latter, more regard would be paid to popular feel-

ings. But such taunts, however well they may be fitted for purposes of debate, ought not to sway our sober judgments. If a transaction is defensible on broad general grounds, it must not be disapproved of, because there is a possibility that some sinister motive may have a share in recommending it.

In pursuance of the plan, which, on the whole, appeared most advisable to ministers, on the 18th of February, lord Liverpool in the Lords, and lord Castlereagh in the Commons, moved an address, which was an echo of the two latter paragraphs of the royal message. This address was agreed to in both houses, though not without considerable debate. The grounds of opposition were various. Lord Lansdowne insisted on precedent. On the accession of Anne in March, of George I. in August, of George II. in June, and of George III. in October, the existing parliament proceeded without delay to the consideration of the civil-list; and he concluded, that the same course ought to be followed now. Lord Lauderdale agreed with him in his conclusion; because he conceived, that to postpone the consideration of the civil-list until after a general election, was, in fact, to submit its arrangements to the public at large. The late increase of our military establishment was also dragged into the discussion, on the pretence, that parliament should not be dissolved, till it had leisure to examine into the propriety of that increase: as if, forsooth, a measure which had been deliberately adopted a few weeks before, could now be reconsidered with extraordinary advantage, amid a great

pressure of business, by a parliament on the eve of natural death. Mr. Tierney stated, that there had never been an accession to the crown, without some communication to parliament, of a nature very different from that which had been made in the present instance. It had always been usual to say something of the feelings of the new monarch, and of the course of policy which it was his intention to pursue. In the present case, the House had only been drily told, that his majesty's government found it convenient to send them about their business as soon as possible. Mr. Brougham stated, that he believed he might safely assume, that this was the first time in which a communication of any sort, respecting the duration of parliament, had been made to the House; but he was quite sure that it was the first time when a communication, so precise and specific, had ever been made from the crown to parliament, announcing its approaching dissolution. The dissolving of parliament was one of the most sacred prerogatives of the crown, and, as often as any attempt had been made in either of the deliberate branches of the legislature to approach or interfere with that privilege, the answer uniformly given by the ministers had been, "that parliament was not competent to broach or to entertain the question of its own existence." This was a matter on which the crown alone was to decide, in the exercise of a constitutional discretion. Without at all denying the general right of parliament to examine and question the advice given by the ministers, with respect to the

exercise of that discretion, he must contend, that with the crown, and the crown only, it rested, to dissolve parliament, without observation or discussion. This being the case, they, therefore, under the present circumstances, found themselves placed in a new and strange situation. They were called on to entertain a question of a most novel kind, namely, the propriety of the intended dissolution. For himself, individually, he was not, in any way, averse to a speedy dissolution of parliament; but, he supposed it had been well considered to what a degree of inconvenience the public would be subjected by a general election, all over the country, in the very middle of the assizes; and also, that no opportunity was given to the judges of delaying the assizes, on this occasion, as had been done when the last general election took place. For himself, he had no objection to the dissolution; he thought frequent parliaments were beneficial and refreshing to the constitution; but the real motive for postponing the discussion of the civil-list at present, was, because it was thought more politic to bring it under the consideration of a new parliament, than before a parliament which was on its death-bed.

As the motion of ministers, approving of the intended dissolution, was carried, all that remained for them to do was, to provide for the public exigencies in the interval that would elapse before the meeting of the new parliament. Accordingly, the operation of the Mutiny-bill was extended from the 24th of April to the 24th of June, and the requisite financial arrangements

were carried into effect by votes of supply. By these votes there were granted to his majesty, first, a sum not exceeding 2,000,000*l.* to pay off Irish treasury bills charged on the supplies of 1820, and unprovided for; secondly, a sum not exceeding 50,000*l.*, to enable his majesty to provide for such expenses of a civil nature as did not form a part of the ordinary charges of the civil-list for the year 1820; thirdly, the sum of 200,000*l.*, towards satisfying such annuities, pensions, or other payments, as would have been payable out of the consolidated fund of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or out of the civil-list, in case the demise of his late majesty had not taken place before the 5th day of April, 1820; fourthly, a sum not exceeding 200,000*l.* nett, towards defraying the charge of army services in Ireland for the year 1820; fifthly, a sum not exceeding 600,000*l.*, towards defraying the charge of army services at home and abroad, except in Ireland, for the year 1820.

On the 24th of February, lord Lauderdale brought these votes under the consideration of the House of Lords, as amounting to a breach of privilege. The practice of parliament was, that the votes of supply, passed by the House of Commons in the course of a session, should come up to the Lords for their assent, in the form of an appropriation bill; and the Commons themselves had, in 1784, declared it a high crime and misdemeanor for any officer of the crown to apply money to any branch of the public service without an act of parliament. On this principle lord Lauderdale maintained, that the

Commons, in voting sums for the public service, and also sums for the payment of annuities under the Civil-list act, which, in fact, expired on the death of George III., had assumed a power of making and suspending laws; and that the previous communication of the intention of the crown to dissolve parliament, instead of justifying what had been done, only rendered the precedent more dangerous. He concluded with moving three resolutions. The first embodied the votes of supply; the second declared, "that the Commons House of Parliament, informed by his majesty's message of the intended dissolution of parliament, have, in these resolutions, attempted to appropriate money to be paid for services subsequent to the dissolution, which can only legally be effected by an act of parliament appropriating the supplies voted; and that they have further, in a most unprecedented manner, assumed the power of providing for, and authorising the payment of, certain pensions and annuities, subsequent to the dissolution of parliament, which, by law, are declared to be at an end." The third was, "that, under these circumstances, we feel it our duty to declare, that, though we regard these proceedings as derogatory to the privileges of this House, and of Parliament, yet we are induced, by a sense of the state in which public business is now placed, to forbear from any immediate proceedings, and to declare that we will concur in indemnifying those who may pay money, or otherwise act under these resolutions, which we must nevertheless deprecate, as threatening the subversion of the best

and wisest principles of the constitution of our country."

Lord Liverpool justified, or rather excused, the Commons, on the ground that, in practice, the sums wanted for the various branches of the public service were always applied under the authority of the votes of the other House; and that, frequently in a long session, half the money was expended, before the Appropriation bill was brought up. Though, therefore, he saw no necessity for coming to any resolution upon the subject, yet, to meet the views of those who might think otherwise, and to assert the privileges of the House, he proposed to substitute for the latter two of lord Lauderdale's resolutions, a vote, declaring that the Lords, from the state of the public business, acquiesce in the resolutions of the House of Commons, though no act may be passed to give them effect.—Lord Liverpool's amendment seemed sufficient to protect the privileges of the Lords, and was carried.

Gross corruption had been proved to have taken place in the boroughs of Grampound, Penryn, Barnstaple, and Camelford; and the House had appeared to lend a favourable ear to a proposition for punishing them by the deprivation of the elective franchise. It was, however, impossible to carry a bill for that purpose through the usual stages, in so short a session of parliament as the present. Even if the justice of the principle of the measure were conceded, still it would be requisite to establish the alleged criminality by clear evidence before the Lords as well as the Commons; and the parties, who were to be bereft of so valuable

a privilege, would be entitled to be heard by counsel in their defence, and to have ample time and opportunity for disproving or palliating their guilt. On the other hand, it was conceived that the dignity of parliament required, that these boroughs should not be allowed to return members, after proceedings had been commenced with a view to their disfranchisement. It was thought, that, if they were allowed to send representatives to the ensuing parliament, there would be an inconsistency in disfranchising them for their previous corruption. To avoid this imaginary inconvenience, a bill was brought in by lord John Russell, to prevent the issuing of writs to these boroughs, till the meeting of the next parliament. It passed the Commons, though not without expressions of disapprobation, even from members inclined to look with a favourable eye upon any measure tending to operate as a species of parliamentary reform. It might be proper, said Mr. Brougham, to legislate on this business hereafter, when they had time to view the question in all its complicated hearings; but it seemed strange to say that they had evidence to deprive a borough of its franchise *pro hac vice*, and not for ever. The circumstance of the representation of these boroughs being filled up, could not operate as a bar to legislation on the subject; nay, it would be better, constitutionally, that the question of their disfranchisement should be discussed, when their members, who might be supposed to act as their attorneys, were present.

Mr. Calcraft disliked the bill, for a prudential reason. He thought that the Lords would

never consent to condemn and punish four boroughs without evidence of their guilt, and he, therefore, proposed that the House should address the crown, to suspend the issuing of the writs—a specimen of the unthinking facility with which the assertor of popular rights will, for the paltry advantage of gaining a particular point, consent to make the most valuable privileges of the people dependant on the pleasure of the crown. Though Mr. Calcraft did not show much acquaintance with our constitution in the course of procedure which he recommended, his prediction that the measure would fail in the House of Lords, was verified by the result. It was there strongly opposed by the chancellor, by lord Liverpool, and by lord Lauderdale, as both unnecessary and unjust. It was unnecessary, because the approaching election could throw no impediment in the way of any punishment, which it might afterwards be thought expedient to inflict. The members who might be chosen for these boroughs at the next election, could not occasion more inconvenience than the four who were actually sitting for them in the existing parliament. It was, likewise, unjust, because it pronounced condemnation without evidence, and without hearing the accused in their defence. Lord Caernarvon, indeed, endeavoured to get rid of this fatal objection by analogical reasoning; contending, that the boroughs would, by the proposed bill, be placed in a situation entirely similar to that of an individual who is committed for want of bail. That commitment, however, is defensible only as a necessary means of compelling the

defendant to submit to the sentence of the court, which, but for such a step, might be eluded by his non-appearance on the day of trial, or by his escape, before the verdict was given, or judgment passed. But how was the immediate suspension of the elective franchise necessary, in order to give efficacy to an act of parliament taking away that franchise altogether, if, at any future time, such an act should be passed?—The bill was finally lost by a majority of eleven.

Of all the subjects which came before parliament immediately after the death of George III. the most interesting was brought into discussion only incidentally, and was introduced neither by the ministers, nor by the acknowledged leaders of opposition, nor by the individuals, who, from their private or professional situation, were the most concerned in it—we mean the situation of the queen. At a meeting of the privy council, held on the 12th of February, for the purpose of making the proper alterations in the prayers for the royal family, the name of the princess of Wales was of course struck out; and in the new form, which was directed to be used, no notice was taken of her, in her recently-acquired character of queen. The legality of this proceeding was not contested at the time; not even was its expediency or justice called in question. Though it was a measure, which, in its very nature, involved the greatest notoriety, it excited no discussion in the House of Commons; it called forth no expression of public feeling in the country; it was not thought worthy of the reprobation of those public journals, which are usually most on the alert to discover assailable

points in the conduct of ministers. On the 18th of February, in the course of the debate on the royal message, Mr. Hume inquired, whether the annual income of 35,000*l.*, which had been settled on the princess of Wales, having now ceased, the same provision was to be continued to her; or, whether any alteration was to be made in it. Lord Castlereagh replied, that every pains would be taken, that no inconvenience should be felt in the quarter alluded to, from the dissolution of parliament; and though Mr. Brougham spoke immediately afterwards, and indulged in severe invective against all the ministers, and in bitter sarcasm against lord Castlereagh in particular, he never once touched upon the situation of the queen, nor upon the conduct which they were pursuing towards her. The other members of Opposition imitated his reserve. We have, therefore, a most convincing proof, that the opponents of ministers did not, at this time, conceive, that her majesty had hitherto experienced any harshness or injustice at their hands.

On the 21st of February, Mr. Hume, on a motion that the House should resolve itself into a committee of supply, again brought the subject under the attention of the public. He declared, that it was not his intention to find fault with the exercise of any power belonging to his majesty, for regulating the forms of the church in the performance of divine service; but he could not refrain from saying, that he was sorry to see the manner in which the queen was treated. Why was not an address of condolence, and of congratulation, voted to her majesty upon

the demise of the king, and the accession of her husband to the throne, as was the case with regard to the queen-consort of George II.? In what situation was it meant that she should stand? Was she to be left as a beggar upon the continent, or was she to depend for her subsistence upon the mere bounty of some person or persons in England? Her situation, he contended, entitled her to the attention of the House, and something definite, as to the means of her future provision, should be immediately stated.

In reply to Mr. Hume, lord Castlereagh expressed his regret, that any attempt should be made to press so delicate a question into discussion, and repeated his assurances, that the high personage alluded to, was not likely to experience any harshness or inattention.

Mr. Tierney observed, that the subject now brought under their notice, was one, respecting which he never would come to any vote, amidst the blind rumours and ambiguous expressions with which every mention of it was attended. He disagreed with the honourable gentleman who had introduced it; nor would he grant to a person labouring under a heavy cloud of suspicion, any portion of public money, until that suspicion was removed. It gave him much pain, and must excite regret in every properly constituted mind, to see this question brought forward. But where was the fault—who were the cause of its becoming the subject of attention in parliament? If there was any ground for crimination, no time ought to be lost in instituting an inquiry, and vindicating the monarchy of England from disgrace. He would

not vote the public money to a person not recognized as queen. The passing over the queen's name in the church service was directed by an order in council. Here, then, it must appear, that ministers conceived they had some ground of suspicion, or they would not have adopted a proceeding which derogated from the respect otherwise due to the queen's rank and station. Under these circumstances, he could not suppress his conviction that somebody had been scandalously ill-used—either the king had been betrayed, or the queen had been insulted. He would not consult any feelings, nor yield to any supposed delicacy, which would impose silence upon him after what had taken place. It was time to speak out openly and honestly. He, as well as many others, had certainly heard rumours extremely injurious to the queen's character—rumours which, if true, proved her unworthy to sit upon the British throne. But it was impossible for him to act upon rumour, upon what might be mere idle calumny. He, therefore, called upon ministers, in the name of justice, and in the name of the English monarchy, to give parliament some information, and to submit the whole case to its inquiry. He pledged himself most solemnly, that, if a case should be made out against the queen, he would second whatever measure might be requisite to set his majesty's mind at rest. Should no case, on the contrary, be made out, it might and must be considered as a misfortune, that parties so connected, and in so elevated a station, could not live together; yet this, as unavoidable,

must be borne. The queen of this country, however, she must then be considered; and out of the mouths of the gentlemen opposite must that name proceed, before he would consent to vote one shilling of the public money.

The language used on this occasion by the leader of the Opposition, is worthy of most serious attention, in judging of the prudence of the steps taken by ministers. If he blames them at all, it is not for what they have done, but for what they have left undone. He will not even consent that the public money should be voted to her majesty, till her character has been cleared from the cloud which hung over it. Far from deprecating investigation, he calls loudly for it.—Standing upon the high-moral ground, that a woman of notoriously suspected reputation ought not to be allowed to fill the British throne, he disregards the real or imaginary mischiefs of a prosecution for adultery, nor ever thinks of inquiring what specific benefit would accrue from it to the country.

The language of Mr. Brougham, who, having been long her majesty's legal adviser, was more peculiarly charged with the defence of her rights, was equally remarkable. He said, that there was no difficulty in that part of the case, upon which his right honourable friend (Mr. Tierney) had dwelt so much; because it did not appear to him a matter of any importance, whether the queen were recognized or not, by any of the methods which had been mentioned. Being the wedded wife of the king, the moment he succeeded to the crown, she became queen of England,

by a title as indisputable as that of the king himself. It was not the less so, because she was prayed for in no liturgy, or because her name appeared in no order of council; or because no addresses either of condolence or congratulation were presented to her. As little could she be affected by the noble lord preferring to call her a high personage, rather than to describe her by the title to which she had succeeded. How, then, could he agree with his right honourable friend, who, on account of these things, which appeared to him (Mr. Brougham) to be "trifles light as air," considered her situation as doubtful and uncertain? How could he imagine himself to be hampered in voting, if called upon to do so, what might be necessary for her maintenance with the splendor and dignity befitting her high rank? He apprehended, that if the advisers of the crown should be enabled to advance what might be necessary for this purpose out of the civil-list, there would be no need whatever to introduce the mention of her majesty's name. If the crown should be pleased to pay \$5,000/. a-year to her majesty, parliament, he thought, ought not to interfere; but he must at the same time state distinctly, that he was wholly unacquainted with any grounds of suspicion. He refused his ears to all such rumours; as long as she was the king's consort, he knew and should treat her only in the character of queen-consort. He was wholly ignorant of any inquiries that had been instituted; he listened not to their reported results; nor would he suffer his mind to receive any sinister im-

pressions. But if a charge should ever be brought forward, he would deal with it as became an honest member of parliament; and he would endeavour to do justice between the parties most concerned. Never was there a question in which temper and moderation were so indispensable; the voice of party ought to be extinct: for no man could calculate the consequences which might follow. He deprecated, therefore, every thing like an appeal to turbulent passions; he deprecated the broaching of such a question at a moment like the present, when the only effect must be, to defeat the ends of justice, and to drag the subject through the mire of every hustings! These were his feelings, standing, as he did, in the peculiar situation of having professional duties to perform on the one hand, and a public duty to discharge upon the other.

From these proceedings two inferences seem to follow. The first is, that there is a strong presumption, that the conduct of ministers, under the existing circumstances, was wise and prudent; since no part of it was directly blamed, either by their political opponents, or by those who, from inclination or situation, were the peculiar protectors of her majesty's interests. The second inference is, that they who had the best means of knowing what line of conduct her majesty's situation ought to recommend to her, must have believed, that her most advisable line of policy was not incompatible with that which ministers were now pursuing. One individual, indeed, had thrown down the gauntlet in the queen's be-

half, and had taken up the question on the ground which her partisans afterwards endeavoured to maintain; but he had no connexion or intimacy with her majesty, and could not, at that time, be regarded as holding a regular commission in the ranks of the Opposition.

No other business of importance was brought forward in this parliament. Having on the 28th of February been prorogued till the 13th of March, it was on the same day dissolved by proclamation, and the necessary steps for summoning a new parliament were immediately taken. The speech, which the lords commissioners, by the mouth of the chancellor, addressed to both Houses immediately before the prorogation, was in the following words:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen ;

“ We are commanded by his majesty to inform you, that it is a great disappointment to his majesty, that on this first and solemn occasion he is prevented, by indisposition, from meeting you in person.

“ It would have been a consolation to his majesty, to give utterance in this place to those feelings, with which his majesty and the nation alike deplore the loss of a sovereign, the common father of all his people.

“ The king commands us to inform you, that in determining to call without delay the new parliament, his majesty has been influenced by the consideration of what is most expedient for public business, as well as most conducive to general convenience.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons ;

“ We are directed by his majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the several branches of the public service from the commencement of the present year, and during the interval which must elapse before a new parliament can be assembled.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen ;

“ We are commanded to inform you, that, in taking leave of the present parliament, his majesty cannot refrain from conveying to you his warmest assurances of the sense which his majesty entertains of the important services which you have rendered the country.

“ Deeply as his majesty lamented that designs and practices such as those which you have been recently called upon to repress, should have existed in this free and happy country, he cannot sufficiently commend the prudence and firmness with which you directed your attention to the means of counteracting them.

“ If any doubt had remained as to the nature of those principles by which the peace and happiness of the nation were so seriously menaced, or of the excesses to which they were likely to lead, the flagrant and sanguinary conspiracy which has lately been detected must open the eyes of the most incredulous, and must vindicate to the whole world the justice and expediency of those measures to which you judged it necessary to resort, in defence of the laws and constitution of the kingdom.”

CHAP. III.

Cato-street Conspiracy—Character and Situation of Thistlewood—Meetings of Thistlewood and his Associates—Their first Designs—The Scheme of Murder which was finally adopted—Their Preparations—The Plot known to Government—Several of the Conspirators seized—The Trial, Conviction, and Execution of Thistlewood, &c.—The Conduct of Edwards—The Employment of Spies—Thistlewood's dying Declarations concerning Edwards—Alderman Wood's two Motions in the House of Commons concerning Edwards—State of the manufacturing Districts of Scotland towards the end of March—Revolutionary Proclamation—The Effects of this Proclamation—The Skirmish at Bonnymuir—Arrests in different parts of Scotland—Executions.

THE conspiracy alluded to in the conclusion of the speech of the lords commissioners, was one of the most atrocious, though extravagant, plots recorded in history. Its ultimate end was, to effect a revolution; its immediate object, the assassination of the ministers. The persons engaged in it were few in number, low in situation, without knowledge, resources, or foresight. They thought, however (and in this they were not mistaken), that twenty or thirty abandoned miscreants composed a force strong enough to murder the cabinet ministers; and the perverseness of their ignorant minds, blinded by envy and revenge, deluded them with the idea, that, if the work of murder was once completed, the career of power lay open before them.

The framer of this plot was Arthur Thistlewood. Born about the year 1770, he started in life originally with some fortune, and with a fair proportion of the ad-

vantages of education. He was a subaltern officer, first, in the militia, and afterwards in a regiment of the line, stationed in the West Indies. After having resigned his commission, and spent some time in America, he passed into France, where he arrived shortly after the fall of Robespierre. There he seems to have imbibed all the opinions of which that unhappy country was the propagator and the victim, and to have adopted the belief, that the destruction of the institutions of his country was the only object worthy of the labours of a man. He had been deeply engaged in the wicked and absurd scheme of Dr. Watson. Having, like the Doctor, been acquitted, he thought proper, soon afterwards, to send a challenge to lord Sidmouth. His lordship had recourse to the laws of the land, and Thistlewood was punished by fine and imprisonment. Upon his liberation, in August, 1819, he found himself in circumstances which stimu-

lated the natural violence and habitual corruption of his character. Ambitious, without any of those advantages of fortune or talent, by which, in the regular course of things, ambition can be gratified, he found himself excluded from every respectable class in society, without sources of present enjoyment, and without hopes of future improvement in his condition. He now associated only with the most degraded of the lowest and poorest class, spending his time in forming and maintaining connexions with men, whose poverty and profligacy fitted them for any enterprise, however nefarious.

Though he no doubt surveyed with pleasure the dissatisfaction which pervaded a large part of the community towards the latter end of 1819, he seems to have had little connexion with the tumults that were excited, or with the popular demagogues who created and fomented them. Seditious speeches and writings were of so little value with him, that he spoke of Hunt and Cobbett as mere tools of ministers: in his eyes, bloodshed and murder were the only true tests of patriotism. Gradually he collected around him a number of individuals, equally desperate with himself, all bent on the destruction of the ministers, though the time and means were not yet determined on. Ings, a butcher—Tidd and Brunt, shoemakers—and a man of colour, of the name of Davidson, were his principal confidants. Meetings of these men and of their associates were frequently held in a room hired for that purpose, in a court adjacent to Gray's-Inn-lane. The conver-

sation always turned on the necessity of murdering the ministers, and subverting the government. After the death of the king, the meetings were held twice a day, and began to take a more determinate aim. At one time it was proposed, that, availing themselves of the absence of the greater number of the troops, in consequence of the royal funeral, they should endeavour to get possession of the metropolis; but this scheme was rejected, as not involving the sure destruction of the ministers.

At last, on Saturday, the 19th of February, it was resolved, at one of their meetings, that poverty did not allow them to delay their purposes any longer, and that, therefore, on the next Wednesday, the ministers should be murdered separately, each in his own house. On Sunday they arranged their plans. Forty or fifty men were to be set apart for the work of murder; and whoever failed through any fault of his own, in performing the task assigned to him, was to atone for his failure with his life. Two separate detachments were at the same time to seize two pieces of cannon stationed in Gray's-Inn-lane, and six in the Artillery ground. The Mansion-house was to be proclaimed the palace of the provisional government; the Bank was to be attacked forthwith; and London was to be set fire to in different quarters.

Meetings were again held on Monday and Tuesday; and on the latter day, a conspirator, named Edwards, informed Thistlewood, that there was to be a cabinet dinner on the morrow. Thistlewood, doubting the information, sent for a newspaper, and

finding it announced, that a cabinet dinner was to be given at lord Harrowby's house in Grosvenor-square on Wednesday evening, "As there has not been a dinner so long," said he, "there will no doubt be fourteen or sixteen there, and it will be a rare haul to murder them all together." According to the fresh arrangements now determined on, one of their number was to go with a note addressed to lord Harrowby; when the door was opened to him, a band of the conspirators were to rush in; and while some seized the servants, and prevented any one from escaping from the house, others, forcing their way into the room where the ministers were assembled, were to murder them without mercy. It was particularly specified, that the heads of lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh were to be brought away in a bag. From lord Harrowby's house two of their number were to proceed to throw fire-balls into the strawshed of the cavalry barracks in King-street, while the rest were to co-operate in the execution of the subsequent parts of the scheme.

In the mean time spies were dispatched to watch lord Harrowby's house, and to ascertain that no police officers or soldiers were concealed within it, or close to it. The next day was spent in preparations. Their weapons and ammunition were put into a state of readiness, and proclamations were written, which it was intended to fix to the houses that were to be set on fire. In the course of the day several of the infatuated wretches met, from time to time, at the old place of rendezvous; and, towards six in the evening, they assembled in

a stable, situated in an obscure street, called Cato-street, in the neighbourhood of the Edgware-road. Besides the stable in the lower part, the building contained two rooms above, accessible only by a ladder, in the larger of which, a sentinel having been stationed below, the conspirators mustered, to the number of twenty-four or twenty-five, all busy in adjusting their accoutrements by the scanty light of one or two candles, and exulting in the near approach of the bloody catastrophe.

All their machinations, however, were known to the very men, whom they hoped within an hour to see lying butchered at their feet. One of the conspirators, Edwards, had, for some time, been in the pay of government, to whom he communicated every step that was taken. A man, too, of the name of Hidon, who had been solicited to enter into the plot, warned lord Harrowby of it, the day before that which was fixed for carrying it into execution. The ministers took no steps which might deter or alarm the ruffians; for it would have been the height of madness to have stopped them in their career of guilt. Interruption would have saved them from punishment, by rendering it impossible to procure evidence of the atrocious nature of the plot; so that they would have been let loose upon society, ready to enter into some new scheme of murder, which, by being intrusted to a smaller, or more select number, or by being attempted with less delay, might be followed by success. The preparations for the dinner went on at lord Harrowby's house till eight in the

evening, though, in fact, no dinner was to be given.

In the mean time, a strong party of Bow-street constables, under the direction of Mr. Birnie, proceeded to Cato-street, where they were to be met and supported by a detachment of the Coldstream guards. The police-officers reached the spot about 8 o'clock. They immediately entered the stable, and, mounting the ladder, found the conspirators in the loft, on the point of proceeding to the execution of their scheme. The principal officer called upon them to surrender. Smithers, one of the constables, pressing forward to seize Thistlewood, was pierced, by him, through the body, and immediately fell. The lights in the loft were now extinguished; some of the conspirators rushed down the ladder, and the officers along with them; others forced their way out by a window in the back part of the premises. At this moment, the detachment of the military arrived, somewhat later than the precise time fixed. Two of the conspirators, who were in the act of escaping, were seized: by the joint exertions of the police and soldiers nine in all were taken that evening, and conveyed to Bow-street. Thistlewood was among those who had escaped, but he was arrested next morning, in bed, in a house near Finsbury-square. Some others of them were seized in the course of the next two days.

On the 27th of March, true bills of indictment for high treason were found against eleven of the prisoners; and, on the 17th of April, Thistlewood was put upon his trial. The principal witness was a conspirator, of the

name of Adams, who having escaped from Cato-street, had been taken on the following Friday, and had remained in custody up to the time when he was produced in court to give evidence. After a trial which lasted three days, the accused was found guilty on those counts of indictment, which charged him with having conspired to levy and with having levied war against the king. Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davison, were afterwards severally tried and convicted. The remaining six, permission to withdraw their former plea having been given, pleaded guilty. One of them, who appeared to have joined the meeting in Cato-street without being aware of its true purpose, received a pardon: the other five had their sentence commuted into transportation for life. Thistlewood, with the four whom we have named, suffered the sentence of the law, rather glorying in what they had attempted, and regretting their failure, than repenting of their atrocious guilt. [For the particulars of their trial and execution, we refer to the Appendix to the Chronicle, page 920.]

Some were found to complain of the use which government had made of spies on this occasion. But as the guilt of the prisoners was established by evidence altogether independent of Edwards, the case is free from the circumstance, which renders the use of spies most objectionable — the hazard of confiding in the testimony or information of men, who are professedly pursuing a system of deceit and treachery. If, indeed, Edwards had been the framer of the plot, and if the rest had only fallen into the snare

prepared by him, they would have been just objects of pity, no less than of punishment. But all the details of the plot, and the language held by Thistlewood and his associates, both on their trial and at their execution, repel any such supposition. Edwards's intimacy was chiefly with Thistlewood and Bruut, neither of whom was likely to be seduced by such a tempter. As the facts were proved by incontrovertible evidence, so the plot was clearly the result of the most infuriated depravity. It is ridiculous to talk of the seduction of men, who, in a court of justice, defended assassination as a virtue, and, even on the scaffold, exulted in the remembrance of their scheme of murder, as a picture with the contemplation of which their fancy could never be satiated.

That Edwards, though an associate in the plot, was not its instigator or framer, is proved by the declarations which Thistlewood made immediately before his execution. In the courtyard of Newgate, while his fetters were in the act of being knocked off, the unfortunate man was addressed by alderman Wood, who stated, that he wished to put some questions to him. The sheriff endeavoured to prevent an interference, which seemed to him indecorous and inhuman; but as Thistlewood expressed his willingness to answer, so far as he had time, the alderman was allowed to put his questions. The purport of the answers which he received was, that Thistlewood met Edwards for the first time at the house of Preston, the shoemaker, several months before; that he had received some pounds from him, but that Edwards did not

appear to have much money. Thistlewood's declarations, in this solemn moment, derive additional weight from his former endeavours to ascribe to Edwards the principal share of the plot; for it was proved, on Thistlewood's trial, that, previous to his examination before the privy council, he desired Monument to say that Edwards had seduced him into the conspiracy, and requested him to intimate to the others, who were in custody, that they ought to make the same declaration; and when Monument objected, that he had never seen the man on whom the whole burden of guilt was thus to be laid, Thistlewood replied, that, to enable him to answer consistently, he would describe to him Edwards's person and dress.

He who joins with traitors, though with the intention of betraying them, must partake in their plans, and must do many things, which, if done with a sincere intent, would amount to treason. Some zealous partisans of a new species of justice, among whom was alderman Wood, took steps, upon information of treasonable acts alleged to have been done by Edwards, to bring him to trial for his share in the conspiracy. The government, of course, declined to adopt or countenance so extravagant a proceeding. It is not easy to conceive, how any man could be stupid enough to imagine, that acts, done for the purpose of defeating treason, ought to be punished as treasonable. Edwards might be worthy of the deepest moral reprobation. But if he was a spy, he was not a traitor. He would be a traitor, only in so far as he was not a spy.

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34] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

Alderman Wood, however, thought differently, and adopted a course of proceeding, not less extraordinary in its form, than the transaction was in its essence. Shortly after the meeting of parliament (May 2), he communicated to the House the substance of certain written statements, which he had received from parties willing to verify them by oath, and the tendency of which was, to show, that Edwards had been heard to use treasonable language, and had proposed a plan for the destruction of the House of Commons, by the explosion of tubes filled with gunpowder, and plugged up, which might be thrown from the gallery into the middle of the house, on some occasion of a full attendance. This the alderman conceived to be a breach of privilege, and, therefore, moved, that Edwards should forthwith attend at the bar of the House. The absurdity of treating as a breach of privilege charges which amounted to the most atrocious treason, and the injustice of requiring a person to accuse himself on matters of such grave import, were too striking to be overlooked, and accordingly the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Brougham's speech on this occasion was temperate and manly. He asserted and lamented the necessity of employing spies in such cases as the Cato-street conspiracy; adding, however, that he who employed them, took upon himself a most delicate and responsible office, and was deeply answerable to the country and to the administration of justice, if he did not take the greatest care to select such men as would only give information, and not instigate to the

commission of crime. And, therefore, though he did not blame government for having employed Edwards as a spy—for having acted on his information—for having declined to produce him as a witness—or for having abstained from prosecuting him; yet, if that individual went beyond his commission as an informer, and incited others to the perpetration of a separate grave offence, not comprehended in the acts which had been the recent subject of criminal investigation, justice would not be satisfied unless he was brought to trial for the distinct offence, or unless very ample grounds were stated for waving such a proceeding.

Only a week afterwards (May 9), the alderman brought the subject again before parliament, in the shape of a motion for the appointment of a secret committee, to examine evidence touching the criminal conduct of George Edwards, and his associates, for the last two years; and especially his connexion with the parties forming the plot lately discovered in Cato-street. On this occasion, he stated the information which he had received at much greater length than on the former; but it is unnecessary to repeat any part of it, as, even if all the alleged facts were true, they amounted to nothing more, than might be expected from a man, who had entered into a treasonable conspiracy with the purpose of acting as a spy, and who seemed to take the same interest in it as any of his associates. Sir Robert Wilson, in seconding the motion, brought forward a new charge against ministers, on the ground that they had not adduced Edwards as a witness, in order that

He might have been cross-examined by the accused. It is not surprising that the gallant general should have made such a charge; but it is wonderful that Mr. Denman should have condescended to re-echo and support it. How could he, as a lawyer, imagine, that it was the duty of the prosecutors to adduce, on the trial of Thistlewood, not the best, but the most suspicious evidence, that they could find. Had Edwards been brought forward as a witness, what clamour would have been raised (and not without reason) on the danger of trusting to the testimony of a spy, whose very profession was falsehood and deceit. And now, because no stress is laid on his communications, but the crime is established by independent evidence, complaints are made, that he is withheld from cross-examination! In the course of the debate, the general question respecting the employment of spies, was discussed at great length by Mr. Banks and Mr. Canning on the one side, and by sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse on the other. It was on this occasion that the latter gentleman made his first speech in the House; and that speech, whatever proof it might afford of varied knowledge, was by no means remarkable for point or for logical accuracy of thought. He proved most elaborately, that a regular system of espionage had always been deemed mischievous and disgraceful; but he forgot, that to watch the proceedings of men, who have displayed mischievous intentions, and to make use of information obtained from their associates, is a duty imperatively binding on the governors of a country, and

has nothing in common with those arrangements of police, by which tyrants have endeavoured to insinuate themselves into the bosom of families, and, prying into the secrets of private life for the purpose of extracting matter of accusation from the incautious or involuntary expression of feelings or opinions, have annihilated all confidence between man and man.

One ground of objection to the alderman's motion was, that the House was not a court of criminal judicature. Mr. Hobhouse replied, that, in cases where its own privileges were concerned, the House had exercised the power of inquiring and punishing. But it is surely a very abrupt conclusion from such premises, that the Commons may, without impropriety, constitute themselves a court of inquiry concerning any criminal matter that may be alleged against any individual.

It cannot reasonably be denied, that, if Edwards's conduct was such, that, but for what he did after he was in communication with government, the plot would never have been formed, then he merited the most severe punishment. But the attorney general proved, that there was not a shadow of ground for such a supposition, and showed from the evidence on the trial, as well as from the conduct of the prisoners subsequent to their conviction, that Edwards was not the instigator of the plot, and had not supplied the conspirators with money. He added, that it was known that other people had supplied them, and he wished these persons to be aware, that their names and proceedings had not escaped the notice of government.

The conduct of Wood in
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the transaction, and his conversation with Thistlewood at the moment of execution, were unimadverted on with great severity, especially by Mr. Canning and the attorney general. He had heard, said the attorney general, of instances, in which, after persons had been convicted of atrocious offences, attempts had been made by benevolent individuals to remove all doubt concerning the justice of the sentence, by persuading them to confess their guilt: he had heard of instances, in which, where criminals had persisted, like Thistlewood, to the last moment, in denying Christianity, benevolent individuals had endeavoured to correct their errors even at the hour of execution, and to render them more fit for appearing in the presence of their Creator; but this was the first time, and he hoped to God it would be the last, in which he had heard of any one attending at such a time with pocket questions, framed to induce answers which might suit a particular purpose. "Who tutored the worthy alderman," said Mr. Canning, "I know not, or whether he acted from himself; but it is known, that at the last awful moment he had tempted the wretched Thistlewood to repeat the lie which he had formerly told. What good angel interfered to prevent it, I cannot say, but he did resist the temptation, and for this we owe the worthy alderman no thanks. To Thistlewood himself we owe, that we are not now involved in a discussion on his dying words, uttered to affirm what was previously shown to have been false. Had the answer of Thistlewood been such as might have been expect-

ed, the declaration of the dying traitor would have been exalted into the legacy of a saint." The alderman's motion was negatived.

Though this desperate plot was confined to a small number of miscreants, and though the partisans of revolution in general had no share in it; yet the widely-disseminated discontent was the basis on which Thistlewood's gang had built their hopes of ultimate success. That discontent showed itself in some parts of the country in a very alarming manner. Though the late acts, by preventing tumultuous assemblages, had taken away the principal means of supporting the contagion of dissatisfaction, and of enabling the discontented to co-operate, the connexion between the radicals in different parts of the kingdom was still maintained by small societies communicating with each other, and by itinerant delegates, whose expenses were defrayed out of a common purse. The vigorous execution of the laws, and the presence of a considerable military force in Yorkshire and Lancashire, suppressed the turbulence of the ill-disposed, and preserved the public peace in those populous counties. But in the principal manufacturing district of Scotland, the tendency to insurrection assumed a formidable aspect. Before the end of March considerable alarm had begun to prevail in the neighbourhood of Glasgow; and it was known, that great numbers of the labouring classes, who were inclined to prosecute their peaceful industry without intermeddling in political convulsions, had been so terrified by the menaces of the friends of confusion, that they conceived that they could not,

without danger to themselves and families, continue to behave as good and peaceable subjects. On Sunday, the 2nd of April, the alarm which had before prevailed, was raised to an extreme pitch of anxiety, by a treasonable proclamation, purporting to proceed from the committee for the organization of a provisional government, which, on that morning, was found affixed to the walls in different parts of Glasgow, and of the neighbouring towns and villages. This proclamation, after some preliminary flourishes concerning Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, declared an equality of privileges to be the object of the struggle which was about to commence, and called upon the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to come forward and effect a revolution by force. It exhorted the soldiers to keep in mind the glorious example of the Spanish troops. It recommended to the proprietors of large manufactories to suspend their operations, till public order should be restored. It commanded all persons to desist from labour from that day forward; and it denounced, as enemies to the king and traitors to the country, all who should be found in arms against the intended regenerators of their native land.

This proclamation was in itself sufficiently alarming, by the audacity of purpose and confidence of strength which it seemed to announce; and as, from its style and sentiments, it appeared to be of English rather than of Scotch composition, the inference naturally occurred to anxious minds, that it had been disseminated likewise in the manufacturing districts of England, and

that simultaneous and concerted movements of the disaffected in both parts of the island were now to take place. The spirit which it had produced, or from which it had proceeded, was apparent on the following morning. None of the weavers in Glasgow or Paisley went to their usual work: the colliers acted in the same way; and the example was followed by the iron-founders, the wrights, the masons, and the machine-makers. Most of the cotton-mills began in their ordinary course in the morning; but they immediately became the objects of threatening visits, so that the workmen either did not return after breakfast, or went off in the course of the day. The aspect of Glasgow was most extraordinary. All the usual avocations of industry were suspended; the streets were filled with gazing crowds, strolling about in complete idleness, waiting, with intent expectation, for the commencement of the announced revolution, which was to be begun at a moment and by persons unknown. They did not, however, attempt any open violation of the peace. Indeed the greater number of them appear to have acted less from any revolutionary spirit, than from the awe which had been inspired by the orders and threats of the secret organizers of rebellion.

In the mean time the exertions of the magistrates were strenuous and unremitting; and, though the regular troops who were present to support them were comparatively few, a large military force, composed of the volunteer corps of the city and neighbourhood, was soon assembled. Proclamations were at the same time

dispersed, to warn the people against the seductions of the emissaries of insurrection, and to point out to them the inevitable consequences of resistance to the lawful authorities. Whatever the hopes or designs of the disaffected may have been, they were completely baffled; and though some excesses were committed in the country, and a few houses were broken into for the purpose of obtaining arms, no regular combined attempt was made to overturn the authority of the laws.

Only in one instance was any resistance offered to the constituted powers. On the morning of the 5th of April, one of the Stirlingshire yeomanry, as he was proceeding from Kilsyth to join his troop at Falkirk, met a party of radicals, equipped some with muskets, some with pikes, and some with pistols. They demanded his arms; he refused; and, though five shots were discharged after him, escaped back uninjured to Kilsyth. The commanding officer there, immediately sent a detachment of eleven cavalry, supported by an equal number of yeomanry, to scour the road to Falkirk, and to fall in with the insurgents, if they were still to be found. The detachment soon came in sight of them. They had by this time increased in number; and having found some arms, and supplied themselves with food, in the houses in the neighbourhood, they had chosen as their post a piece of high ground in Bonnymuir, which commanded an extensive view on every side. As the cavalry advanced, the insurgents quitted the high ground which they had occupied, and stationed themselves behind a

stone-wall, from which they fired several times. The commander of the military detachment now called upon them to lay down their arms, and to surrender; but, instead of obeying, they replied with a loud cheer, that they had come there in order to fight, and instantly fired a volley. The mossy nature of the ground embarrassed the cavalry. This, with the stone-wall which was on their front, prevented them from charging straight forward, and forced them to make a circuit, in order, to enter by a gap. When the rebels observed this movement, some of them hastened to the gap for the purpose of defending it; but more than the half of them immediately ran off. They who still offered resistance, were instantly broken; many of them were severely wounded, and nineteen were made prisoners. Of the troops, three were wounded, besides their commanding officer: they had likewise one horse killed, and three wounded.

The greater number of the persons concerned in this petty insurrection, had come that morning from Glasgow, in the hope of finding, according to preconcerted arrangements, a large body of their associates, from all the adjacent districts, assembled on Bonnymuir. Their plan was, to have proceeded immediately from Bonnymuir, and to have taken possession of the Carron works. Here they were to have equipped themselves with artillery and arms; and a regular scheme of military operations was then to have been commenced. The precautions, however, which the magistrates and the military had taken throughout the country, deterred the ill-disposed from as-

sembling at the appointed place of rendezvous : so that the few infatuated men, who had lost sight of common prudence, and adhered to their engagements, found their number to amount to only forty or fifty, instead of the four or five thousand on whom they had calculated. No other attempt at open resistance was made ; and the failure of this extravagant venture, served at once to open the eyes of the deluded, and to crush the hopes of the deluders.

In the mean time, the vigilance of the government detected many of those, who, in different parts of the country, had been most active in spreading dissatisfaction, and in furthering measures for promoting a revolution. Numerous arrests took place in Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and Ayrshire. On the very day of the skirmish at Bonnymuir, eleven supposed members of the committee for organizing a provisional government, were taken into custody at Glasgow ; and, shortly afterwards, considerable quantities of ammunition and arms were seized. In a few days, the agitation, that had prevailed throughout the country,

subsided : the labouring classes returned to their ordinary course of life ; and the late alarms were forgotten, except by the wretched individuals who awaited, in prison, the vengeance of the law.

Towards the end of July, and in the month of August, the persons who were in custody on charges of treason, were brought to trial before a special commission, which sat in the different counties, where the treasonable acts were charged to have been committed. Numerous convictions took place ; but the royal mercy was extended to all, except three. One of these had long been an organizer of and trader in sedition : the other two had been engaged in the skirmish at Bonnymuir. Their execution, though a more melancholy, was a less disgusting scene, than that of Thistlewood and his associates : for the Scotch rebels died, some of them penitent, and all of them deeply impressed with moral and religious feelings, instead of avowing, like the Cato-street conspirators, and triumphing in, sentiments, which degrade man below the level of the beasts.

CHAP. IV.

Opening of the new Parliament—Speech from the Throne—Death of Mr. Grattan—His Character—Sir James Mackintosh's Eulogy of him—Election of Mr. Ellis for Dublin—Grantham Election—Resolution of the House against paying Money to Out-voters for loss of Time—Motion to procure a Mitigation of Sir Manasseh Lopez's Sentence—Bill to disfranchise Grampound—Different Views concerning the mode of supplying the Vacancy in the Representation which such Disfranchisement would occasion—Lord Archibald Hamilton's Motion for the Roll of Scotch Freeholders—Bill for the better Regulation of the Elections of the Scotch Peers.

THE new Parliament assembled on the 21st of April. Mr. Manners Sutton was once more elected Speaker of the House of Commons. After some days spent in swearing in members, the King, on Thursday, the 27th of April, opened the Session in person, by delivering the following speech from the throne :

“ My Lords and Gentlemen ;

“ I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

“ In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always continue to imitate his great example, in unceasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

“ I have received from foreign powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate

with me the relations of peace and amity.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons ;

“ The estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

“ They have been framed upon principles of strict economy ; but it is to me matter of the deepest regret, that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last session of parliament.

“ The first object to which your attention will be directed is, the provision to be made for the support of the civil government, and of the honour and dignity of the crown.

“ I leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the hereditary revenues : and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burthens upon my people, or even might

diminish, on my account, the amount of the reductions incident to my accession to the throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the Settlement adopted by parliament in the year 1816.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen ;

“ Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my subjects, whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws.

“ The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the kingdom ; and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

“ I rely upon the continued support of parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquillity.

“ Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the labouring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is, in the mean time, our common duty, effectually to protect the loyal, the peaceable, and the industrious, against those practices

of turbulence and intimidation, by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated.

“ I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the constitution, which subsists unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world.”

In both Houses the address was voted without a dissenting voice. Indeed, the royal speech was so general in its language, and kept so completely clear of every thing which the spirit of party might lay hold of, that it was impossible to refuse to re-echo its sentiments.

The elections, notwithstanding the previously agitated state of the country, were conducted without any unusual violence or tumult ; and their general result was such as, if it varied at all the relative parliamentary strength of the ministers and their opponents, was rather favourable to the government than otherwise. They probably were not much displeased with Hobbouse's victory over the Whig interest in Westminster ; and in the city of London, the exclusion of the two aldermen, Waithman and Thorpe,

in favour of sir William Curtis and the lord mayor, was a signal triumph. Upon the whole, the new House of Commons found itself, in its composition and its attachments, little different from the former. It had gained no new ornaments; neither had it lost any of those, who were accustomed to take a large share in the management of business in it.

In the course of the session, however, it was deprived of one of its most eminent members. Mr. Grattan had come over to take his seat once more, for the especial purpose of again advocating the claims of the Catholics. Upon his arrival in London, he found himself in a state of health, which rendered him incapable of exertion; his infirmities increased; and he expired, without having again appeared in that House, which he had so often instructed and delighted. The claims of the Catholics was the last subject which occupied his thoughts: and in his dying hour, he exhorted them, how often soever they might be disappointed, to abstain from taking any part in the dissensions that might be occasioned by existing differences in the royal family, and never to make common cause with the abettors of radical reform, or of annual parliaments and universal suffrage.

Mr. Grattan may be regarded as the last of those celebrated parliamentary orators, who dignified the close of the eighteenth and the commencement of the nineteenth century. He had been the contemporary and the rival of Pitt, of Fox, of Sheridan, of Windham; and, if he did not surpass them, he exhibited at least a peculiar species of eloquence, (brilliant in itself, though sometimes

too profuse and too effeminate in its ornaments), in which no one came near him. In losing him, the House of Commons was deprived not merely of one of its most distinguished individuals, but of the last member, as it were, of the most illustrious band of orators, which it had ever possessed at any one time.

Sir James Mackintosh (June 13th) in moving a new writ for Dublin, paid the deceased that tribute of admiration to which he was so well entitled; and, ardent as the eulogy was, both sides of the House agreed with it in its full extent. Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Charles Grant, and Mr. Wilberforce, expressed their sentiments at length, with a warmth of admiration not inferior to that of Sir James Mackintosh. In the survey of the public services rendered by Grattan to his country, and of the modes in which his various talents had been displayed, two circumstances were more particularly deserving of attention. He was the only individual of the age, to whom, though in the situation of a private gentleman, and without either civil or military honours, parliament had voted a recompense for services rendered to the country; and he was the sole person in the history of modern orators, of whom it could be said, that he had arrived at the first class of eloquence in two parliaments, differing from each other in their habits, tastes, opinions, and prejudices. Confessedly the first orator of his own country, he came over to England at a time when the taste of the House of Commons had been rendered justly severe, by its habit of hearing speakers, such as the

world had rarely before witnessed; so that he had to encounter great names on the one hand, and unwarrantable expectations on the other. These were his difficulties, and he overcame them all. He outstripped the affectionate expectations of his friends, and made all bend before the acknowledged splendor of superior genius.

Mr. Grattan's son came forward as a candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Dublin, occasioned by his father's death. He was opposed by Mr. Ellis, one of the masters of the Irish chancery. Mr. Ellis was successful. It happened, however, that, at the very time of the contest, a bill for the regulation of the Irish chancery was in its progress through the House of Commons; and, on the 31st of June (a fortnight after the writ had been issued to Dublin, and when it was known that Mr. Ellis was a candidate), Sir John Newport moved, that a clause should be introduced into that bill, by which no master in the chancery of Ireland was to be elected, or was to sit or vote in the House, while he held such an office. The ground, on which the clause was defended, was, the incompatibility of the duties of a master in chancery in Dublin, with those of a member of parliament; and that incompatibility was proved by the evidence of Mr. Ellis himself, who, in his examination, had stated, that the duties of his office required a regular attendance of ten months in the year. The clause was adopted into the bill; and an attempt which was made to exempt from its operation all persons who should be elected be-

fore the act was passed, failed in the House of Commons. In the mean time, Mr. Ellis had been elected; and, according to the bill, as it then stood, his election must have been vacated, unless he chose to resign his office. In the House of Lords, however, on the motion of lord Redesdale, supported by the chancellor and lord Liverpool, the bill was modified, so as not to extend to Mr. Ellis.

A considerable number of petitions were, as usual, presented against the elections of successful candidates, who had been returned; but the petition relative to the return for Grantham, is the only one which produced, in the course of the session, any discussion of general principles in the House. The committee, appointed to try the Grantham return, after reporting that one of the sitting members had been guilty of various acts of treating, communicated to the House a resolution, by which it was declared, that a practice had subsisted for several elections, in the borough of Grantham, of paying sums of money to out-voters, under colour of indemnifying them for loss of time, and that such a practice was highly illegal, as being subversive of the freedom of election, and as tending to the most dangerous corruption. On the following day (July 12th) Dr. Phillimore moved, that the House should adopt the resolution. It was opposed, on the ground, that it was by no means clear that the payment of voters for their loss of time was illegal; and that, if it was illegal, the motion was superfluous; but if it was not, no vote of that House could make it so. The motion was carried by a

majority of six. Though, in general, one branch of the legislature ought not to presume to declare what is the existing law on points relative to which any doubts prevail, yet, such a case as this, stands upon peculiar ground of its own, and may, with good reason, be looked upon as an exception. For, as the House of Commons is the only tribunal competent to determine whether its members are duly elected, it must necessarily have the power of interpreting the laws relating to elections; and, in declaring the sense in which it understands them, can scarcely be accused of exceeding the due limits of its authority.

Sir Manasseh Lopez, having been convicted of bribery in the election, for the preceding parliament, of members for Barnstaple, had been condemned, by the Court of King's-bench, to two years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000*l*. The fine having been paid, and eight months imprisonment endured, lord John Russell moved, that the House should address the throne, to remit part of the punishment. The topics urged in mitigation, were Sir Manasseh's great age—upwards of sixty-five—and the frequency and notoriety of such offences, which were talked of in the circles frequented by members with such levity and so little reserve, that a man, not conversant with the law, might fall into them, without being aware of their heinous nature, or of the heavy penalties annexed to them. On the other hand, it was resisted, as an improper interference with the exercise of the royal prerogative. But it seemed to be admitted by all, that Sir Manasseh was

a fit object of compassion; and that his situation should be brought under the consideration of the crown; and, finally, the motion was withdrawn, on an understanding, that the propriety of showing mercy to him, should be taken into consideration. Sir Manasseh Lopez had an extensive borough-interest, and was a steady supporter of the administration. As he had been prosecuted by the express order of the House, ministers would naturally feel, that it was a matter of delicacy to extend to him the royal clemency. In mitigating in favour of one of their own partisans the punishment inflicted by a court of justice, in consequence of a prosecution commenced by the direction of the Commons, they might have been charged with a wish to screen corruption from the vengeance of the law, and with abusing, to purposes of party, the most sacred prerogatives of the crown. Lord John Russell's motion, and the discussion which took place upon it, removed this difficulty, and left the way clear for the merciful consideration of Sir Manasseh's case.

We have already mentioned, that, in the former parliament, the grossest corruption had been clearly proved to have long existed in the borough of Gram-pound. It had been ascertained, that nearly all the electors sold their votes; and a great number of them had been convicted on indictments preferred against them. To correct this corruption, lord John Russell had introduced a bill for disfranchising the borough, and transferring the franchise to Leeds; but the dissolution which followed the death of his late majesty, put an end to

his proceedings for that time. He, therefore, now revived his bill; and the previous steps having been gone through, on the 19th of May he moved, that it should be read a second time. The measure involved two points entirely distinct; the one, the propriety of disfranchising Grampound; the other, the mode of supplying the deficiency in the representation, which such a disfranchisement would occasion. On the former point there was no difference of opinion. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning admitted, as readily as Mr. Tierney or lord John Russell could assert, that the elective privilege ought not to be left with Grampound; and the unanimity which prevailed on so important a principle, probably arose from the excess to which corruption, in this instance, had been carried. Grampound was not a mixed scene of good and evil; it did not present a medley of voters, of whom some were corrupt, and others were either incorrupt, or, at least, gave themselves some pains to throw a veil of secrecy over their transgressions; it was one mass of notorious corruption; all the electors received money; all received it openly, and without shame; and the utmost that one of their own aldermen could say for the voters was, *that, perhaps, there might be two or three who had not received bribes*. Here, therefore, a bill of disfranchisement was not liable to the objection which, in most cases of the sort, is not easily gotten rid of—that of punishing the innocent with the guilty; for, as all had participated in, and profited by the guilt, it was fitting that the punishment should extend to all without exception.

The mode of disposing of the franchise, occasioned much greater difference of opinion. In the preceding cases of New Shoreham, Cricklade, and Ailesbury, the right of voting had been taken away from the individuals against whom corruption had been proved, and had been extended to the adjacent hundred; and the ministers, especially lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, were desirous, that the same plan should be followed now. They said, that by adopting this course of proceeding, corruption would be discouraged and punished, without lending any countenance to wild notions of parliamentary reform; and that the measure would thus have the greatest chance of ultimate success; because the Lords, who, it was well known, looked on such bills with no favourable eye, would be less averse to concur in a plan, which involved no principle beyond what had long received the stamp of parliamentary sanction. With these views, lord John Russell, and the keen friends of the bill, did not coincide. In all the preceding cases of disfranchisement, there was a considerable number of the voters against whom no corruption was proved, and whom, therefore, it would have been unjust to have visited with punishment; and it had been thought, that there was no better method of doing justice to all parties, than by transferring the franchise to the district in which the borough was situated; so that the voters, against whom no offence had been made out, might enjoy, as inhabitants of the hundred, an indemnification for what they had lost as members of the borough. In Grampound,

on the contrary, there was no body of voters, whose rights were entitled to any respect; and the sole question was, to whom can the privilege of electing two members of parliament be transferred with the greatest advantage to the public. The adjacent hundreds had no more claim to such a boon than any other part of the kingdom; nor was the county entitled to any preference; for the share which Cornwall already enjoyed in the representation, did not require to be increased. On the contrary, every principle of justice and prudence and constitutional law demanded, that the vacant franchise should be transferred to some place or district, which did not possess that direct influence in the legislature, to which its importance might give it a reasonable claim. These principles were strongly advocated by the noble mover, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Wynn, and, in spite of the opposition of the ministers, they seemed to coincide with the general feeling of the House.

Upon their application, however, a further difference of opinion prevailed. Lord John Russell wished to give the franchise to Leeds; indeed, the very preamble of his bill of disfranchisement was, "Whereas, the borough of Leeds, in the county of York, having, of late years, become a place of great trade, population, and wealth, it is expedient that it should have two burgesses to serve in parliament." Lord Castlereagh objected strongly to this preamble, as containing an admission that Leeds was destitute of representation, and yet possessed that which the bill would recognize as the criterion

of representation; so that every place of trade, wealth, and population might apply to have the privilege of sending representatives conceded to it. This objection seems to us altogether unsubstantial. The preamble did not presume to propound any criterion of representation; it merely asserted, that, parliament having two seats in the popular branch of the legislature to dispose of, it was expedient to grant them to places of trade, wealth, and population, not hitherto possessed of the elective franchise; and the utmost extent to which the precedent could lead, would merely be, that if, hereafter, any other borough should be disfranchised for corruption, some wealthy and populous city might plead what was done in the case of Grampound, as a reason for giving the vacant elective franchise to it, rather than to the district, however poor, and however little populous, in which the disfranchised borough might happen to be situated. In such a principle, and such a precedent, it is impossible to see any danger.

But many, who did not accede to the principle of lord Castlereagh's objection, were averse to lord John Russell's plan, conceiving that it would be better to confer the elective franchise on some agricultural district than on a manufacturing town. Yorkshire, from its extent and wealth, seemed to have a strong title to preference; and, from its division into ridings, a change could be introduced into the representation of that county with less inconvenience than any where else. The North and East-Riding might return each a member, while the West-Riding returned two; so

that no double right of voting would be created, while, from this division of the county, the expense of a contest in either part would be much diminished, and the freeholders might be brought up to poll in much less time than at present. Upon the whole, it was very evident, from the temper of the House, that, if the franchise should be taken away from Grampound, Yorkshire would be the object of favour, rather than Leeds; but the noble mover was little anxious, whether it was a wealthy town, or a wealthy agricultural district, that obtained the preference; in either case, a great good appeared to him to be secured. Indeed, in selecting Leeds, he could not have been influenced by any narrow party motives; for, of all the great towns in the kingdom, it was, perhaps, the one, in which the Whigs would have had the least chance of success. In times of discontent and tumult, Leeds has always been quiet and orderly in a remarkable degree; the upper classes of the inhabitants have more influence with the lower, than in most seats of manufacturing industry; and in the county elections the greater part of its political weight has been thrown into the ministerial scale.

The measure was not carried on to any termination in this session. On the 5th of June, when the bill was about to be committed, Mr. D. Gilbert moved, that it should be an instruction to the committee, that they have power to make provision for extending the right of voting for burgesses to serve in parliament for the borough of Grampound, to freeholders of the two adjacent hundreds, and for limiting the

right of voting in that borough. But, before any discussion arose on this proposal, the debate was, at the request of the chancellor of the exchequer, adjourned, in consequence of the absence of the cabinet ministers. The arrival of the queen was the cause of their absence; and, henceforward, the proceedings concerning her majesty occupied the time and attention of the House so completely, that the session expired without any further step being taken on this bill.

On the 25th of May, lord Archibald Hamilton, with a view of bringing the state of the Scotch representation before parliament, moved for a copy of the roll of freeholders of every county in Scotland. The document, he stated, was one of little use in itself, but of great importance to his ulterior object; and that object he declared to be a change of the present mode of election. As matters now stood, the qualification of a voter had no connexion with property. The whole representation of Scotland might be in the hands of men who did not possess one inch of the soil, while the land-owners might be left without a single vote. Such a system ought never to have been allowed to spring up; and if, unfortunately, it did exist, it ought not to be tolerated any longer. In introducing a fresh principle of representation, he did not mean to disturb any existing rights; they who now possessed the elective franchise, would be allowed to retain it; and he would be satisfied with extending the privilege of voting to those who had it not at present, though possessed of property to an extent, which, on every sound principle,

ought to give it. Mr. Abercromby, in enforcing and illustrating the observations which had been made by the noble mover, urged upon the House the wide difference betwixt the Scotch and the English representation, and maintained, that even the most timorous could not fancy, that there was any danger in transferring to Scotland a principle of election, which had been found to answer so well in the wealthier and more turbulent part of the island. The motion was granted, as a matter of course, the document being one of a public nature; the ministers were satisfied with deprecating the premature discussion of so important a subject, and with protesting against the soundness of the views which had been adopted by lord Archibald Hamilton, and those who followed on the same side.

A defect in the aristocratic representation of Scotland was brought under the notice of the other House of Parliament. At the elections of the sixteen Scotch peers, a number of individuals, claiming to be peers of Scotland, though they had never made their claim good, had been in the habit of tendering their votes. Though these votes were protested against, it was necessary to accept them in the mean time, and, by this means, they exercised an undue influence on the return. A bill was, therefore, introduced, to prevent any but the direct descendants of peers from voting, till they had made out their titles.

Lord Lauderdale, in supporting the bill, stated that, in the elections of Scotch peers, he could, at any time, command fifteen or sixteen votes, which would be good for the time, though, in reality, the persons could not establish their pretensions to Scotch peerages. The chancellor approved of the measure. Indeed, it seemed to meet with the concurrence of all parties: the only doubt was, whether the brothers of deceased peers should be forced to make out their titles before voting, or whether they should be placed on the same footing with direct descendants.

Besides these specific proceedings, relative to the constitution of the legislature, the general question of parliamentary reform was several times mentioned in the House of Commons, and various petitions in favour of it were laid on the table; but the session passed without its being made the subject of formal or lengthened debate. Mr. Lambton, indeed, gave notice of a motion on the subject, for the sixth of June. The arrival of the queen, in the interval, made it necessary for him to adjourn the consideration of the subject to the 27th of June. But, before that day came, the affair of the queen occupied the nation and parliament so exclusively, that he found it convenient to withdraw his notice, and defer the consideration of the question till the ensuing session.

CHAP. V.

Mr. Brougham's Plan for the Education of the Poor—General State of Education in England—Comparative State of Education in different Districts—Mr. Brougham's Arrangement of the Parts of his Plan—Regulations relative to the Establishment of Schools, and the Mode of defraying their Expenses—The Appointment and Removal of the Master, by whom the Schools are to be visited—Answer to the Objections against connecting the System with the Established Church—Regulations concerning the Admission of Children—The Course of Instruction—Estimate of the Expense—The Mode of supplying Defects in existing Trusts—Provisions to improve the Management and Application of Charity Funds—Provisions for Cases where there is a total Failure of the Objects of charitable Trusts—Clamour against the Bill among zealous Dissenters and zealous Churchmen—Sir James Mackintosh's six Bills for the Improvement of our Criminal Code—Three of these Bills passed—The Alterations made in them in the House of Lords—The Bankrupt Laws—Bill to amend the Marriage Act passed by the Commons—Debate upon it in the House of Lords—It is rejected—Lord Holland's Bill for the Repeal of the Royal Marriage Act—Other Bills—The Welch Judicature.

AMID the keen party discussions which occupied parliament during the present session, many measures were introduced, which were intended and were calculated to improve the general character and composition of society among us. Of these, Mr. Brougham's plan for the education of the poor, is undoubtedly the most worthy of attention, on account of the importance of the subject as well as of the stores of knowledge and grasp of mind which he displayed in his mode of treating it. He had before entitled himself to the gratitude of his countrymen, by his efforts in establishing a system for discovering and remedying the abuses which had crept into

Vol. LXII.

the administration of charitable funds. He now undertook to show to what extent the means of education, provided for the lower orders of the people, were inadequate, and to propose a plan by which they might be rendered equal to our national wants. This he did, on the 28th of June, in a speech, which, though of no remarkable brilliance, was one of the most elaborate and most instructive ever delivered in parliament. He began by showing, with what zeal and alacrity the clergy of the established church had exerted themselves, to collect and communicate to the committee an immense mass of local and detailed information, without which, no correct notions of the

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actual state of education in different parts of the country, could be formed. Not contented with expatiating in general praise, he gave particular instances of most meritorious and zealous diligence; and his inference from all this was, that the superintendence of the execution of the plan which he was about to propose, could not be entrusted to any class of men with more propriety, than to those who had exerted themselves so ably and cheerfully in laying the ground-work on which he was to proceed.

Mr. Brougham next illustrated the importance of the statistical details (if we may give to moral facts of the highest importance, an appellation which has been dishonoured by an indiscriminate application to the most contemptible trifles), which had been extracted from the returns of the clergy, by contrasting them with the loose speculations of the most distinguished political arithmeticians. Then, after expatiating on the importance of knowledge to the poor, and after repelling some of the objections which are made, and conciliating some of the prejudices which exist, against the extension of education, he stated a few of the most important of the general results which had been established by the inquiries of the committee. In endowed schools 165,482 children were educated, and 490,000 in unendowed schools, making a total of 655,482; exclusive of 11,000, who might be allowed for the unendowed schools in 150 parishes, from which no returns had been made. This number amounted to about 1-14th or 1-15th of the whole po-

pulation of England; and from the statements of clergymen, founded upon their personal knowledge of their own parishes, it appeared that the children requiring education, as compared with the whole mass of the population, amounted to about one-tenth. It was therefore evident, that a very large proportion of the children requiring education, were without its benefits. This proportion, too, was greater than at first seemed; because, of the number above stated, 53,000 were educated at dame schools, which, though useful by their tendency to inculcate habits of regularity and discipline, could scarcely be regarded as places of instruction; since the children went to them too young, and usually discontinued their attendance just at the age when they began to be competent to learn. Deducting these 53,000, the proportion of those who had the means of education, would be reduced to one-sixteenth of the population; and even this scanty means had existed only since the establishment of the Lancasterian schools in 1808. Those schools, in number 1,520, received about 270,000 children; so that in 1808 not more than the one-twentieth part

* In all these calculations, Mr. Brougham appears to have estimated the population according to the returns of 1811, that is, at somewhat more than nine millions and a half. But, according to the returns of 1821, it exceeded eleven millions and a quarter; so that, in fact, not more than one-seventeenth of the whole population was placed in the way of receiving education. This circumstance must be kept in view in all Mr. Brougham's calculations. He is so far from straining them in his own favour, that his case is in truth stronger than it is according to his own showing.

of the population was placed in the way of education. Wales was in a still worse state. There the proportion before 1803 was one-twenty-sixth, and even at present it was only one twentieth. In Scotland, on the contrary, the proportion was between one-ninth and one-tenth. In Holland it was one-tenth. In Switzerland it was one-eighth.* In France it was only one-thirty-fifth in 1817; but, in less than two years, 2,120 new schools were opened, and an addition of more than two hundred thousand was made to the number of children educated; so that in 1819 the proportion became one-twenty-eighth.

The number educated in England, in endowed and unendowed schools, was, as we have seen, six hundred thousand. To these might be added 50,000 for children educated at home, and 100,000 for those who attended Sunday-schools, where, however, little was learned, and none of the regular habits inculcated by constant discipline under the eye of a master, were obtained.

* Some of Mr. Brougham's facts would require explanation. It appears that, in England, the children requiring education, form one-tenth of the population. In Switzerland, a country where population is more stationary than in England, and where consequently there will be proportionally fewer children of any given age or ages, the rate must be lower; that is, all the children requiring education will not amount to one-tenth of the whole population: yet one-eighth actually are educated; in other words, more are educated than there are to educate. Perhaps the apparent anomaly may be occasioned by the numbers of young persons not natives of the country, who are educated in it, and, in some degree, by the number of natives who emigrate as soon as their education is finished.

In this view of the subject, the sum total of the children receiving education of any species, was 750,000; and as the whole of the children requiring education exceeded 950,000, more than 200,000 were left entirely unprovided for. In other words, every fifth person had been, and was, destitute of the benefits of education.

There are 12,000 parishes or chapelries in England. Of these, 3,500 had not a vestige of a school endowed, unendowed, or dame; and had no more means of education, than were to be found among the Hottentots. Of the remainder, 3,000 had endowed schools, and the other 5,500 relied entirely on unendowed schools, of course fleeting and casual.

Such was the general map of education in England, but in different counties it varied exceedingly. The average in Middlesex was only one twenty-fourth, or, if the dame schools were deducted, one forty-sixth; so that the county which contains our metropolis, is three times worse educated than the country at large, and is indeed, beyond all dispute, the worst educated district in christendom. In Lancashire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, the average was one twenty-fourth, and it was the same in Somersetshire, and in the six midland counties, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Hertfordshire, and Huntingdonshire, where lace-making is the ordinary occupation, and the great enemy both to education and morals. In Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, the proportion was one in twenty-one. In the four northern counties, taken together,

the average of children educated was one-tenth of the population; and in Westmorland singly, it amounted to one-seventh. The proportion, too, of those who received education without paying for it, varied greatly in different districts. In the four northern counties, the number of children educated free, was 16,300; those who paid were 87,000. In Westmorland, out of 2,700, only 48 were educated free. In the six midland counties 20,000 were free; 18,000 paid. In Wiltshire and Somersetshire 16,000 were free; 11,000 paid. In the three eastern counties 30,000 were free; 24,000 paid. In Scotland, on the other hand, though all the children were educated, there was scarcely one, whose parent or friend did not pay something for it.

Such appeared to be the extent of the existing deficiency of means of education in England. Mr. Brougham, in his plan for supplying the want, contemplated the subject under four different points of view—the foundation of schools, with the mode of defraying their expenses—the appointment and removal of masters—the admission of scholars, and the mode of tuition—and, lastly, the means of making old education endowments available, in some degree, for the purposes of the improved plan. The grand jury at the quarter sessions, the actual incumbent of the parish, any two justices, or any five resident householders (or if two parishes or chapelries joined in the application, four householders of each) were empowered to present to the quarter sessions a complaint, that there was no school in the parish or chapelry,

or sufficiently near, to be available to the inhabitants, or, that, there were not two schools, or, in very extensive and populous districts, three schools, where such a number was necessary. Due notice of the complaint was to be given a month before the first day of the quarter sessions, and, at the request of five householders, the parish officers were obliged to resist the proceedings. An estimate of the expense of the school-house and garden was to be furnished, and the decision, of the quarter sessions was to be final. As it was desirable, that, while measures were adopted for bringing home education to the doors of all, all should still pay a little for it; and, as he, therefore, meant that the instructor should receive something from each of his pupils, it was proposed, that the salary of the schoolmaster should not be less than 20*l*. or more than 30*l*. At the same time, as there might be cases where it might be of great importance to secure the services of a man of superior talents, the inhabitant householders were empowered, at a meeting held with consent of the resident parson, after a month's notice, and during the vacancy of the office, to increase the schoolmaster's salary, provided two-thirds of their number concurred. To pay the salary, the parish officers were to levy, under the order of the quarter sessions, a school-rate half-yearly. The expense of building the school was to be advanced, in the first instance, by the treasurer of the county, but was finally to be replaced out of the consolidated fund.

Now that the school was planted and endowed, the next consider-

ation was, the appointment and removal of the master. He was required to have a certificate of his qualifications, signed by the clergyman and three householders of the parish in which he had previously resided for twelve months, or by the clergymen and two householders of two parishes. He was not to be less than twenty-four years of age, nor more than forty. He was to be a member of the established church, and in testimony of his being so, Mr. Brougham originally required that he should have taken the sacrament one month previous to the election: afterwards, however, Mr. Brougham proposed to take away this restriction, on the ground, as he alleged, that reverence for the ceremony prevented many from approaching the communion table, but, in reality, because he found that this part of the scheme was less palatable to the dissenters than any other. For the election of the schoolmaster, a meeting of the inhabitant housekeepers, rated to the school rate, was to be held in the church, due notice having been previously given. The senior parish officer was to preside; he was to read the certificates; in cases of equal numbers, he was to have a casting vote; and he was to declare, by letter, to the resident parson on whom the choice had fallen. The parson might, upon the examination of the successful candidate, reject him, and direct the parish officers to issue notices for a new election. He was also empowered to enter the school at all times, and examine the children. The bishop of the diocese might visit the school by himself, or by the archdeacon, or by the dean

within the limits of his deanery, or by his chancellor. The visitor might remove the master, and he might also direct the master, after a service of fifteen years, to be superannuated, with a pension not exceeding two-thirds of his salary. In thus uniting and knitting this system with the Protestant ecclesiastical establishment, Mr. Brougham was well aware that he had to dread the opposition of the sectaries, who would be ready to say, "You are creating a new system of tithes. You are placing in each parish a second parson, whom we must pay, though we cannot conscientiously attend to his instruction." The objection was not without justice, and on a former occasion he had yielded to it. But he was now convinced, that it ought to give way to the inestimable advantage of securing the services of such a body of men as the established clergy, and of increasing and insuring the durability of the system, by giving it that deep root which nothing new could acquire without being grafted on an old stock, and thereby participating in all the strength that had been imbibed through a long course of ages in which that stock had flourished. A religious education was essential to the welfare of every individual, and the church had a direct interest in promoting a religious education. What, then, could be more natural, than that the clergy should have a control over those who were selected to assist them? And as far as individual merit was to have any weight on such a discussion, the zeal and alacrity which the established clergy had manifested in procuring for him

the necessary information, and the warm-hearted interest which they took in the education of the poor, entitled them to all confidence, and pointed them out as the persons destined by Providence to assist in this great work.

As to the admission of children, the first regulation was, that the parson, with the parish officers as assessors, were, on the appointment of each new master, to fix the rate of quarter-pence, which was to be not less than two-pence, nor more than four-pence per week; and for the children of persons receiving parish relief, was to be, in all cases, two-pence per week, or two shillings per quarter, to be paid by the parish officers, if the parents were unable to defray this small expense. The parson, with the parish officers as assessors, might also direct the master to admit certain children gratis. But no distinction was to be made in the school between these, or pauper children, and the rest. Parents were left at liberty to agree with the master for extra hours, or extra tuition, as they might think proper.

The parson, at each new appointment of a master, was empowered to fix the course of teaching according to the state of the parish, and to notify the times of vacation, not exceeding twice a year, either a fortnight at each period, or a month at once. The Scriptures alone were to be taught, and no other religious book, the parson selecting, if he pleased, the passages to be rehearsed. No book of any kind was to be used in the school without his permission; nor was any form of worship to be allowed in it, except the Lord's Prayer, and passages of the Scrip-

tures. The children were to attend church once every Sunday, either with their parents, or with the master; dissenters, of course, being at liberty to take their children to their own churches or chapels. Every Sunday morning there was to be a school-meeting, for teaching the church catechism and other portions of the liturgy; all the children were to attend, except those of such dissenters as might object. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, were to be taught in all the schools to all the children of fit age. As to the expense of the plan, if the average was taken from Devonshire, the county most deficient in the means of education, the charge for purchasing ground, erecting schools, &c. would amount for the whole kingdom to £50,000*l*. Taking the average from Cumberland, it would be only 400,000*l*. Striking a fair medium, about half a million would probably be sufficient. The annual cost of their maintenance would be about 150,000*l*.

Such were Mr. Brougham's views on the mode of planting and endowing schools; of electing, removing, and superintending the master; and of admitting, and teaching the children. The last part of his plan, or indeed, as it might more properly be called, the appendix to it, related to the means of making existing endowments more effective in the education of the poor than they actually were; and that end was to be accomplished by five classes of regulations; intended, first, to supply defects in trusts; secondly and thirdly, to enable trustees to improve the administration or application of funds; fourthly, to provide for cases of failure, total or partial, in the object of the

charity; and, fifthly, to create necessary checks. To supply defects in trusts, it was proposed, that when the trustees were reduced below the requisite number, those who remained, should be empowered to fill up the vacancy; that, if all the trustees were gone, new trustees should be named by the founder, heir-at-law, or by the visitor, if there was no such heir-at-law; and if there was neither visitor nor heir-at-law, that the legal estate should be vested, if above 5*l.* a year, in the clerk of the peace, to be administered under the order of the quarter-sessions; or, if it was below 5*l.* a year, in any three of the charity commissioners. To enable trustees to improve the administration of their funds, powers of selling, borrowing, exchanging, &c. were to be given to them; all papers for conveyances or receipts relating to them were to be free from stamps; and the receiver of the county was to be enabled to hold the money arising from sales, &c. until invested.

The improvement of the application of the funds of existing endowments, was a still more difficult subject. Under this head, Mr. Brongham proposed two declaratory clauses, to secure the intention of founders; and two enacting clauses, for altering the laws of foundations, in order to effect their obvious object. The first declaratory clause was to allow trustees to contract with the masters of grammar-schools to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, by themselves, or by assistants, on the same terms as in the ordinary schools. The second was, to enable trustees to make the number of children, now limited, and not confined to gram-

mar, unlimited; and to limit or prohibit the taking of boarders. In many instances, the master, so far as the foundation was concerned, did nothing but receive the salary, while he kept, perhaps, fifty boarders at 100*l.* each. He professed, indeed, to be ready to teach the poor, but, in reality, he drove them away. "My school," he would say, "is open to teach you Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, but nothing else; I will teach you nothing, that can be of any use to you." The difference between what was done, and what might be done, by existing endowments, was strongly illustrated by the difference in their actual efficacy in different parts of the country. In Cumberland, eight schools, containing five hundred boys, cost 292*l.* annually. In sixteen other counties, one hundred and one children were educated at an expense of 3,123*l.* In the one case, the average cost of a year's education for each child, was 1*l.* 6*d.*; in the other, about 3*l.* The proposed alterations would not degrade the head-master from the rank of a gentleman; because he would still devote himself to the same branches of education which now occupied him, and the lower classes might be entrusted to an usher. The advantage accruing from these regulations would be not merely a great gain in point of economy, but, by thus connecting parish-schools and grammar-schools, the door of preferment would be opened to parish school-masters; their character would be raised, and their class would take a higher station in society. It was further proposed, that, charitable establishments, originally designed for boarding,

lodging, and clothing, as well as educating the poor, if found deficient in funds, should be confined to education alone, for there was no worse charity than that of clothing and boarding. In Bedford 30,000*l.* a year were so employed, and yet the town was overwhelmed with paupers. Trustees were also empowered to treat with the ministers and parish-officers, or two justices of the peace, for having the children permanently taught in the parish-school, when the founder's intention was, that they should be taught in other schools, and that intention had been frustrated by the inadequacy of the funds. Where there was no endowed school, the funds were to be applied in aid of the parish-school. Lastly, where there was a failure of the objects of the trust, the trustees were empowered to appeal to the commissioners of charitable uses. This failure was, in many cases, total; in others, partial. Under a late decree in chancery, the Tunbridge school was entitled to property of more than 4,500*l.* of yearly rental. Five hundred pounds a year was twice as much as was wanted for that school, and the superfluous 4,000*l.* would be sufficient to provide for the support of two hundred schools in which the poor children of the whole county of Kent might be educated. Mr. Brougham concluded with moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better education of the poor in England and Wales. Lord Castlereagh, after expressing the satisfaction with which he had listened to the perspicuous and able speech of the honourable mover, declined giving any opinion at present on the merits of

the proposed plan, and hoped that the bill, out of regard to the important interests involved in it, would not be pressed during the present session. Mr. Brougham declared, that he had no wish that the measure should be urged hastily on; as, independently of the benefit accruing from its discussion in that House, great advantages would arise from its discussion out of doors among the clergy and the friends of the established church. Though, therefore, he should individually be better pleased to see the bill pass in the present session, he should cheerfully submit to such delay as to the House might appear most advisable. Leave was then given to bring in the bill. On the 11th of July, it was read for the first time, and it was not afterwards proceeded in.

Its provisions were not sooner known or rather talked of, throughout the country, than strong prejudices against it began to make their appearance. Many of the adherents of the established church, blind to the additional influence which the clergy would acquire from the superintendence of the whole system of education, were dissatisfied, because the scheme did not exclude dissenters from its benefits. Many of the dissenters, on the other hand, were alarmed (and with much better reason than their opponents could show for their fears) at the authority with which it clothed parish ministers, and at the state of dependence upon them, in which the teachers were to be placed. Indeed, it cannot be denied, that the tendency of the measure was extremely advantageous to the established church; and though this could

not be any recommendation of it to those who were not members of that church, yet a conscientious dissenter ought to support a scheme which promises to be highly beneficial to the morals and character of the people, even if it should prove an ally to a religious system of which he does not completely approve. The general interests of morality, knowledge, and religion, ought to overwhelm minor differences of belief.

While Mr. Brougham was thus endeavouring to take away the primary causes of crime, by devising means for inculcating habits of orderly conduct in the rising generation, Sir James Mackintosh was labouring to contribute to the general improvement, by freeing our criminal code from some of its supposed atrocities and anomalies. In this department he had come forward as the successor of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, and as the patron of the bills which that eminent lawyer had frequently, though always ineffectually, tried to carry through parliament. The committee, which had been appointed in the preceding session, to take into consideration our criminal code, so far as regarded the infliction of capital punishment, had, by its report, recommended considerable alterations; and, in compliance with its suggestions, Sir James Mackintosh, after moving for its reappointment, applied, on the 9th of May, for leave to bring in six different bills, for the amendment of our penal system. The first two were for the repeal of the acts by which it was made a capital offence to steal privately in any dwelling house to the value

of forty shillings, or in any shop or warehouse to the value of five shillings. These bills had been already twice adopted by the House of Commons, but their progress had been arrested in the upper House, in consequence of the opposition of the late lord chief justice and the lord chancellor. The third bill was, for taking away the capital punishment from the offence of stealing on navigable rivers. There could be no pretext for affixing a severer penalty to that crime, than to robbery on canals, which, however, it had never been thought fit to punish by death. The fourth bill was, for repealing certain acts of parliament, which inflicted capital punishment on actions, that were either no offences morally, or, at most, only misdemeanors. Among the acts so proposed to be repealed, were the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary, making it capitally criminal for an Egyptian to remain one year in the country; the 18th of Charles II. chap. 3, making the residence of notorious thieves in Northumberland and Cumberland a capital offence; the 9th Geo. I. chap. 29, making it a capital felony to be found disguised in the Mint; and the 12th Geo. II. chap. 29, making it a capital felony to injure Westminster-bridge. The fifth bill was for the repeal of those parts of certain acts of parliament, which made the offences specified in them capital; so that the offences would be converted from capital into simple felonies. Among these offences were the taking away any maid, wife, or widow, for the sake of her fortune; the receiving of stolen goods; the wounding of cattle, and the de-

destroying of streets; the breaking down the banks of rivers; the sending of threatening letters; and the capital felonies treated by the Marriage act and the Bankrupt laws. For all these crimes it was proposed, instead of the punishment of death, to substitute transportation, imprisonment, or hard labour, at the discretion of the court. The sixth and last of these bills was for mitigating the severity of punishment in certain cases of forgery, and the crimes connected therewith.

Three of these bills, namely, the first, the fourth, and the fifth, passed through the House of Commons without much opposition. But at the suggestion of Sir James Mackintosh himself, the fifth was not extended to offences relating to fines and recoveries, or marriage registers, certificates, or licences. His reason for this alteration was, that these offences belonged to the class of forgeries, and would be comprised with more propriety in the sixth bill.

These three bills were passed by the Lords, though not without much opposition, and some alterations. In the bill for repealing the laws, by which certain specified acts, that either involved little or no moral guilt, or were, at most, mere misdemeanors, the clause, which abrogated the provisions of the Black act, respecting persons who assembled with their faces blacked, was, on the motion of the chancellor, omitted. The bill concerning privately stealing in shops was disapproved of by the chancellor. He thought, that it did not provide sufficiently against the loss of property to an amount, which, though of little consequence to some, might be large enough to ruin others. The

existing provisions of our criminal code were intended for the protection, not merely of men of great fortune, but, also, of men of small property, who could not so well protect themselves, and it was a matter of grave consideration, whether the whole fruits of an industrious life, ought to be exposed to the operation of a speculative measure. It had been said, that the severity of the law deterred prosecutors from having recourse to its aid; but his own experience inclined the other way. In the eighteen years, during which it had been his painful duty to receive the Recorder's report, he had been always surprised to find so little regret manifested by prosecutors in general at proceeding on capital charges. But if the severity of the punishment deterred prosecutors, the fear of it also deterred criminals; and it had been the firm conviction, of Lord Ellenborough, that the apprehension of capital punishment had saved many from the commission of this offence. But though such were his opinions, he would not, if parliament were disposed to try a merciful experiment, be very strenuous in his objections, provided an amendment were agreed to, that persons stealing to the value of more than 10*l.* should still be subject to capital punishment. With this amendment, accordingly, the bill was agreed to.

In the bill for the commutation of the punishment of certain capital felonies, the chancellor's objections were much more numerous. One of the offences included in it, was, the killing, maiming, or wounding of cattle, and the cutting down of trees in orchards or plantations; so that,

if it passed, a person might destroy a farmer's whole stock of cattle, and root up or cut down whole acres of plantations, without being subject to capital punishment; though the mischief done, infinitely exceeded that of crimes against which the law was still to denounce death. True; it seemed hard; that an individual should forfeit his life for maiming one cow, or cutting down a single tree. But the hardship was the result of the very nature of law. Law necessarily proceeded by general descriptions; and general descriptions necessarily included all cases, the trivial as well as the aggravated. It was for mercy and discretion to remedy the inequality thus produced. Neither could he agree to exempt from the punishment of death persons breaking down the bank of rivers or sea banks, or destroying the floodgates or sluices on the great level of the fens. Let any one look to the circumstances of Lincolnshire and some other counties, and consider the immense mischief which might be done by such offences—mischief far exceeding that of a few burglaries or highway robberies—mischief which might deprive many families of the whole of their means of support, and might entirely annihilate sources of public as well as private prosperity; will he hesitate to say that such injuries ought to be guarded against by the most awful terrors of the law? For similar reasons, he could not agree to repeal the act for punishing with death persons destroying certain manufactured goods, which, when he was in the habit of going the northern circuit, was regarded by the manufacturers in that quarter of the kingdom as

the principal defence of their property. He also disapproved of the clause, which took away capital punishment from the offence of sending threatening letters, in which there was no demand of money or other valuable consideration; for nothing was more destructive of the peace of families, than the apprehensions which were excited and kept alive by secret and malicious threats of mischief. He thought that the best way of proceeding would be, to strike out, in the mean time, these and some other clauses, and to reserve them for consideration till the ensuing session, when the House might enjoy in its deliberations an aid, which it now wanted,—the opinion of the judges on their expediency.

Lord Liverpool observed, that the great defect in our criminal legislation, in its present state, was, the want of a secondary punishment of sufficient efficacy. Several years ago, when transportation was a removal either to a noxious climate in Africa, or to a state of servitude in the North American colonies, it excited some degree of terror. Now, however, the system was entirely changed; and the colonial office was besieged with applications without end from persons wishing to settle in New South Wales. It was in vain, therefore, to talk of transportation as carrying with it any degree of terror. The fact was, that to the class of offenders to whom in general it was to be applied, it was an object of indifference, or even of desire, rather than of apprehension. The committee, with which these bills originated, had begun their inquiries at the wrong end. Before they rejected the penalty

which the law inflicted, they ought to have directed their attention to the discovery of some secondary punishment, calculated to inspire such a degree of fear as would, in a number of cases, serve as a substitute for the terror of death.—The bill was finally passed, with the modifications proposed by the lord chancellor; who, at the same time, declared his intention of introducing a bill, during the next session, containing the clauses which he had at present rejected, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the judges upon them.

The success of these three bills, even modified as they were in the House of Lords, adds another to the many instances exhibited by our parliamentary history, of the gradual progress and ultimate triumph of sound opinions over the most inveterate prejudices. Our criminal code had long been disgraced by anomalies, and by atrocities. Attempts had been often made to remedy these, but never with any success. The fruit of accident and caprice was venerated as the result of wisdom, and the excellence of the general administration of justice among us, was used as a broad shield to cover all the defects of our criminal code. Gradually, however, these defects were seen and acknowledged; and it began to be admitted, that some limit must be set to them, and some remedy found for them. At last, in the year 1820, that was accomplished almost without resistance, which Sir Samuel Romilly had laboured in vain, during the whole of his public life, to effectuate.

The defective state of the Bankrupt laws had long been

felt and acknowledged, but no steps were taken, in the present session, to amend them. Many of the evils which were most complained of, were of such a nature, as to be capable of being remedied by the authority of the lord chancellor, who; it was understood, was actually engaged in drawing up the orders necessary for that purpose; and though the Chancellor could not remove all the defects of the system, yet it seemed prudent, before proposing any specific plan to the House, to ascertain how far the improvements that were to be introduced by that learned and experienced judge, would extend.

A bill for amending the Marriage act was passed by the Commons, without a dissenting voice. In the upper House, though keenly supported by some of the ministerial peers, particularly by lords Ellenborough and Westmorland, it was finally rejected. It was both prospective and retrospective; and it was principally intended to prevent the annulling of marriages on slight informalities previous to the solemnization. In the course of the debate, it was stated, that, in the preceding term, no fewer than six marriages had been annulled on such grounds. In one, the cause of nullity was, that the consent to the marriage had been given by the mother, who was only a testamentary guardian, and not the father.

Such was the statement made in parliament; we apprehend erroneously. Two of the cases quoted were determined many years ago; *Jordyn*, and *Homer* (we suppose *Liddiard* and *Homer* is meant) was decided in 1799; and *Pridley* and *Haghtes*, in 1800.

not a guardian appointed by the court of Chancery. In another, a daughter was deprived of her fortune, because the marriage of the mother, who was an illegitimate child, was liable to a similar objection. In a third, the father, having been absent for fifteen years, was supposed to be dead; and, accordingly, the mother consented to the licence; shortly afterwards, the father returned, and the marriage was void, for the want of his previous consent. In a fourth instance, the defect was, that the will, by which the concealing guardian was appointed, was attested only by one witness, instead of two. There was also a numerous class of cases, in which, the marriage having been celebrated by licence during the minority of the wife, the husband, after many years cohabitation, and the birth of a numerous family, had availed himself of his own perjury to free himself from the matrimonial tie, and to leave his injured partner with her numerous offspring, helpless and degraded, to the mercy of the world. The Marriage act was, in fact, a sudden and violent innovation on the ancient law of the country; and, though professing only to prevent clandestine marriages, and to protect infants from injudicious engagements, had, by the introduction and rigorous enforcement of forms, in respect necessary to that useful purpose, involved many innocent and virtuous persons of both sexes, in irretrievable ruin, overturning marriages celebrated in the face of the church with the consent of parents and guardians, upon objections utterly unknown to the contracting parties, or to their re-

lations extending to the marriage. Some modification, it was said, of the existing law, was absolutely necessary. In its present state, any one might be deprived, in a moment, of his fortune and title, in consequence of the discovery of the accidental omission of some minute form of law, in the marriage of any of his ancestors within the last seventy years.

The chancellor objected to the bill generally, as being a total repeal of Lord Hardwicke's Marriage act, and more especially, on account of its retrospective operation. It proposed to declare good and valid all marriages contracted since 1753, however illegal they might have been in point of fact, unless the parents or guardians of the parties (many of whom might have had no parents or guardians) interfered. It was a measure which, by taking away the privileges of legitimacy from those who were legitimate, in order to confer them upon illegitimate issue, was calculated to affect the whole mass of private property in the kingdom, both as to succession and as to possessions. Lord Redesdale was no less strenuous in his opposition than the chancellor, and on the same grounds. There was much truth in his remarks, that all the evils intended to be remedied, might be prevented by depriving parties of their right to marry by licence, and rendering the publication of banns, in every case, not dispensable.

Lord Erskine supported the bill in a speech, which displayed some traces of the eloquence of his youth. It could not, he argued, disturb property; because it did not touch the rights of persons, which had already accrued from

the informality of marriages contracted innocently and in ignorance. Yet what were such possessions, when advantage was taken of the defects of such marriages? Were they entitled to peculiar protection? In what respect were they better, than the possession of thieves and highwaymen? And how could property be endangered, because some vultures, hovering over even living bodies, might, occasionally, be disappointed of their infamous prey? The proposed bill did not repeal the Marriage act; for it supported no clandestine marriages, made wilfully in evasion of the law, but only those which had been honestly contracted in ignorance of the facts that made them void. It did not even absolutely confirm the purest marriages, if from such accidents as have been mentioned, they were liable to any objection, but gave parents and guardians the power of commencing proceedings within six months, for the purpose of annulling them. Lord Hardwicke, in framing the existing law, had not sufficiently contemplated the danger of making the most solemn contract subject to extremely arbitrary regulations; and he was so blind to the imperfections, and such an enthusiastic believer in the advantages of his favourite statute, that he almost forgot himself, as a judge, when it came in question. The late lord Kenyon had mentioned, that, when one of the books of the Fleet marriages was offered in evidence in a cause in chancery, lord Hardwicke, not satisfied with rejecting it, tore the book, and stamped it under his feet.

Lord Liverpool contended, that the prospective and the retro-

spective parts of the measure, even if they were severally liable to no objection, ought not to be blended together. They should each be brought before the House in a distinct bill. He admitted, that the law ought not to remain as it now was, but the proposed bill was not the proper cure for its defects. Parliament should consider what ought to be the law on the subject of marriage, and then, by a process as simple as possible, make that the law.

The bill was committed. The committee it underwent so many amendments and alterations, that scarcely a single sentence remained as it originally stood. Upon the motion for reconsidering it, there was a majority of twelve against it, the contents being thirteen, the non-contents, twenty-five.

On the motion of lord Holland, a bill for the repeal of the Royal Marriage act, was brought in and read a first time on the 16th of June. That act, he argued, was a direct invasion of a natural right, hostile to morality, calculated to promote civil as well as foreign wars, and to render the marriages of descendants of Geo. II. unhappy. The inference which he drew from its alleged tendency, was of a very extraordinary nature, when we consider the time when this subject was brought forward. The inference was, that since the tendency of the law was to render marriages contracted under it unhappy, the marriages of the royal family ought to be taken out of the predicament of ordinary marriages, and greater facility should be given to their dissolution. The measure was never carried further. As it could not have the least

change of success, it is not easy to imagine what could have been lord Holland's intention in bringing it forward.

Several other bills were passed, calculated to improve our internal legislation. Among these, an act for facilitating the business of the Court of King's-bench, and another, to enable landlords to recover more speedily possession of farms, unlawfully held over by tenants, ought to be particularly noticed. The attention of the public was likewise directed afresh to the defects of the administration of justice in Wales. A committee had been appointed to inquire into this subject in 1817, and had taken evidence upon it to a considerable extent; but, in consequence of the death of the chairman, the late Mr. Ponsonby, no report was ever made. A motion was now made for the

appointment of a committee, to consider the state of the courts of judicature in Wales, and the propriety of abolishing the same. A very animated debate followed, which was enriched with much personal allusion and sarcasm, excited probably by the circumstance, that the office of chief justice of Chester was held by Mr. Charles Warren, who had formerly been an adherent of opposition. The general opinion of the more moderate part of the House of Commons, seemed to be, that, though the independent judicature of Wales ought not to be abolished, it admitted of considerable improvements. Accordingly, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the laws relating to the administration of justice in Wales, and to report their opinions thereon.

CHAP. VI.

Agricultural Distresses—Mr. H. Sumner's Motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the Agricultural Distresses of the Country—The different Grounds on which it was supported by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Gooch, Mr. Frankland Lewis, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Western, and Mr. Brougham—Opposed by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Baring, Mr. Ricardo—Mr. H. Sumner's Motion carried, contrary to expectation—Appointment of the Committee—Mr. Robinson's Motion for confining the Inquiries of the Committee to the Mode of ascertaining the Averages—Mr. Maxwell's Motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the Distresses of the Cotton Weavers, &c.—Lord Stanhope's Motion on the Employment of the labouring Poor—Lord Liverpool's Answer—The Advantages of Machinery—Petitions for the Removal of the Restrictions on Foreign Trade—The Views of Mr. Baring and Mr. Kirkman Finlay on this Subject—Petitions of the Ship-Owners—Lord Lansdowne's Motion for the Appointment of a Committee to inquire into the Means of extending our Foreign Trade—Lord Liverpool's liberal Views of Foreign Trade—Relaxation of the Navigation Laws—Transit Trade—Timber Trade—Importation of French Wines and Silks—Intercourse with the East Indies—Lord Milton's Motion for the Repeal of the Wool-Tax—Opposed by Mr. Western and Mr. Huskisson—Mr. Wallace brings up the Report of the Commons Committee on Foreign Trade—Proposed Alterations of our Commercial System—Commercial Intercourse with Ireland—Great Distress in the South of Ireland.

FROM the commencement of the session of parliament, numerous petitions on the subject of the existing Agricultural distress had been presented to the House, stating, in strong language, the extent of the evil, and imploring parliament to apply a remedy. The petitions generally insisted on two points; that the distress was, in a great measure, occasioned by the influx of foreign corn; and that, by imposing fresh restrictions on that importation, relief would, in some

degree, be gained. But the plan of policy which the agriculturists regarded with complacency, was by no means acceptable to the commercial and manufacturing classes. They, too, were labouring under embarrassment and distress; and that distress could not fail to be increased by any measures which raised the price of corn. They, therefore, viewed with a jealous eye the proceedings of the supporters of the schemes that were favoured by the landed interest; and sharp, though short, debates

earned more than once in the House of Commons, upon some of the agricultural petitions which were presented to it.

On the 30th of May, the subject was brought fully before parliament, by Mr. Holme Sumner, the member for Surrey, upon a motion, that the petitions relating to agricultural distresses be referred to a select committee, to consider the matter thereof, and report their opinion to the House. The motion was seconded by Mr. Gooch, member for Suffolk. The grounds which were advanced by the mover and seconder in support of it, were chiefly, the soundness of the principle, and the inefficacy of the provisions of the present law. Parliament, it was said, had determined, in 1815, that a remunerating price of 80s. per quarter should be secured to the farmer; but the bill, which was passed with that view, had not answered its intended purpose. Such was the inaccurate manner in which the averages under it were ascertained, that corn was made to appear to be at 80s. per quarter, at the very time when the farmer was actually getting only 72s. In some instances, these averages were taken in districts where little corn was grown, and where, of course, the price was enhanced by the expenses of carriage; in others, they were made up by persons, who, being themselves dealers in corn, had an interest in keeping up the apparent price. The farmers surely were entitled to have the provisions of the law of 1815 made effectual, so as not to be defeated by fraud or accident; and this was all that they demanded. They had a right to peculiar protection, be-

Vol. LXII.

cause they supported a larger proportion of the public burdens than the other classes of the community. The whole expense of the church establishment, the whole of the county rates, the whole expense of highways (except so far as they were defrayed by turnpikes), and the far greater portion of the poor-rates, were borne by them. From the year 1806 to the year 1814 agriculture had prospered to an unexampled extent; from 1814, downwards, it had been in a course of rapid deterioration; and, unless something was done to stop the exhaustion of capital embarked in it, ruin of an irretrievable character must fall on those who were connected with it. It was not to attack the commercial or manufacturing interests, that the petitioners had applied to that House; on the contrary, they felt that the interests of all classes were so intimately and inseparably united, that not one of them could fall into decay without entailing inevitable destruction on the rest; and, for that very reason, they were convinced that protection afforded to the farmers was protection to the community at large. The doctrine, that we should buy our corn where we can get it cheapest, could not be listened to; for, if the manufacturer bought his bread in the foreign market, the farmer at home could not purchase his manufactures, and, finally, both would suffer.

The arguments, by which Mr. Frankland Lewis supported the motion for going into a committee, were of a different kind, and proceeded rather upon the necessity of revising the present law, than upon approbation of the

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principles, or agreement with the plans, of the petitioners. Extended inquiry was, he thought, desirable, in order to relieve the farmer from that state of feverish anxiety in which he was kept, by a perpetual attention to averages and importing prices. A refusal to inquire was not the best means of tranquillising the public mind. Unquestionably, the same principles of encouragement, which applied to manufactures, did not apply to agriculture, because the former were susceptible of the highest degree of improvement, and the utmost degree of cheapness; but the latter, when extended, must, by being driven to inferior land, have its produce raised in price. Unfortunately, no interests were more at variance, than those of the owner and occupier of land. The landlord had but one object—that of obtaining the highest rent; but the tenant, whatever might be his interest under an existing lease, could derive no advantage from protecting prices, when that lease expired. As a permanent system, he must lose rather than gain by it; because, whatever tended to raise the price of labour, must diminish the profits of stock. The present system was evidently injurious to him; for, in the event of a more than average crop, he could not export till the price fell below the average, not of this country merely, but of that to which he exported. On the other hand, when a season of scarcity happened, instead of obtaining a proportionally higher price, the farmer was exposed to a competition with every other nation in the world. These two contingencies had the effect of placing him in a far worse situation, than

that in which he had been accustomed to stand, under ordinary circumstances. The views to which he called the attention of the House were very important, especially to the renters of the land, who, in this case, formed the most numerous class of petitioners; and, therefore, it was extremely desirous that an opportunity should be afforded for going particularly into this branch of the question. There was another reason which ought to induce the House to examine the question—namely, because the mode, in which protection was at present given, was very inconvenient. The existing system operated as a prohibition to a certain extent; and, as it so operated, it must occasion a sudden alternation from a prohibition to an unlimited supply—a state of things the most mischievous that could be imagined. Every change, to be wise and beneficial, ought to be gradual, and it was peculiarly important that it should be so in this case. Agriculture would be placed under an infinitely safer protection, even with a duty of 20*s.* the quarter, than it received at present. It was evident, that though this would admit the importation of grain, yet that importation could not, as had been stated, proceed to the extent which many persons supposed. This fact was corroborated by a well-known circumstance. Some time since, orders were sent from France to Dantzic, for the purchase of grain: the consequence was, that the price in the Baltic was immediately raised 25 per cent. This circumstance proved, that the northern market was not in a state to supply very extensive demands. There were other

grounds on which Mr. Lewis contended, that it was necessary to revise the existing law. The corn-bill of 1815 was framed avowedly with a reference to the then expenses of cultivation and state of rents. In these respects, the situation of the country was now much altered. The expense of cultivating a farm was diminished nearly one-third. In the manifestoes of the agriculturists themselves, the reduced price of labour was repeatedly stated. The price of horses, too, and of almost every thing necessary for farming, had fallen considerably; and rents had been every where lowered. This created a very essential difference. Then what was the result? It was this—that those who had invested capital when the prices were high, must be losers at this time; but that, if any persons now invested fresh capital in agricultural pursuits, they would stand at a charge one-third less than they formerly could do. About one-third was the average declension in the price of corn. There was also a declension in the price of cattle and sheep, but not to so great an extent. The price of corn was not, therefore, so much diminished, when these circumstances were considered, as might be imagined at first sight; and a farmer, who now invested money in agriculture, was likely to reap as great a profit, as he gained prior to the high prices. He could not but persuade himself, that the time was not far distant, when it would be found necessary for us to retread our steps, and to adapt the protection to the altered state of expense. It was an opinion prevalent throughout the country, that excessive taxation

was the great reason of all the distress that was complained of. Now this system of protection acted as a tax on consumable commodities. It tended to increase the price to the consumer, to the amount of the difference between the sum for which the article might be bought, and that which was really paid for it; and this increased price did not go to supply any exigency of the state, but went to the landholder. This was the true state of the case; and he looked upon the tax as one of the very worst kind, since it weighed, above all others, on the prime necessities of life, interfered with that on which all labour depended, and was not levied for the purposes of the state, or for the public protection, but to serve and assist a particular class of persons. He was one of that class, and, if the system were altered, he must of course bear a proportion of the loss; but he would be a gainer ultimately, by the beneficial change that would be operated on all classes of society. The protecting system was carried too far, and it would be found necessary to depart from it by degrees.

Mr. Curwen supported the proposed inquiry, not with any view of raising the present protecting price of wheat (for though he could have wished that it had been placed higher originally, he would not now disturb the actual arrangement), but because he hoped that investigation might lead to the removal of the burdens borne peculiarly by the land, and to divide them more equally between the agriculturist and fundholder. The poor-rates, and other burdens peculiar to agriculture, constituted thirty

per cent on the value of the produce. It was reasonable, that funded property should bear a part of the burden of the poor-rates; and the best mode of accomplishing this, would be by a fair and modified income tax. Seven shillings a quarter would thereby be saved in the growth of corn. The taxes, too, which fell particularly on the common people, such as those on soap and leather, ought, in like manner, to be commuted for an income tax that would fall on all equally.

Mr. Western's views coincided more with those of the mover and seconder of the proposition, though he was disposed to go greater lengths than either of them. He thought, that the petitioners had a right to expect, that some legislative enactment should be passed of a more protective nature than that of 1815. The object of the law of 1815, was not to bolster up the price of grain above its natural level, but to make the country independent of foreign supplies, by encouraging the growth of corn at home. In the accomplishment of this object it had completely failed; and it was therefore necessary to adopt other measures. At present, the produce of the kingdom was gradually diminishing for want of due encouragement, and with it must diminish the wealth and prosperity of the whole empire. The depressed state of agriculture, was the primary cause of the distresses of the manufacturer; in all cases, the farmer first had been embarrassed, and the difficulties of the manufacturer had followed as a consequence. He need refer no farther back than to 1815 and

1816 for proof of what he had advanced; while, in the beginning of that period, wheat was 120s. per quarter, the manufacturers were flourishing; and when the price fell to 65s. or 70s., then they began bitterly to complain. In 1817 agriculture began to revive, and with it, of course, the manufacturing districts felt alleviation. The distresses of the labouring classes never arose from the high price of grain; for their sufferings were always most severe, when the produce of the soil was cheap. The price of corn must always be considered with relation to the price of wages: corn might be cheap, yet dear to the labourer, because his wages were low; and, on the other hand, dear corn might be cheap to him, if the sum he obtained by his industry enabled him readily to purchase it. The misery he at present endured originated in not having a market for his labour; and this misery led to degradation and irritation, dangerous to the tranquillity and prosperity of a country. The price of corn could not rise without the price of labour rising also, and the price of labour could not rise unless a better market were obtained for the commodity on which labour was bestowed. It appeared from the population returns, that there were five millions of labourers in the kingdom; and taking the diminution in the value of their services at only 4s. per week, that of itself would amount to no less than 52 millions in the year; and who could venture to state, what effect such a sum withdrawn from the market had upon the manufactures? The paper currency and the abandonment of it had also their

effect; and, by contracting the amount of the circulating medium, aggravated the inconveniences arising from a decline in the price of grain and labour.

Mr. Brougham supported the motion on general principles. Agriculture, he thought, was entitled to special protection, both because many public burdens pressed unequally upon it, and because much poor land had been brought into cultivation, which could not now be thrown back into its former state, without immense misery to individuals, as well as injury to the public. In illustrating these positions, he observed, that nothing was more common than to see a manufacturer erect a fine tall building, a matter of great ornament to the neighbourhood, no doubt, but certainly of great use to him. This building was erected on a comparatively small portion of land; and within its four walls were carried on the manufacture of two very important articles, cotton and paupers! And though this manufactory produced, to its proprietor, an income frequently of not less than 30,000*l.* a-year, yet he only paid poor-rates as for a property of 500*l.*; while his poor neighbour, who rented land to that amount, paid the same proportion, though his income was not the fourth part of his rent. Besides this, there were the bridge-rates, the county-rates, and those other blessings which were heaped on this favoured class, the agriculturists. They, of course, were not to murmur at all those imposts, nor were they to raise their voices for the same privileges which the other classes enjoyed. It was stated to be an erroneous policy to purchase dear

corn at home, whilst it could be bought at a much cheaper rate abroad; and it was added, that the effect of this would be, to force men to cultivate bad land at a great expense. Though he might agree with this principle in the abstract, yet the question here was not, whether at such an expense you ought to bring poor land into cultivation, but it should be considered, that we had already encouraged the cultivation of such land. The circumstances, in which the country had been placed, were such, that even poor land was eagerly sought and diligently cultivated. It was hedged, and ditched, and improved, so as to become the depository of a large portion of British capital. It would be idle to say, that this was done in other times, and under other circumstances; for, if we were to go back, we might with as much reason extend our view to the Heptarchy. The fact was, that capital had been so employed—that this land was now under cultivation—that it contained the capital, he might almost say the life, of the cultivators. He would mention one fact, which had fallen within his own knowledge. Some time ago there were two or three cargoes of corn in the port of London, which, but for the corn-laws, could have been purchased at 37*s.* per quarter; now, on the principle on which the present motion was opposed, this corn ought to have been purchased, because it was cheaper than any which we could grow; but then, if that principle were extended, what would be the consequence? The inevitable consequence would be, that, in the next season, 7 or 8,000,000 of acres would be

thrown out of cultivation, and those dependant on them out of employment. Was there any man bold enough to look such a difficulty as this in the face? It would be said, "this might be very good logic for the farmer, but it would not be so for the consumer." Let that objection be examined, and, after all, what did it amount to? That we inflicted a certain calamity on the cultivator and landlord, in order that the consumer might eat his quartern loaf a halfpenny cheaper. He would confine himself to that point; and he maintained, that the destruction of one portion of the community could not be considered a benefit, because another portion gained by it. This was a proposition, which no philosopher, or political economist, had ever attempted to deny or to dispute. He would suppose a case of a community, consisting of a thousand individuals; and that he invented a law, by which five hundred of those individuals might be destroyed, which destruction would render the remaining half twice as rich as they were before; would any man attempt to say, that, in such a case, he would confer a benefit on the community? According to the theory of those who opposed this motion, such a law would be most salutary for the five hundred who survived; but he would be acting against every principle of political economy and public justice that he knew of, if he did not state, that that law would be most unjust to the individuals destroyed, and most injurious to the remainder as a community.

The motion, on the other hand, was opposed both by ministers,

and by many of the leading members of Opposition. Of the ministers, Mr. Robinson, president of the board of trade, and Mr. Huskisson, spoke upon it at great length. Mr. Robinson did not deny the existence of agricultural distress, but he doubted its universality; and his doubt was strengthened by the declaration of the noble member for Yorkshire, who had stated, that there was little distress in the district with which he was personally acquainted. He did not see the usual symptoms of general agricultural embarrassment—poor-rates increasing—tenants leaving their farms—strangers taking them on speculation. But whatever might be the extent of the suffering, it was chiefly important, with a view to the application of a proper remedy, to consider the cause from which it proceeded; not merely its immediate cause, which was clearly a diminution of demand and of price, but the primary cause to which that diminution of price and demand was to be ascribed. It was impossible not to believe, that the reduction of price arose from the immense quantity of land which had been brought into cultivation of late years; and, as the price of corn must be sufficient to pay the expense of growing it on the poorest soils actually cultivated, he conceived it to be impossible, by any legislative contrivance, to retain those lands under the plough, when the circumstances, which led at first to their improvement, had ceased to exist. It had been said, that the law of 1815, had been totally ineffectual, because it had not ensured 80s. per quarter to the farmer. Such was not its intention.

Its opponents, indeed, had at the time asserted that such would be its effect; but its advocates had always maintained the contrary. It was meant merely to protect our farmers from a sudden influx of foreign grain. It was of importance to observe the results which had occurred, since the operation of the law of 1815. During the last five years the total imports of wheat amounted to 3,483,675 qrs
Deduct from this the quantity of wheat in warehouses up to the 25th of May, 1820 324,548

3,159,129

Also the total amount of exports 773,437

And then 2,385,692 quarters, would be the total amount added to the consumption of the country, which would average about 477,138 quarters per annum. This was a formidable statement of imports, and, no doubt, during the last four years, they had been very large; yet, if they looked at the average price during the last five years, they would find it to have been 3*l*. 18*s*. 10*d*. per quarter. It was strange, to be sure, that those, who expected that the corn-bill was to produce a price of 80*s*., and declared that the agriculturists were ruined, because it had not done so, would find that the price, however, averaged not less than 78*s*. 10*d*. During the two years 1817 and 1818—the first of them following one of the worst harvests ever known in this country—the total imports were not less than 2,600,000 quarters. But the price during this period was, in fact, 89*s*. 6*d*. If they looked at

the imports of corn from the year 1792 to the year 1812, they would find the average importation (of wheat) to have been, as nearly as possible, during those twenty years, rather less than 500,000 quarters annually; and the average price, for the same period, was about 78*s*. 6*d*. It did, therefore, appear, that during the last five years the annual average price had been much the same with that of the other period he had mentioned. If, then, the average price of corn, taking it from 1793 to 1812—a term of nineteen years—had been sufficient to enable the farmer to cultivate his ground with spirit, and with advantage to himself and to its owners, he really saw no ground for contending, that it was not calculated to produce, during the last five years, something like the same beneficial results. They had heard a great deal of the existing distress, but how could that distress be possibly charged upon the corn-laws? No foreign corn had been imported since February 15, 1819, and he supposed there was scarcely a quarter of foreign corn now in a private warehouse. As to the mode of taking the averages, Mr. Robinson admitted, that the method proposed was, in theory, more correct. At present, the average was calculated upon the prices of the twelve maritime districts; and the alteration, which was recommended, was, to take the whole quantity of corn, sold in all the counties, the whole amount of the prices obtained for it, and then to divide the latter by the former. The practical operation, however, of this change, would confer little or no benefit on the farmer. This appeared, from comparing the averages for the six weeks pre-

ceding the 15th of May, calculated in the ordinary mode, with the results which would have been given by the proposed plan. In the week ending the 8th of April, the average price of wheat, by the Gazette, was 3*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* per quarter. According to the other mode of taking the average, it would have been 7*l.* During the same week, rye averaged 2*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; by the other mode it would have been 4*s.* Oats, in the first case, were 24*s.* 1*d.*, in the second, they would have been 24*s.* Barley was 55*s.* 5*d.*; by the proposed mode of taking the average, it would have been 35*s.* 1*d.* So that in this period, upon the new proposition, the average price of wheat and rye would have been higher; and that of oats and barley lower. The results of the succeeding weeks were all very nearly the same. Unless, then, this calculation was materially wrong in point of fact, which he was by no means disposed to believe, what was the object of a change, the only effect of which must be to put the whole country, from one end to the other, in a state of ferment and agitation? But then it had been said, "What an absurd system it is to frame these average prices, in part, upon those portions of the country which produce little or nothing; and it had been recommended, that the Welch counties should be totally omitted in calculating the averages. These Welch counties were included in the 8th and 9th maritime districts; and the county of Monmouth formed a part of the 10th. It seemed to have been imagined, that the averages, by the omission of such counties, would be materially diminished, but the fact would be exactly the reverse. If

they omitted the Welch counties from the calculation, the average would be still higher; and what then would be the consequence? That in calling for inquiry—in calling for an alteration of the law, they were calling for a delusion the most gross, by which it was possible for millions of people to be deceived. He did not, however, say, that these averages were a perfect system; they might be liable to fraud—it was just possible that they were so; but such fraud might be, and had very recently operated, in favour of the agriculturist. Lately, in a trial at Liverpool, where a person was tried for a false return, it appeared, that his object was, not to raise the prices as against the agriculturists, but to lower them; and he succeeded. But the agriculturists appeared to think, that all the fraud must be with those who raised the price. Yet it might very well be the interest of a corn-dealer to lower it, so that the fraud, if any, must operate as much upon one party as another. His honourable friend supposed, also, that a great deal of foreign corn was smuggled into the country. He (Mr. Robinson) confessed, that he did not know how that could happen: no information had ever reached him upon the subject, nor did he think, that it had ever been stated to the office, with which he was connected, that such a thing had occurred. Mr. Robinson further observed, that many supposed, that the warehouses for the reception of foreign corn, were a great evil, and tended to keep the farmer in perpetual alarm, lest he should be crushed in the market, the moment the ports were opened, by the immense stock of foreign grain which would pour

in upon him. But if they did not allow those warehouses, what would be the consequence? It would be merely to shift those warehouses from one side of the water to the other. Ships were said to fly; and those who knew what was the speed they could exert, would feel, that it was almost as easy for them to cross from Holland, for instance, to England, as it would be to sail from the coast of Essex to that of Kent. The only result of such a prohibition, would be to deprive British capital of that advantage which it at present derived out of a foreign commodity.

Mr. Huskisson stated, that he still held, on this question, the same views, which he had entertained in 1815, and he had then supported the corn law on three distinct grounds. The first was, the encouragement given to agriculture by the circumstances of the war. It was necessary to prevent the great loss of capital, and the great distress, which would result from suddenly withdrawing all the encouragement and protection which the war had given. A remunerative price was not intended, but such a price as circumstances required. The next ground was, the peculiar situation of this country, which made it most dangerous to depend for the primary article of life on foreign countries. The distress to this country, and to the exporting belligerent, would not be equal. In the one, the consequence would be inconvenience and distress; but in the other it would lead to revolution, and the subversion of the state. The third ground was, the state in which we were placed with respect

to Ireland; to which great injury would be done, if we departed from our system of encouragement to the home produce of corn. Extended cultivation would promote, not only the wealth, but the tranquillity and future welfare, of Ireland. Those were the grounds on which he had supported the measure in 1815, and he thought the measure had had, in a considerable degree, the effect desired. The imports from Ireland had increased every year. In 1815 the opponents of the measure had said, that 80s. would be the minimum; its friends had said, that it would be more nearly the maximum. The result has proved the correctness of the latter opinion. Of the five years since that period, two were years of confessedly defective harvests. In them 2,600,000 quarters had been imported, and the price had been 89s. 6d. If the sum fixed on in legislation had been 85s., the result would have been the same. In the three years 1815, 1816, and 1819, we had re-exported 428,000 quarters more than we had imported in the other two years. The foreign supply therefore did not affect the home market, for we had actually exported. When the price was under 80s., it was owing to the extended agriculture of the country; 80s. was a full protection, unless we were to be restrained from supplies from foreign countries altogether; and if we had been so, it would have brought us in the years he had mentioned, to a state bordering on famine. Ministers on this occasion had powerful allies in Mr. Baring and Mr. Ricardo, who resisted the appointment of the committee on

tirely upon general principles. Mr. Baring asked, in what situation would the labouring classes find themselves, if 40 or 50 per cent were added to the price of corn? What, in that case, would become of those beehives of population, our manufacturing towns? Already we stood at double the price of the rest of the world, but with this some hon. gentlemen were not satisfied; would they then wish it to be trebled? It was impossible, that any man, calmly reflecting on the principles which formed the basis of our commercial and manufacturing interests, should conceive that they could exist under circumstances so unfavourable. He was aware that the sentiment amongst many was, that a high price of corn must be had at whatever risk, and that if manufacturers would be ruined by such a measure, still that the sacrifice was necessary. Now, in the first place, it should be remembered, that what enabled us to bear the present price of agricultural produce was, the superior industry and trading habits of our own people. If the state of society were to be completely changed, and we were to become an agricultural people merely, it was impossible that the existing prices could be maintained. The only hope of a large profit must then be derived from exportation. The agriculturist had, in fact, as deep an interest in the prosperity of manufactures, as the persons more immediately engaged in them—as deep an interest as he had in the cultivation of the land itself. The prosperity of the country could only be upheld in the aggregate. It was idle for one class

to suppose, that it could derive any permanent advantage from the depression of another. The honourable member for Essex had said, that for the ten years preceding the last act regulating the price of corn, that price was as high as 93s. per quarter, and seemed to intimate that this would be a fit price at the present day. But his honourable friend entirely overlooked the alteration, which had taken place in the value of our currency—an alteration, which as nearly as he could calculate, left the price at the exact point which his honourable friend thought so desirable. The present depression of agriculture was not ascribable to the introduction of foreign grain, for during the last 15 months none had been introduced. If the importation price had, therefore, been 100s. instead of 80s., the occupiers of land would have been in the same condition. It was true, that the farmer was now suffering; so was the manufacturer, and, indeed, every class of the community. His honourable friend seemed to think, that the cause of all the evil was, that the farmer could not purchase from the manufacturer; but it might be represented the other way, that the manufacturer was not able to deal with the farmer, or find consumption for his produce. It had been recently shown by a great proprietor at Birmingham (Mr. Spooner), that there had been a falling off of from 56,000 to 48,000 cattle in the consumption of that town. Upon the whole, he was inclined to think it useless to go into the committee, unless the House had made up its mind to raise the price at which foreign grain might be imported.

The agriculturists, said Mr. Ricardo, had contended, that they had a right to be protected in a remunerating price for their produce, but they forgot that no remunerating price could be fixed. If by preventing importation the farmer was compelled, for the national supply, to expend his capital on poor or unprofitable soils, the remunerating price at which he could keep his land in cultivation must be very high. Open the ports, admit foreign grain, and you drive this land out of cultivation; a less remunerating price will then do for the more productive lands. You might thus have fifty remunerating prices, according as your capital was employed on productive or unproductive lands. It became the legislature, however, not to look at the partial losses which would be endured by a few, who could not cultivate their land profitably, at a diminished price, but to the general interests of the nation. He would rather have a great quantity of produce at a low rate, than a small quantity at a high. By making food cheap, the people would be enabled to purchase a greater quantity of it, and apply a part of their earnings to the purchase of luxuries. The high price of subsistence diminished the profits of capital in the following manner:—the price of manufactured articles—of a piece of cloth, for instance—was made up of the wages of the manufacturer, the charges of management, and the interest of capital. The wages of the labourer were principally made up of what was necessary for subsistence: if grain was high, therefore, the price of labour, which might be before at 50 per cent. on the manufactured article, might

rise to 60, and the article being sold to the consumer at its former rate, the difference of 10 per cent would necessarily be a reduction from the profits of stock. If food was high here, and cheap abroad, stock would thus have a tendency to leave the country, and to settle where higher profits could be realized. The error committed in 1815 was in making the corn-law permanent. It was probably wise, to make some temporary arrangement, by which any precipitate change in the situation of the agricultural interest by the opening of the foreign ports might be prevented; but a time ought to have been fixed for the termination of that arrangement. Nothing was more likely to occasion a convulsion, than to persevere in a wrong measure, merely because it had once, for a temporary purpose, been adopted. Adverting to the subject of countervailing duties, he contended, that it was not necessary, to constitute a countervailing duty, that it should make up the difference between the price at which a foreigner could sell grain, and that at which we could raise it. A countervailing duty, in his opinion, was one, which balanced the particular tax laid upon any particular class of the community. Countervailing duties of an opposite description would entirely destroy all commercial intercourse. He agreed that the interests of the agriculturists, and of the other classes of the community, might be identified, provided we were restrained from intercourse with other nations; but this might not be the case in reference to foreign commerce. It might be the interest of the farmer to confine the manufacturer to the supply which he could

afford him at a high price, though the manufacturer might procure the article cheaper from abroad. The price of grain might be raised by two causes—either by a change in the currency, which would affect grain like other articles; or by legislative restrictions, which might alter its relation to other articles. A rise in the price of corn from the latter cause tended to injure all who were not interested in the cultivation of the land, by lowering the profits of stock. Mr. Ricardo concluded with declaring, that if we were once in circumstances which would enable us to export and import corn without restriction, this country, possessing the greatest skill, the best machinery, the most strenuous and most enlightened industry, and every other advantage in the greatest degree, would attain to an almost inconceivable degree of prosperity and happiness.

Several other members of the Opposition (among them were Lord Milton and Mr. Coke) resisted the appointment of a committee. Mr. Ellice moved the previous question. Mr. Gipps proposed, as an amendment, that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into the best mode of ascertaining the average price of corn. That this amendment might be put, Mr. Ellice professed his willingness to withdraw his motion; but as general Gascoyne would not allow it to be withdrawn, the previous question was put. Upon a division, there appeared to be for the original motion, 150; for the previous question, 101.

This result surprised every body. Mr. Holme Sumner himself declared, that, convinced as

he was of the propriety of the measure, he had not expected that it would have been so favourably received. Lord Castlereagh stated, that, some of his friends having inquired concerning the course which the discussion was likely to take, he had replied, that their attendance would not be necessary, as he did not think that the question would be pressed to a division. This security was the source of Mr. Sumner's success. Many members, who scarcely ever agreed on any other occasion, united in deploring the vote to which the House had come. Here, for instance, Sir Robert Wilson and Lord Castlereagh were of one mind; they both thought, that the determination of that night would spread alarm over the country; and his lordship declared, that, had he at all anticipated the result, there would have been a very different attendance of members. The debate had been so protracted, that it was now near four o'clock in the morning. It was, therefore, suggested by Mr. Baring, that the selection of the members of a committee upon whom so much would depend, ought to be delayed to a fitter time, and, with that view, he moved, that the debate should be adjourned to the same evening. The motion was agreed to.

On the first of June, the debate was resumed. Considerable discussion took place upon the reading of the list of names, which Mr. Sumner had selected for his committee. He, of course, in compliance with the usage of parliament, had taken care, that there should be in it a majority of those who approved of inquiry. If he had acted other-

wise, upon the very first meeting of the committee, the members of it, who disapproved of its appointment, if numerous enough to form a majority, might have arrested its proceedings for ever, by directing the chairman to report progress, and not to ask leave to sit again. Nine of the gentlemen, who were selected for it, had declared themselves adverse to inquiry; so that the composition of the committee was as impartial, as was consistent with its existence.

The sense of the House had not been taken on Mr. Gipps's amendment, in consequence of the refusal of general Gascoigne to allow the motion for the previous question to be withdrawn. Mr. F. Robinson now brought forward a proposition, which was in effect the same with that amendment. After stating, that, since the House had determined on inquiry, it was desirable that the inquiry should be confined to those limits within which alone it could lead to any practical advantage, he moved "that instructions be given to the committee to confine their investigations to the mode of ascertaining, returning, and calculating the average prices of corn in the twelve maritime districts under the provisions of the existing corn laws, and to any frauds which may be committed in violation of the said laws." They who had originally supported the appointment of a committee, regarded this as a device for frittering away its powers. Mr. Walter Burrell, member for Sussex, moved, as an amendment, "that it be an instruction to the committee to inquire, whether the present mode of taking averages ascertains the actual market prices

of corn throughout the united kingdom, or whether any plan can be devised better calculated to effect that purpose;" and the amendment was, of course, supported by those who had voted with Mr. Sumner. Lord Castlereagh, who had not participated in the debate of the preceding evening, spoke in support of Mr. Robinson's motion. He declared himself decidedly adverse to opening the whole question of the corn laws, which would be the necessary result of the appointment of the committee, unless its functions were limited in the manner proposed. He saw nothing that could result from wide and extended inquiry, except much agitation and alarm of the public mind, unaccompanied with any benefit to the agricultural interest. He was equally averse to any alteration in the mode of ascertaining the averages; but the reason, which he assigned for his opinion on this point, was apparently at variance with Mr. Robinson's argument on the preceding evening. Mr. Robinson had then objected to the proposed alteration in the calculation of the averages, because it would, in practice, be altogether futile; and he endeavoured to prove (and apparently with success), that the difference between the results obtained by the two plans, was too small to be worth attention, and that, such as it was, it might depress, as readily as raise, the apparent rate of the market. Lord Castlereagh, however, reasoned on the supposition, that the average calculated in the ordinary method would generally give a price exceeding, by six shillings per quarter, that which would be obtained, if the calculation, in-

stead of being confined to the maritime districts, were taken from the markets of the whole kingdom; and accordingly he opposed any alteration, as an indirect means of raising the import price six shillings above the point fixed by law. To reconcile the statements of the two ministers, we ought to interpret lord Castlereagh, not as really believing that the results of the two modes of striking the average would vary to the amount specified, but as admitting, for the purposes of argument, the statement of the agriculturists to that effect, and as then maintaining, that, according to the doctrine which they themselves held, a change in the law relating to the ascertainment of the averages would, in truth, be an essential alteration in the principle of the existing corn laws.

Mr. Brougham opposed the motion in a speech, in which he expatiated with considerable sarcastic humour on the surprise with which ministers found themselves in a minority on the preceding evening, and the means they were now taking of repairing their defeat. Mr. Tierney supported Mr. Robinson's motion, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 251 to 108.

On the same evening, Mr. Maxwell, member for Renfrewshire, in presenting a petition from the mechanics of the town of Paisley, praying that the means of emigration to one of the colonies might be afforded them, drew the attention of the House to the situation of the manufacturing poor. It was, he said, a dreadful thing to see, as was the fact in many parts of the country, four

hundred persons in every square mile, destitute of the means of subsistence; and he conceived, that, from sound policy as well as humanity, something ought to be taken from the abundance of the wealthy, in order to supply those who were starving, and must continue to starve, if they remained at home, with the means of providing for themselves and families elsewhere. On the 29th of June, he moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the distress of the cotton-weavers, and the practicability of extending relief to them. It was his wish and intention, that the committee, if granted, should consider how far the superiority of machinery over manual labour arose from the heavy taxes with which all the articles consumed by the labourer were loaded; whether some alterations should not be made in the laws relating to combination amongst workmen; whether a plan might not be adopted for withdrawing some of the poor from avocations that did not yield wherewithal to sustain life, and for placing them in situations where their industry might be productive to themselves and the country; whether, for example, lands might not be provided at the public expense for weavers who could find no employment at their looms. He thought, also, that the multitude of foreign mechanics, who were employed in this country, and of persons who, with their property here, spent the revenue of it abroad, should not be passed unnoticed. These ideas were obviously the crude suggestions of a benevolent, rather than of an experienced mind, and did not draw much attention or excite much discussion. Mr. Robinson would not consent to

the appointment of a committee, which would only serve to propagate delusion and to raise hopes of unattainable relief. Besides, the business of the proposed committee was to be, not the collection and arrangement of facts, but the discussion of certain abstract ideas. Mr. Ricardo dissented entirely from all Mr. Maxwell's plans, which he thought were inconsistent with the sacred rights of property, and would tend to aggravate the very distress he meant to alleviate. Mr. Maxwell, finding that he met with no support, withdrew his motion.

Propositions, similar in their principles, though different in their details, had been previously made (May 16th), with a similar result in the House of Lords by earl Stanhope. They were introduced by a very elaborate speech, and involved three distinct schemes. The first was, to bring waste lands into cultivation, and to substitute, to a considerable extent, the spade husbandry for that of the plough. The second related to the improvement and extension of fisheries. The third was, to devise some mode of limiting the use of machinery. Lord Liverpool very successfully exposed the futility of every part of the scheme. He admitted, that the extension of our fisheries would always be advantageous; but he contended, that the encouragement of them had been carried as far as possible, and declared, that he should be happy to listen to any practicable plan of procuring a greater supply of fish, and an adequate market for it. As to the cultivation of waste lands, the impolicy of such a mode of investing capital could scarcely admit of a

doubt. Capitalists should be left to find out the way, in which their funds could be most profitably employed; for here the interest of the individual coincided exactly with that of the public. A great part of the pressure, under which the country laboured, arose from the quantity of poor soils which had been brought into tillage; so that the proposed remedy would, in fact, be an aggravation of the evil. Was it consistent with the dignity of government to descend to agricultural speculations, or with its wisdom, to undertake the cultivation of lands from which the industry, enterprise, and frugality of individuals could derive no profit? Then, where was the money to be found, which such a scheme required? Were the public burdens to be increased—not for purposes of national utility, but that a constant series of losses might be sustained in cultivating land, which would not give a return equal to the expenses incurred? But of all the parts of the plan, that which related to the use of machinery was the most extravagant, and the most completely at variance with every principle of sound political science. Next to the spirit of her people, England was indebted for her commercial power and greatness to her machinery. It had given, as it were, legs to the lame, and sight to the blind; it had inspired the dull with enterprise, and to the enterprising had given additional energy: it had placed the country, in spite of all its disadvantages, on a level with the most favoured nations, and had enabled its merchants, who paid a heavy price for labour, to compete with those of other nations.

who paid but a trifle for it. Did his noble friend conceive, that the commercial greatness of England had arisen from any superior advantage in its climate, any superior fertility in its soil? No. He might go to the east or to the west, to the north or to the south, and find climates of more genial influence, lands of much richer quality—but he would not find in their boundaries men, whose mind was a richer treasure to the land which contained them, than any which either soil or climate ever produced. He would find, that they did not number among their inhabitants, a Watts, a Bolton, an Arkwright, and many another name to which England was indebted for its present greatness—men who were as useful to their country, in their generation, as any of the legislators of old were in theirs. Let him visit our manufacturing towns, and he would see the greatest inventions matured, and brought to perfection, by those whom he might consider as the meanest and most abject of mankind, but who were, notwithstanding, daily rising, from the humble situation in which fate had originally placed them, to wealth, and honour, and eminence in the state. If, therefore, he was for discouraging the employment of machinery—if he was for putting down the enterprising and inventive spirit of our industrious mechanics, he was for putting down and discouraging that, which had been, in times past, and must again be in days that were to come, the source of much of our welfare and happiness.

Lord Stanhope's motion was, as might have been expected, negatived without a division; and

his lordship, with paternal fondness for his project, and a prudent anxiety that it might not be totally forgotten, entered his dissent from the vote on the Journals of the House.

Among the many sound views, which lord Liverpool's speech contained on the subject of our internal policy, there was one error of considerable magnitude. He seemed inclined to admit, that the extended use of machinery aggravated the evils which accompanied any change in the channels of commercial and manufacturing industry, though he maintained, at the same time, that this inconvenience was a comparatively slight drawback from the many great advantages which machinery conferred on us. The truth, however, is, that the greater the share which machinery has in the production of any commodity, the less individual suffering will be produced by the disturbance or destruction of that particular branch of manufacture; for the number of workmen engaged in it will be proportionally fewer, and, consequently, when the article no longer finds a ready sale, and those engaged in the preparation of it are left unemployed, the misery is confined within narrower limits. Instead of starving workmen, we have machinery standing still; the mischief is transferred, to a considerable extent, from the poor to the rich; and a great portion of the inconveniences of a revolution in commerce or manufactures loses the appalling form of human misery, and assumes the more tolerable aspect of a loss of fixed capital. This is a great moral advantage of the extended use of machinery, and one which is too often overlooked.

It is impossible to observe the course of the debates, which occurred during this session, on commercial policy, without remarking the rapid progress which sound and liberal views had made in the minds of all parties: and these questions, the discussion of which had, in former times, called forth nothing but violent prejudice and invective, were now the points, on which ministers, and the more enlightened of their opponents, approached most nearly to perfect coincidence of sentiment.

Though the wild and visionary schemes of Mr. Maxwell and Lord Stanhope did not meet with much attention, some very interesting discussions took place upon the means of reviving our internal industry, by removing some of the restrictions which we had imposed on our foreign trade. Petitions from various manufacturing districts for the removal of these restrictions were laid upon the table of the House. In presenting that of the merchants of London on the 8th of May, Mr. Baring entered into the subject at great length; and, after illustrating several general principles, recommended specifically to do away with all enactments that were absolutely prohibitory, to revise our navigation laws, to repeal the wool-tax, to facilitate the transit trade in German linens, to permit the importation of timber from the north of Europe on the same footing as from North America, and to remove the restraints on the trade with China. Mr. F. Robinson candidly admitted both the soundness of the general principles advanced by Mr. Baring, and the correctness of his application of

VOL. LXII.

them to the particular instances which he had mentioned. He declared himself an enemy to the restrictive system, which he conceived to be founded in error, and calculated to defeat its own object. But it now involved so many interests, that it could be departed from only gradually; and it had taken such deep root in the public mind, and had enlisted so many prejudices in its favour, that, even where it could be abandoned safely, and without delay, it was difficult to persuade men to give it up.

Mr. K. Finlay (May 16th), in presenting a petition from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, similar in its prayer to that of the merchants of London, placed, in a strong point of view, the effect of our restrictions on the trade with China. Suppose, said he, a British merchant and an American one to be at the same time in London, and each of them to receive intelligence from the East, that a new opening for a certain portion of our manufactures had just presented itself in that quarter—the difference in their situation would be truly astonishing. Secrecy and despatch were the two most essential things on every occasion of this kind. The American might engage a vessel of perhaps 150 or 200 tons, and, having purchased his goods, despatch it in the course of a week to the East Indies. The English merchant must first repair to counsel, and, having acquainted himself with the law of the matter, apply to the Company for a licence for his vessel, and a licence for his supercargo. With regard to the latter, he was always obliged to wait a month before he got an answer from the directors.

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When he obtained it, he might find that the licence was refused, and then he was under the necessity of applying to the board of control. If, after a considerable lapse of time, and a full disclosure of his plans, he obtained it from the board of commissioners, he could not ship his goods in any vessel of less than 350 tons burden. Could any merchant embark in the trade, subject to all this expense and delay, without courting his own destruction? Though he had opposed these regulations, when they were first brought forward, he was not inclined to deprive the East-India Company of what had been solemnly granted to them. But he hoped that the Company would consent to the relaxation of a system, which was so injurious to the prosperity of the country, and was calculated to promote not even their own interests, but those of the private foreign trader.

Mr. Finlay also urged the repeal of the usury laws, the revision of our revenue laws, particularly that part of them which related to extents in aid, and also of our bankrupt system, and the removal of some of the imposts on the importation of foreign commodities. He concluded with expressing his conviction, that other countries (with the exception perhaps of France) would not recover from their embarrassments more speedily than ourselves, and that, in our principal manufactures, we should still be able to beat down all competition. The country was already in a course of progressive improvement. Our commerce and manufactures were reviving; the situation of the labouring classes

was ameliorated; they were beginning again to enjoy the comforts of which the scantiness of their wages had for a time deprived them, and they were returning into their former habits of tranquillity and subordination from the infatuated delusion into which they had wandered.

The petitions for commercial freedom, and the favourable ear with which parliament seemed inclined to listen to them, had already excited alarm in some of those who had, or conceived they had, an interest in an opposite line of policy. The ship-owners, in particular, expressed great dread of the effects of admitting timber from the Baltic, and, having held a meeting, agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament against the adoption of such a measure.

This important subject underwent a still more elaborate discussion in the House of Lords. On the 26th of May, lord Lansdown, in moving for the appointment of a committee, to take into consideration the means of extending and securing the foreign trade of the country, led the House into a comprehensive view of every part of it. After proposing the abolition of all absolutely prohibitory duties, he proposed a relaxation of the navigation laws to the extent of allowing produce, not colonial, to be imported from all parts of Europe, without making it necessary that it should be altogether in English-built ships, or in ships belonging to the nation whence the produce comes. At present, a vessel which had taken part of its cargo in a French port, and which afterwards had proceeded to a Flanders port for the remainder,

could not enter a British port. All that he would propose would be, to allow such a vessel to make good its assortment in different ports in Europe, and still to have the right of entering this country. The next point to which he would advert, was one of no inconsiderable importance in itself, and of still greater consequence from the principle which it involved—he meant an entire freedom of the transit trade. Such a change would tend to encourage the warehousing system, and would thus promote the desirable object of rendering our ports the dépôts of foreign nations. Whatever brought the foreign merchant to this country, and made it a general mart for the merchandize of the world, was valuable to our trade, and enriched the industrious population of our ports. Such freedom of transit allowed of assortment of cargoes for foreign markets, and thus extended our trade in general. He was aware that the abolition of transit duties was formerly opposed by those who wished to protect the linen trade of Ireland, and he willingly allowed that that trade deserved peculiar protection. A duty of 15 per cent on the importation of foreign lineus was, during the war, thought necessary, to protect the linen manufactures of Ireland. No injury resulted from that arrangement while we engrossed the commerce of the world, while no vessel could sail without a British convoy, and while we could force our own commodities into foreign markets, in preference to others, for which there was a greater demand; but now the case was altered, and many, who were interested in the linen

manufacture of Ireland, thought a relaxation of the transit duty advisable. Indeed, it could not be forgotten, that this manufacture had flourished to as great an extent as ever, before it was protected by any duty; but whatever was the policy of imposing that duty during the war, the same reasons would not now justify its continuance. If we refused to admit German linen without the payment of a transit duty, the foreigner would rather go to Germany for the article; and as linen might be necessary in the assortment of his cargo, this duty would drive him away altogether, even when desirous of obtaining other articles which our soil or industry could supply. Lord Lansdown next proceeded to recommend the removal of the burdens imposed on the importation of timber from the north of Europe. The timber from Canada cost us annually 500,000*l.* more, than if we had brought it from the Baltic. And what was the article which was thus raised in price? It was the raw material of our houses, our bridges, our canals, nay, of our very shipping; and yet the ship-owners had been inconsiderate enough to petition in favour of duties, which increased the expenses of their own trade. What was the reasoning, on which they ground their resistance to the abolition of these duties? In their own petition, they represent that, from the length and difficulty of the voyage to North America, the larger part of the value of the timber thence imported consists of freight; and that the mere circumstance of the proximity of the northern ports of Europe, by enabling ships to repeat their

tion, except in the article of wine. This he did, by comparing the quantities of tea, coffee, tobacco, malt, candles, hides, soap, salt, bricks, consumed in the year ending April 1820, with the average consumption of the three preceding years. On looking, however, to the state of our exports, he admitted, that there a considerable diminution had occurred. The exports of the last year had fallen below the average of the preceding three years, by more than seven millions. About a sixth part of this diminution affected our European trade; but of that sixth, one-half was in the article of sugar, with which the continental market was now in some degree supplied from the Brazils and the colonies of foreign countries. It was chiefly in the trade with America, that the diminution had occurred. Our exports to that country, of cotton, woollens, glass, cutlery, hardware, and earthenware, did not, in 1819, amount to one-half of what they were in the preceding year. Nor was this to be wondered at; for the distress in America (and he lamented that such should be the fact) was greater than in any country in Europe, and was, beyond all doubt, caused by the change in her circumstances, which the peaceful state of Europe had brought about. His lordship then proceeded to the considerations of the topics, which lord Lansdown had discussed. He admitted most fully the advantages of a free trade; but we had grown up under, though in spite of, a system of restrictions, from which it was impossible hastily to depart. In the actual condition of our affairs, with our pre-

sent load of debt and taxes, an immediate recurrence to first principles would unhinge the value of all property. Our laws with respect to agricultural produce, alone threw an insurmountable obstacle in the way of complete freedom of trade. With the exception of wine, and a few other articles, we will not receive the commodities, which other countries wish to give us. Nor, under existing circumstances, could we depart from this part of our system. No one could dream of at present admitting foreign agricultural produce freely into our ports.

He admitted, at the same time, that our restrictive system might, in some degree, be modified, and that those parts of it in particular, to which lord Lansdown had turned their lordships' attention, ought certainly to be re-considered, and might probably be partially altered without much inconvenience. His own opinion was, that if all the laws with regard to wool were repealed, our woollen manufacture would not be injured. The same observation might be applied to our cotton manufacture; but, with regard to silk and linen, there was ground for hesitation. A free trade would put an absolute end to the former. No doubt it might be matter of regret, that a silk-manufacture ever was established in this country. It would have been much more natural to import it from France, in exchange for some other commodity. But, when he considered the extent of that trade, the artificial encouragement it had received, and the number of persons it employed (50,000 or 60,000) he confessed he saw no

way of getting rid of it. On the propriety of placing the trade in timber with the north of Europe on a more advantageous footing, and of extending and improving the warehousing system, so as to give every facility to the transit commerce of the country, the minister concurred with lord Lansdown. He was not, however, equally sure of the prudence of equalising the duties on French and Portuguese wines. On our adoption of such a measure, Portugal would be entitled to exclude our woollens; and it would, therefore, be well to consider the value of the benefit which we were actually enjoying, and which would be endangered by the proposed alteration of system. During the five years that followed our commercial treaty with France, in 1787, the average annual amount of our manufactures imported by Portugal was only 50,000*l.* less than the amount exported to France, and equal to the whole exported to Spain. Portugal and the Brazils now presented to us a growing and increasing trade of four millions sterling; and he stated this circumstance, not with a view of resisting the noble marquis's proposition, but in order to show what were the difficulties, that interposed themselves between general principles and the practical application of them. The trade to the East Indies was to be looked at in two points of view, and in one of them, the carrying trade, he agreed with the noble marquis; as to the other, the increased demand for our manufactures, he much doubted whether the benefit anticipated would be derived from it. There was at present a very extensive demand for

our manufactures on the continent of India, proving the great advantage of our machinery over cheap manual labour; forthroughout the whole of India, British muslins were to be bought at half the price of those fabricated in the country. As to China, he much feared that any new attempts to introduce our goods would be as abortive as all the many previous endeavours. It was perfectly true, that the tea-trade between this kingdom and China was restricted to the East-India Company; but this did not apply to the intercourse between India and China. Private ships, under licence, might bring tea to India, though not to England; and that licence, upon fit security, was never refused. At the present moment a measure was in contemplation to open a direct trade between India and any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, without the intervention of the Company. Malta had formerly been made a sort of emporium for this purpose; but, in the present circumstances of Europe, he had no difficulty in saying, that, in British ships, any articles that could be imported from India, ought not to be conveyed through either Malta or Great Britain, but carried directly to any part of Europe. Any further extension must depend, of course, upon especial and temporary circumstances. He did not think that the tea-trade of Europe was of so great value as the noble marquis had considered it; but when that was acquired, at least it would be something gained to commerce, and, in the present state of the country, it certainly demanded attention. The minister concluded with declaring, that

it was only to time and patience, that he looked with confidence for remedies of the existing distresses; nor did he think, that the measures suggested, though important in themselves, were calculated to produce any very extensive effect; but, in whatever degree they might operate, they were well worthy of consideration. That some general system was necessary, no man would deny; but he objected most strenuously to a continual tampering with great questions, and changing regulations session after session, to comply with temporary emergency, partial interests, or unreasonable clamour. On such matters, the fewer the laws were, the better: those already on the Statute-book were more than sufficient: some required alteration and amendment, and others might be altogether removed; but the undertaking would be attended with difficulty, and ought to be commenced with care. With perpetual changes, neither foreign nations nor ourselves could know on what to rely; and distresses would be multiplied in a tenfold proportion.

The motion for a committee was agreed to. The committee was accordingly appointed; and, on the 3rd of July, lord Lansdown, as chairman, brought up their report. He abstained, however, from founding any specific proposition upon it; because he thought that, on a subject so closely connected with the finances of the country, it was better that measures should originate in the other House of Parliament. That House had, on the 5th of June, appointed a committee to inquire into the means of maintaining and improving the foreign trade of the country; and

the petitions, which had been presented from the ship-owners and ship-builders of London and Liverpool, had been referred to its consideration.

In the Commons an attempt was made, but without success, to get rid of a restriction, which had not the recommendation of antiquity in its favour, and was as recent in its origin as it was impolitic in its tendency. On the 26th of May, lord Milton moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the tax on the importation of wool. In his speech he dwelt on the impolicy of taxing the raw material of one of the most important of our manufactures, in which, as had appeared in evidence before the privy council, we had an advantage over France and Flanders of not more than seven and a half per cent. The woollen trade was already in a declining state. The quantity of cloth milled in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, in the preceding year, was less than it had been in any year since 1794. In this situation of things, to subject it to additional discouragement was a most hazardous proceeding. As a source of revenue, it had been unproductive; for the importation of wool yielded more to the exchequer at the time of the imposition of this duty than it had done since. Mr. Thomas Wilson, one of the members for London, seconded the motion, and it was supported by Mr. Stuart Wortley and Mr. Curwen. It was opposed by Mr. Western, Mr. Huskisson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter gentleman contended, that the tax was advantageous to the revenue, and afforded protection to the agricultural interest, with-

out being injurious to the manufacturer. The finer wools formed two-thirds of the whole quantity imported, and on these the duty was too small to have any sensible effect. The interests of the wool-grower and of the manufacturers were closely connected, and, if the wool-grower was ruined by free importation, the manufacturer would be deprived of his best and safest reliance. The exportation of woollen manufactures had not fallen off more than cotton and hardware, and not so much as many other articles. Much of the present distress, in fact, the greater part, might be attributed to a want of exportation to America. It would be found, upon examination, that the circulation of bank paper in that country was reduced from 110,000,000 to 45,000,000 of dollars. America, however, would recover from her derangements, and the inconveniences which we were experiencing from a want of exportation to that country, would, at the same moment, be removed. It was not in England only that a depression of the woollen trade had taken place; the manufacturers of France had quite as much cause for complaint, as the manufacturers of this country. In France, however, no new wool-tax had been imposed, and therefore their distress, at least, must be referable to other causes. The tax had not been fairly tried, but, as far as it had been tried, it certainly had not failed.

Mr. Huskisson farther contended, that, as Spain had, in consequence of this measure, taken off part of her export duty; and, as seven-tenths of all the wool which she exported came to this country, the only effect of the tax

was, that the money, which was formerly paid to the Spanish exchequer, now came into our own. The whole consumption of wool, British and foreign, amounted to a hundred and sixty millions of pounds. Of these, about three millions paid the duty of sixpence per pound. And this, forsooth, was the enormous grievance which was to bring total ruin on our woollen manufacturers. Lord Milton's motion was lost, 128 voting for it, and 202 against it.

On the 18th of July, Mr. Wallace brought up the report of the committee on foreign trade, and, in laying it upon the table, gave a brief view of the principles on which the committee had proceeded, and of the conclusions to which they had come. He stated that they had not been able to enter so fully into the subject as they could have wished, in consequence of the late period of the session at which it was referred to them. They had, therefore, chiefly selected those points which appeared to them the most general in their application to this great principle—namely, that all restriction on trade, of whatsoever nature, was only to be justified by some great political expediency; and, where such expediency was not clear and manifest, ought to be removed, as far as it could consistently with the good faith of this country, and with the protection due to different branches of trade that might have grown up under the existing system. The navigation laws contained the regulations by which the intercourse of this country with the rest of the world was regulated. With respect to Africa and America, all goods, the produce of those climes, must be

brought here directly and exclusively in British ships. With respect to Europe, its commodities might be introduced either in British vessels, or in the vessels of those states in which the article was produced, with the exception of Germany and the Netherlands—certain articles, the produce of those countries, not being allowed to be imported under any circumstances whatever. This restriction did not, however, appear to the committee to be founded on any just principle of expediency or necessity. Therefore, their recommendation on this head was, that the navigation laws should be so far relaxed, as to permit all articles to be imported from all parts of the world, provided such importation took place in British ships. The next point, to which they turned their attention, was the warehousing system. That system was at present limited to certain articles. If, however, this country were meant to be the great emporium of the world, it was impossible that too wide an extent could be given to the system of warehousing. Their recommendation on this second head was, that all goods, the produce of all countries, manufactured or unmanufactured, should be permitted to be freely imported or exported, except to our colonies, with as little inconvenience to the merchant as possible. There was, however, an exception of one article—he meant linen—which was so excepted from the general rule, on account of a political, rather than a commercial, view of the subject. One evil, which appeared to the committee to be of the greatest magnitude, was the extraordinary multiplication and complexity of the laws,

by which commerce was affected. He had seen it stated in a pamphlet published in 1815, that the number of laws relative to mercantile transactions amounted at that time to 1,500, of which 1,100 were in full and almost daily operation. To these, in the last 5 years, many additions had been made; and what the number was at present he could not take upon himself to say. When gentlemen considered that the slightest deviation from the law often subjected the ship and cargo to forfeiture, they would see the embarrassment which this evil created to the merchant, and the restraint under which it placed commercial enterprise. The committee were likewise of opinion, that the alterations which they had thought fit to suggest ought to be made gradually, with great caution, and a due regard to the interests, which, having grown up under the present system, were placed under the protection of the good faith of the country. It would be perhaps some time, before the benefits of those alterations would be perceived; but that was the price, which the country was to pay for its fault in adhering so long to the present bad and defective system. The recommendations, which the committee had suggested, might appear to some individuals not to have gone far enough, nor to have embraced as many points as they had previously expected; but he would beg those gentlemen to consider, that the recommendations, which they had already made, were of no slight or unimportant nature. The importance of them would be considerably enhanced, if honourable gentlemen would look upon them, as

the first and most material step of this country to a departure from the course of restrictions which its legislature had hitherto pursued, and to the exhibition of a more enlarged and liberal policy to foreign states than any which it had yet permitted.

The changes, which, in this session, began to be contemplated in the regulations of our intercourse with Ireland, afford another instance of the sway which the sound principles of political economy now exerted. The protecting duties, which had been by the act of Union granted to various branches of Irish trade, were to cease in the present year. Ministers, convinced that they ought not to be withdrawn suddenly, were willing to prolong them for a further period; but in the very resolutions, by which it was declared expedient to prolong them, provision was made for their gradual extinction, by taking off one-fourth of their amount at the end of every fifth year, so that in 1840 they would expire altogether. The duties on salt, hops, and coals, were not comprised in this arrangement, but were continued indefinitely, until farther provision, with respect to them, should be made by parliament. It seemed to be acknowledged on all hands, that the intercourse between England and Ireland should be entirely unrestrained; that the custom-houses between the two countries should cease to exist; that the interchange of their productions should be perfectly free; and that the passage across the channel should be as unembarrassed as that from one town to another.

Some discussions that occurred concerning the acts for granting bounties on the exportation of Irish linens, showed likewise, that it was the intention of members that these bounties should soon cease: and a proposal for imposing a heavy duty on the importation of linen yarn was rejected.

In the south of Ireland, a local address of a peculiar kind operated to a most unusual extent. Within a short space of time, no fewer than eleven banks stopped payment: only three remained solvent in the district; and the consequence was, that, in the neighbourhood of Cork, numbers of people were actually starving. The farmers were afraid to bring in provisions to the towns, because they were apprehensive, that, whatever they might bring, would be seized by a famishing population, who, from the scarcity of the circulating medium, were unable to become purchasers. Colonel Bagwell, on the 14th of June, communicated this piteous state of things to parliament, and intreated ministers to show, that it was their intention to adopt some means of alleviating such overwhelming distress. The chancellor of the exchequer declined giving any assurance which might lead to a supposition, that the government was prepared to recommend any measures for the relief of the district, the situation of which had just been described. It was entirely a case of mercantile embarrassment, in which it was neither wise nor usual for government to interfere. So many urgent applications, however, were made to ministers on this subject, that, on the 16th of June, the chan-

cellor of the exchequer, of his own accord, brought the matter before the House. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, availing himself of an unapplied sum of about a hundred thousand pounds, part of a larger sum which had been voted in 1817 for the execution of certain public works in Ireland, had, for the relief of the distressed districts, issued it in the shape of loans, under the management of commissioners, on good security, and at five per cent interest. This proceeding, though most considerate and humane, was irregular; and therefore the chancellor of the exchequer moved, that the sum which had been so advanced, should be made good by the House. As to the farther measures which it would be proper to adopt, he thought that the present case was analogous to what happened in 1793; when, to support the credit and circulation of the country banks, threatened at that moment with ruin, Mr. Pitt applied to parliament to aid them by a large advance. That measure was attended with so much success, that, without any loss to the public, the evil was promptly and effectually removed. In 1793, the sum of 3,000,000*l.* was issued for this purpose, but not more than half of it was ever demanded: 500,000*l.* were appropriated to Ireland, but there not more than 150,000*l.* were ever actually claimed. In the present instance, considering how much the circulation of Ireland was diminished, it was his intention to move for a grant of 500,000*l.* In addition to its circulation at the former period,

Ireland possessed the paper of her national banks, which had been long established: these did not now exist, and therefore the evil occasioned by the failures was greatly increased. The effect of this grant would be a most desirable one—the increase of the circulation. It was proposed to found the present measure upon the same principle as had been observed in 1811, viz. that the bounty of parliament should be placed at the disposal of certain commissioners, who were to examine and deliberate upon every case: he should have, therefore, to move also, that these sums be placed under the management of similar commissioners. The words of his motion were, “That whatever sum or sums have been or may be advanced by the bank of Ireland to such traders, merchants, and manufacturers, as are possessed of funds ultimately more than sufficient to answer all demands upon them, but who have not the means to convert those funds into money or negotiable securities, in time to meet the pressure of the moment, under the direction of commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, by the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, not exceeding 500,000*l.*, should be made good by this House, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent from the date at which such sums shall have been or may be advanced respectively.” The motion was carried without opposition; though some members, especially lord A. Hamilton, protested against the principle of bolstering up unsuccessful speculations, and of thus endeavouring to save those, who issued paper money imprudently, from the

consequences of their own rashness.

Upon the whole, if the discussions which occurred during this session on our commercial policy are read with some degree of pain, on account of the frequent statements of distress which they force upon our attention ; every re-

flecting mind will, on the other hand, experience a countervailing pleasure in the contemplation of the liberal views of our national interests, adopted and proclaimed by the leading members, both of the Ministry and of the Opposition.

CHAP. VII.

Mr. Brougham's Motion concerning the Droits of the Crown and Admiralty—The objectionable Nature of the Principle on which the Civil-List was settled—True Principle of the Civil-List—Instances of the Modes in which the Droits accrued—Their liability to Abuse—Mr. Canning's Speech in Reply—Alteration in the future Management of these Funds—Debate in the House of Lords on the same Subject—The Civil-List—Lord John Russell's Motion for Delay and Inquiry—Mr. Tierney's Speech for Inquiry—Provision for the Servants of the late King—The Budget—The Expenditure—The Ways and Means—Funding of Exchequer Bills and new Loan—Lottery Bill—Mr. Hume's Resolutions respecting the Collection of the Revenue—Mr. Lushington's Counter-Resolutions—Lord A. Hamilton's Motion concerning the Appointment of a fifth Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland—Opposed by the Lord Advocate and Lord Castlereagh—Ministers in a Majority of only Twelve—A new Vacancy in the Scotch Exchequer occurs, and is not filled up.

CERTAIN resolutions respecting the Civil-list had been moved by the chancellor of the exchequer on the 2nd of May; but before they had been fully taken into consideration, Mr. Brougham, on the 5th of May, moved, "That it is expedient, with a view to the arrangement of his majesty's Civil-list, to take into consideration the droits of the Crown and Admiralty, 4½ per cent West-India duties, and other funds not usually deemed hitherto to be within the control of parliament, and to make such provision touching the same, as may be consistent with the honour and dignity of the crown, the interests of the subject, and the maintenance of the constitution." In supporting his proposition, he affirmed that nothing

was worse adapted for the real honour, comfort, and dignity of the crown, than the method in which the civil-list had been settled. Any man could tell what was the revenue of the French king or the American president: but as to the real salary of the king of England, only an adept in finance could give any information respecting it. Was it dealing fairly with the king to mix up with the little he was allowed (and a little it undoubtedly was) to defray his private expenses, and keep up his honour and dignity, the salaries of the judges, the income of the chancellor of the exchequer and his friends, presents to foreign ministers, and a vast accumulation of claims and allowances to officers, great and small, of all

sorts and conditions? Some of them it was below the dignity of the sovereign even to name, and all below his true honour and character to have mixed up and confounded with his own person and demands. But it was said, that "to simplify matters in this way, to make accounts clear and explicable, would be beneath the dignity of the crown." Admitting it for a moment, was there nothing to be gained by it—were popularity, and the full approbation of the king's subjects worth no consideration? Supposing there might be some slight defalcation of dignity, was there no advantage in preventing great defalcations of a pecuniary kind, which had been perpetually occasioned by the absurd, confused, gothic mode of keeping accounts? after all, where would be the loss of dignity, if the people told their prince—"You shall be paid largely, liberally, cheerfully, without a murmur from the people, who well know that your interests and theirs are inseparably united—not as at present, but by a fixed, constant, determined grant out of the consolidated fund." That, in truth, was his proposition; but the chancellor of the exchequer, in his love for mystery, seemed to think that there was something sublime in obscurity. The misfortune for him, however, was, that we lived in a prying age; when men would not be satisfied with being told, that they must not examine and scrutinize.

The true principle of the civil-list, said Mr. Brougham, was, that whatever appeared to be necessary for upholding the state and dignity of the monarch, should be liberally and cheerfully given. He conceived, that it

should not be voted, once for all; but that it should continue as long as those circumstances remained, under which it was granted. When they became altered, it was right that parliament should make a new arrangement. Why was the settlement made permanent? Because, for the term of his life, the sovereign gave up his hereditary revenues. But, notwithstanding that, circumstances might, from time to time, make the old arrangement improvident. The House could be practically convinced of this fact. His late majesty reigned for sixty years; and during that period, there were six new arrangements, besides eight different payments in aid of the civil-list. It would appear, that even nine years were too long for the continuance of this provident system. The arrangement of 1760, was made as if it were supposed that the monarch was to live only nine years; but in 1769, a debt of 8,000,000*l.* had accumulated; and in 1777, it was found necessary to grant 60,000*l.* more per annum. An arrangement for life could not proceed on any one conceivable principle. The only impartial course was, for parliament to take possession of those hereditary revenues—to place them to the account of the consolidated fund, and to pay, from the latter, a proper sum to maintain the dignity of the crown. They should wholly separate from the civil-list, the salaries of the judges, the salary of the Speaker of the House of Commons—a situation that should be as independent as that of the sovereign himself—and the payments made to foreign ministers. There was a great number of contingent

charges connected with the civil-list. There were 30,000*l.* for foreign ministers, and various charges of a miscellaneous nature. He did not mean to say that these were improper. They might be very necessary. But let any individual look over the accounts, and he would at once perceive, that the whole of these items would be as soon paid, if an estimate of them were laid on the table of this House, unless they were manifestly improper, as they were under the existing system. Why could not these demands be submitted to the House, in the same way as the army extraordinaries were laid before them? Why could they not be introduced by estimate and proposal? Why should not questions be asked, and explanations be given, within the walls of that house? that was the only course that could satisfy the public—that could enforce economy—that could prevent abuse.

Mr. Brougham then mentioned some instances of the manner in which the sums that formed the droits of the crown, accrued to it. In 1817, the sum of 130,000*l.*, fell to the crown, in consequence of the demise of a rich lunatic. In 1807, an individual, who had no heirs, died intestate; his property, to the amount of 47,000*l.*, went to the crown. In 1816, the crown got possession of 62,000*l.* in the same way. In 1804, prize-money to the amount of 105,000*l.*, was received on one occasion. In the same year there was another sum of 40,000*l.*, and a third of 55,000*l.* In 1806, those droits were augmented by 155,000*l.*; and at one period there came in nearly the whole proceeds of the Dutch prizes, amounting to 1,657,000*l.* From the Spa-

nish condemnations the sum of 2,200,000*l.* was derived. So that large sums were not wanting in the list, more than small ones.

There was another source, too, of great importance, though not so productive as those to which he had alluded. He meant the revenue derivable from the Leeward Islands, from Gibraltar, from Scotland, &c. which amounted to a very large sum. How was it disposed of? in pensions. It was not under the control of parliament, and might be expended as the reward of good services or bad services, or as the meed of favouritism for no services at all. So that the property of those dying intestate, and without heirs or next of kin, the proceeds of certain captured vessels, and the other sources of revenue which he had mentioned, might all be employed in the furtherance of corrupt practices or of special jobs. He would not contend, that such a use had been made of those funds. He merely alluded to the possibility of their abuse; and he conceived, that pensions derived from those occasionally-accumulating funds, were not so pleasing to the public, as those which came through the more regular and steady channel of the legislature. If these droits were suspicious in their application, in their origin they were ten thousand times worse. As every prize made before declaration of war formed part of them, they were, in fact, premiums for going to war without the usual proclamation; and on these funds ought to be written, in indelible characters, "The purchase money of the honour, the good faith, the pure and unsullied good name of England." If he wanted a proof

that they were so, he had only to refer to the Dutch war, in the time of Charles II.: that war was undertaken for the purpose of seizing the Smyrna fleet—for which perfidious action Providence punished that monarch, by overwhelming him and his ministers in discomfiture and disgrace. But, to come to later times, what did they think of the Dutch—what of the Spanish prizes? 2,200,000*l.* were acquired by attacking unarmed, defenceless men—men who knew no reason for such a proceeding, except that they had dollars on board their ships. His advice, therefore, was, that the crown should be requested to resign these funds, receiving in their stead an ample remuneration, and that the royal dignity should henceforth be wholly maintained out of the consolidated fund. It was now a new reign; and if, in opposition to the clear law of the question, in opposition to the constitutional view of its principle, in the face of numerous precedents of mischievous abuse derived from history—if the House neglected to wipe away a foul blot on the honour of the country, by giving up a vile relic of feudal barbarism, useless for any national purposes, and serving only as an occasion of calumny to our carping rivals and bitter enemies—if now, when this mischief could be done away, without injury to the crown and with benefit to the people, the House should suffer the opportunity to be lost, it would, in fact, go the length of saying, that these *droits* ought to remain for ever a lasting anomaly in the law and constitution, a perennial source of abuses, and a perpetual stigma on the character of the country.

VOL. LXII.

As soon as Mr. Brougham sat down, Mr. Canning rose, and declared, that he and his colleagues would reject with disdain any boon, which was offered as an inducement to barter away the royal prerogatives. "The honourable mover, said" Mr. Canning, "wishes that the regal department of the state may be re-cast anew, and every vestige of ancient feudal monarchy abolished. That we could erect something new that would merit great praise, I am not prepared to deny. The new fabric might be clean and neat as the American government, and intelligible as the president of the United States; but I am unwilling that every trace of antiquity should be done away in the British constitution. Nothing is so easy as to frame a system that will look neater on paper—a system that, by stripping the king of all exclusive and princely ornaments, would render the monarch and his ministers, in dignity and form, what they are in reality, but in a more suitable and efficient character—the mere functionaries of the people. There is but one step further to complete the improvement: it is, as the king is paid a fixed and calculated salary, so let ministers be removed in form as they are in substance, as well as new ministers appointed, by this House. The monarch would then be separated from all the darkness of ancient times. The honourable gentleman (continued he) has expatiated on the danger of leaving the crown in possession of a power of conferring pensions charged on funds, not within the control of parliament. But, for my own part, I think it better that the patronage of the Crown

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should reward public services by property under its peculiar protection, than that a democratic assembly should dole out largesses and favours according to the impulse and force of passion, party, or canvass. We have had instances enough, in our own memory, of what canvass can do. Setting on the one side the chances of favour, canvass, party, and inadvertency—on the other, the chances of extravagance—I do think the crown the better trustee. And I am sure that the hon. and learned gentleman is too well read in the principles and practices of popular assemblies, to be ignorant of the change that would take place to the prejudice of the people and of public men, if the task of giving pensions for political services were abandoned by the crown, and should fall into the management of this House.

After entering into some details on the origin of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fund, and stating that its amount and application should, for the future, be laid annually before parliament as a matter of course, Mr. Canning proceeded to the consideration of the Admiralty-droits, which he said, in the course of the late reign, had amounted to about 9,700,000*l.* Out of this there had been paid to captors, and for various law expenses, 5,372,000*l.* There remained, therefore, something more than 4,000,000*l.* to be accounted for. Out of that sum 2,600,000*l.* had been contributed for the public service: and two several sums had been given—one in aid of the civil-list, the other of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fund: the first of these contributions was 1,300,000*l.*, the second

40,000*l.*: there remained, therefore, about 380,000*l.* to be accounted for. This sum had been paid partly in donations to different branches of the royal family, and partly in entertainments to foreign sovereigns. The expenditure, however, of the whole, had been communicated to parliament. It was true, that the account had not been laid before the House as a matter of course, but in consequence of motion and discussion. But it was part of the new arrangement that an account of every grant out of this fund should, as a matter of course, and without address, be laid before the House in every session, immediately after such grant. So that the only question now was, whether the grant should be discussed in the House in the first instance, and be conferred in consequence of a parliamentary vote; or whether it should first proceed from the crown, and then be submitted to the cognizance of parliament. He did not say that this distinction was a trifling one, or one that did not deserve the most serious examination. All he meant to affirm was, that the ministers of the crown were not prepared to propose, that a long and almost immemorial usage should be abolished without the most striking proof that such usage, though co-existent with the practice, was incompatible with the spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Canning added, that, by vesting in the crown the absolute disposal of prizes taken before the formal declaration of hostilities, great facilities were given for ultimately avoiding war, even after disputes with our neighbours had assumed a very threat-

ening aspect. But if the *droits*, instead of being committed to the crown through the proper courts of law, were submitted to parliamentary control, the difficulties of amicable adjudication would be increased tenfold. The desire to hold the balance equal—and, if wrong was done on one side or the other, to make amicable reparation—would be counteracted by national heat, high and romantic honour, and other feelings, which would naturally prevail in an assembly like the House of Commons. For the very purpose, therefore, of avoiding rash and unnecessary war, it is requisite to exclude such questions from the official knowledge of parliament, till every claim has been heard, and a final adjudication made. If any private wrong should have been committed, if any inadvertent measure should have been adopted, not only the difficulty, but the inconvenience, of retracing the first step, or of persevering in the course once hastily taken, would be increased by the change. If it were necessary to come down at once to parliament, and state that so many ships had been captured, and were at the control of parliament, the question would arise, was the capture just or unjust? If it should be judged unjust, the administration would be condemned; but, what has this to do in repairing the wrongs of a nation? If it were thought just, war must be entered into, although policy might dissuade strongly from war. No reason, then, can be found in the usage, in any constitutional defect, or in the application of the *droits*, for the change proposed. Every reason and every argu-

ment, arising from the first nucleus of their formation to the expenditure of the last farthing, distinctly shows, that we should be wrong in changing the control of the *droits* in question. In the hands of the crown, then, they are best placed, to be exercised as every prerogative of the crown ought to be—for the benefit of the people, for whom the royal prerogatives exist.

The motion was supported by Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Marryat, Sir Robert Wilson, Sir Joseph Yorke, and Mr. Tierney. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Bragge Bathurst opposed it. After a very eloquent and powerfully sarcastic reply from Mr. Brougham, the question was put; when 145 voted for it, and 273 against it.

The same question came again into discussion upon the third reading of the Civil-list bill, in the House of Lords (May 30th). That bill, in conformity to the assurance which the ministers had given in the debate on Mr. Brougham's motion, contained a clause, which provided, that an account of the sums received for the *droits* of the admiralty or the crown, and the surplus of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duties, should be returned annually to parliament, together with their application. Lord Dacre proposed to amend this clause, by enacting, that no part of these *droits* should be applied to purposes already provided for in the grant for the civil-list. The amendment was supported by lord Ellenborough; but, being opposed by lord Liverpool, was rejected by a majority of 60.

The principal discussion on the arrangements of the civil-list, took

place on the 8th of May, when the chancellor of the exchequer moved the second reading of the resolutions relative to the civil-list, by which 850,000*l.* out of the English revenue, and 207,000*l.* out of the Irish, were to be granted to the king for life, to commence from the demise of his late majesty. The civil-list had been last settled in 1816; and the scheme now proposed was, in every respect, the same as that which was then adopted, except that in the latter a sum of 298,000*l.* was allowed for the Windsor establishment, the privy purse of his majesty, the allowance to the deceased queen, and the privy purse of the prince regent. Of these heads of expenditure, the annual sum of 66,000*l.* for the royal privy purse, was the only one which remained in the present estimates: so that there was here a saving of 238,000*l.*, subject to such provision as it might be thought expedient to make for the servants of his late majesty. Lord John Russell, to give time for inquiry, moved, that the consideration of the report should be deferred for a week. His arguments were, that there were many useless offices comprised in the civil-list, which ought to be abolished, and that the establishment of 1816, when, in fact, two courts were to be maintained, and the value of money was much lower than it now was, ought not to be implicitly adopted in the present circumstances of the country. Mr. Tierney argued for inquiry at great length. He stated, that he had originally disapproved of the establishment of 1816, because the estimates had not been sifted by public inquiry; and, surely, that which was originally defective,

could not have been made perfect by the lapse of time. Even if that establishment had been sufficiently economical, still there was reason to suppose, that considerable retrenchments might now be made, because several causes of expenditure which existed then, no longer operated. He would beg the House to consider, that his late majesty was liable to very heavy demands, by reason of his large family. He would beg them to consider the charges of the Board of Works, and what had been the cost, not for repairs, but for the improvements of that stupendous pile, Windsor-castle; next, for the decoration, furnishing, &c., of apartments in the palaces for the princesses, and of the apartments in Kensington-palace for the princess of Wales. He would beg them to consider the heavy expenses of removing the princesses to and from Windsor, stated at 20,000*l.*; and further, the removals of the royal family to Weymouth; and, putting all these very heavy costs together, were they to be told, that the last seven years were the proper criterion, upon which the estimate for the expenses of the civil-list at the present day were to be framed? There are (said Mr. Tierney, towards the conclusion of his speech) many rumours abroad, which may or may not be well founded; and if I listened to them, I should think it a very bad time, indeed, for any gentleman on this side of the House to do any thing that might possibly wound the feelings of his majesty. What may be the consequences of the part I have taken, I neither know nor care; but this I know, that if public confidence be of any value, no man ought to hope

for the confidence of the country, who does not endeavour to deserve it by fearlessly stating his sentiments in this House. When we are talking of economy and retrenchment, I cannot come down here to take away the salaries of some petty clerks, or to reduce the pensions of a few poor half-pay officers, and shut my eyes to this proceeding, by which such enormous sums are to be voted to his majesty without inquiry. I know I am doing my duty; and, if I am at all acquainted with the character of the king, I am sure, that he will rather thank me, than blame me, for the part that I am taking. What is it we wish on this side of the House? Nothing more, than that the crown should stand well with the country; and, in times like these, can there be any thing more important, than that the people should feel a firm assurance that his majesty requires no further sacrifice from them, than is absolutely necessary to support the character and dignity of the throne.

Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Canning spoke in defence of the propositions of the chancellor of the exchequer, reasoning principally on the iudelicacy of instituting an inquiry into the civil-list at the commencement of a new reign—a proceeding of which our history furnished no example; and on the ungraciousness of supposing, that, because the crown of late had not exceeded the provision allotted to it, that provision was too abundant, and ought to be lowered.—157 voted for lord J. Russell's amendment; 250 against it.

As his present majesty had, for many years before he formally ascended the throne, maintained a royal establishment, he could

not imitate the example of preceding sovereigns, who had generally retained those, whom, at their accession, they found in the pay of the crown, unless he had discarded those who had previously served him faithfully. An application was, therefore, made to parliament (July 5th) on behalf of those who had attended the late king as menials, or had been dependant on his private bounty. For this purpose 24,000*l.* was granted.

The estimates for the navy, army, ordnance, and the other branches of the public service, having, in the course of the session, been laid before parliament, and discussed in the usual manner, and with the usual results, the chancellor of the exchequer, on the 19th of June, brought forward the budget of the year. He began with the army expenditure, which, in 1819, had been 8,782,000*l.*, but for the present year was estimated at 9,422,000*l.*; the increase being occasioned by the augmentation of force, which the situation of the country had rendered necessary. The naval expenditure amounted to 6,586,000*l.*, exceeding the estimates of the preceding year by about 150,000*l.*, in consequence of the additional two thousand marines, which had been voted to perform garrison duty on shore. The ordnance estimates were fixed at 1,204*l.* being nearly the same as in 1819, but in neither years could the actual expense be confined within the sum voted by parliament; and the difference had been, and would still be, defrayed by the sale of stores. The miscellaneous service amounted, in the last year, to 2,078,000*l.*; and in the present, including some



102] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

new items, they amounted to 2,100,000*l.* The total amount for the service of the year, including payment of the interest of the national debt, was 50,500,000*l.* The sum to be provided for, exclusive of that interest, was, last year, 20,488,000*l.*, and in the present, 20,722,000*l.*, being an increase of 234,000*l.* Preparations had been made, by funding and paying off exchequer-bills, to reduce the unfunded debt to the extent of about 9,000,000*l.* Acting under the recommendation of the finance committee, it was proposed to repay 5,000,000*l.* of exchequer-bills, in addition to what was provided for in the last session of parliament, and to make a further reduction of the remaining part of the unfunded debt, not in the possession of the Bank, but in the hands of private individuals, to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* making a total of 9,000,000*l.* The total sum to be provided for in this year was, therefore, 29,723,000*l.*

To meet these charges, the first article of ways and means, was the continuation of the usual annual taxes, amounting to 3,000,000*l.* The next would be a grant of 2,500,000*l.* from the produce of the temporary excise duties, which had been continued since the war. The next item consisted of the lottery and old naval stores, which, together, would produce 500,000*l.*—the lottery, 240,000*l.*—old naval stores, 260,000*l.*; in addition to which, in order to complete the sum of nearly 30,000,000*l.*, which was called for, a loan to the amount of 5,000,000*l.* had been contracted for, and received the sanction of the House; exchequer-bills, to the extent of 7,000,000*l.*

had been funded, and it was farther proposed to borrow 12,000,000*l.* from the sinking-fund.

The question had often been put to Mr. Vansittart, why, as he wished to borrow seventeen millions, and the sinking-fund amounted to that sum, he did not borrow the whole from that fund, instead of taking from it only twelve millions, and contracting for the remaining five with individuals. Mr. Vansittart's reply was, that although the amount of debt remaining unredeemed at the close of the year, might have been nearly the same in one mode of proceeding as in the other, yet the effect upon public credit and convenience would have been extremely different. The purchases of the commissioners, by their equable and regular operations, regulated the market, and prevented those fluctuations, which accidental circumstances, forced sales, and the combinations of speculators, might occasion. Whatever might be the necessity of an individual to bring his stock to sale, he knew that there was a constant and considerable purchaser in the market, from whom, with a short delay, he could not fail to obtain the current price.

The seven millions of exchequer-bills were funded on terms more than usually favourable to the public. For each 100*l.* of unfunded debt, 99*l.* of five per cent stock was given, so that the capital of the debt was reduced by the operation, though the interest paid was under five per cent. The loan was contracted for at the rate of 142*l.* 4*s.* three per cent. stock for each 100*l.* of money, being nearly two per cent. above

the current price of the market.

A lottery, we have seen, was one of the items of the ways and means. Upon the introduction of the bill, authorizing and regulating the lottery, Mr. Hume objected to some of the clauses. The chancellor of the exchequer yielded to the objections, and the clauses were withdrawn.

As the Scotch malt is inferior in quality to that of England, the usual practice, for nearly a century, had been to make the tax on the former only half of that which was borne by the latter. But late in the preceding session, when few of the Scotch members were in attendance in parliament, an additional duty had been imposed on malt, made in the northern part of the island. Petitions on the subject soon poured in from every quarter of Scotland; and on the 5th of July, lord A. Hamilton moved a set of resolutions, the amount of which was, that the late departure from the principle previously acted upon in the imposition of the duties on malt had been injurious to the general interest of Scotland. Mr. Vansittart contended, that if the duty in the northern part of the island, were less than in the southern, it would be necessary to prohibit the intercourse in grain between them; for no less than 250,000 quarters of barley had been lately imported from England into Leith, which would probably be sent back in the shape of malt or strong ales. He, therefore, opposed the resolution; and it was lost by a majority of 53 to 43. At the same time, the chancellor of the exchequer declared his willingness to propose a temporary allowance

of sixpence per bushel on malt made from big or beer in Scotland.

On the 4th of July, Mr. Hume proposed a series of resolutions for the purpose of directing the attention of the House to the expense of collecting the revenue, and the means of effecting considerable savings in that department. The first five of the resolutions related to the comparative amount of the nett and gross revenues of Great Britain and Ireland at different times, and the comparative expense of collecting them at these times; and the result of his statements was, that, though in proportion as the revenue increased, it ought to have been collected at a diminished rate of expense, that rate had, in fact, increased greatly, and was much higher in Scotland and Ireland than in England. The next three resolutions related to the offices of receivers-general, and went to abrogate no fewer than a hundred and sixty sinecure places. The first of these resolutions, said Mr. Hume, represented, that the office of receiver-general of the land and assessed taxes was one of deposit, and for the remittance of the taxes from district collectors to the exchequer; and that, in the present state of the finances of the country, this service might be performed at a less charge to the public than was now incurred, with equal security against loss, and with equal efficiency to the public service. The second stated, that there were sixty-five receivers-general of the land and assessed taxes in England and Wales, who received 40,717*l.* in the year 1818, and 41,348*l.* in 1819, for the duties of their

office, although the greater number of them performed that duty entirely by deputy, and retained balances of cash in their hands, which, on an average of the two years, exceeded 374,000*l.* per annum. He would ask, why the receivers-general of the land and assessed taxes were allowed to retain balances in hand beyond the quarter, when the receivers in other departments of the revenue were required to make immediate payment? No reason could be assigned for allowing them this indulgence; and, if the whole duty was done by deputies, the salaries at present paid to the principals ought in future to be suspended. It was a notorious fact, that deputies even paid money to the principals to be allowed to do the duty, and such a state of things surely should not be permitted to continue. When receivers-general were first appointed, the facilities of transmitting money were not so great as at present: there were only at that time a few banks in the whole country; but now their number amounted at least to 850. If it had been proper to allow a percentage under these difficulties of transmitting money, surely the allowance ought not to be continued now, when these difficulties no longer existed. If asked what he would do with the receivers-general, he should say that government ought to give them such fixed salaries as their duty required, and that it ought to do away with the percentage, which might be a fair mode of remuneration as to the collectors, but not as to the receivers. He had no doubt, that respectable persons could be found to discharge the duty of these receivers-general,

without any expense whatever to the public, and that banks would consider themselves sufficiently reimbursed by the use of the money between the period of collection and of transmission to the exchequer. But if government would neither reduce the salaries, nor give individuals an opportunity of collecting these taxes without any charge to the public, why not enable persons to contract for the land and assessed taxes, in the same manner as for the post-horse duty, especially as no loss of the public money had ever arisen from these contracts? He knew of no objection that could be urged against the system of allowing individuals to make tenders, as was done for the post-horse duty; and either this plan should be adopted, or the per-centage at present allowed should be entirely abolished, and salaries granted adequate to the trouble and risk attending the collection. It might be objected, that in this case sufficiently respectable security would not be given; but it was a sufficient answer to state, that in no department of the revenue was there so much deficiency and so great arrears, as in the department of the receivers-general. He would observe, by the way, that the security required by government from collectors was excessive: he wished not to lessen the safety of the public money, but the office of a receiver-general ought not to be made a place of patronage. The ninth and tenth resolutions complained, that the allowances to distributors of stamps were much beyond the sum which the public ought to pay. Nearly 100,000*l.* were at present paid every year upon this

account; and it was notorious, that these offices were given to individuals, who did not discharge the duty themselves, or who, if they did discharge it in person, might do it for one-eighth of what they at present received. If this office were put up to those who wished to make tenders for it, instead of costing 6 per cent, as it at present did in Scotland, individuals of equal respectability would be found there, and in every part of the country, to do the duty for one-half, or even one-fourth, of what was now paid.

The last of Mr. Hume's resolutions was merely a declaration, that the charge of managing the tax on salaries, which came to between seven and eight hundred pounds a-year, might be saved altogether by a proportionate reduction in the amount of the salaries.

Mr. Lushington opposed the resolutions, contending that Mr. Hume's comparison of the present rate of expense for the collection of the revenue with its rate at former times, was inaccurate in its details, and proceeded on an erroneous basis. At the time to which Mr. Hume had referred, the charge of collecting the post-office revenue (which was 27 per cent) was omitted in the estimate on which the honourable member founded his calculation, so that the then expense of collection appeared lower than it really was. Besides, in 1796 and 1797, we were at war, and the revenue was collected on an entirely different system: the salaries of public officers were then small, and the deficiency was made up by burdensome fees and irregular emoluments. The expense attending

the warehousing system did not exist, and few allowances on account of superannuation were made. The period of 1820, when all these circumstances were different, could not, therefore, furnish a fair contrast. The honourable gentleman had likewise made a very material error in the manner in which he had calculated the per-centage on the collection of the revenue, and had founded his calculation on the wrong column of figures. Neither was there any just ground for the comparison between the expenses of collecting the revenue in Ireland and Scotland, and in England; the state of the countries was very different, and especially of Ireland, where the charges were necessarily heavy. The honourable gentleman had called the system of receivers-general of taxes erroneous and mischievous, and had complained of the amount of the balances in their hands; but when it was recollected, that out of 330,000,000*l.*, since 1790, the nominal balance was only 117,000*l.*, of which more than 100,000*l.* was in a course of collection, leaving the desperate balance no more than 17,000*l.*, it was abundantly in favour of the existing system. The balances were always most narrowly watched by the Treasury, and when they were greater than usual, letters were invariably written, requiring the receiver immediately to account. The poundage allowed was 1*s.* 2*d.* per cent. As to the appointment of country bankers to these offices, government decidedly objected to it; and it had been found, that whenever a receiver-general had been deficient, it was owing to his connexion with some country

bank. There seemed as little reason to object to the security given by the distributors of stamps, and though they did their duty by deputy, the principals only were responsible.

The only one of Mr. Hume's resolutions to which Mr. Lushington agreed, was the third, which contained nothing beyond a statement of the nett and gross revenues, and of the charge of their collection, for the preceding year; and even this he thought it necessary to modify, by connecting with it three other resolutions; the first two declaratory of the cost of collecting the revenue in 1818 and 1819, and the last in the following terms:—"that the expense of managing and collecting the revenue last year has been considerably diminished, as compared with the years 1818 and 1819; that a minute investigation has been instituted into all the expenses and management of the several branches, in order that every reduction may be made therein that can be effected without detriment to the public service; and that a continuance of the same vigilance is essential to the best interests of the country." All Mr. Hume's resolutions, except the third, were negatived; Mr. Lushington's first two were adopted, and the third was withdrawn.

The commissioners, who had been appointed in 1814 to inquire into the constitution of the courts of justice, had, in their sixth report, which was laid before the House in 1819, expressed their opinion, that one of the five barons, who constituted the court of exchequer in Scotland, might, without inconvenience, be reduced, and that the whole busi-

ness of the court might be transacted by a chief baron and three puisne barons. A vacancy had occurred in November 1819, by the resignation of Mr. Baron Adams; but instead of acting upon the recommendation of the commissioners, ministers had lately filled it up by appointing to it sir P. Murray, who had long acted as king's remembrancer in the same court. On the 15th May, lord A. Hamilton moved for a copy of this appointment, with a view to propose a vote of censure on ministers for having thus filled up the vacant place of a superfluous fifth baron, in opposition to the recorded opinion of the commission of inquiry. He stated, that in the Scotch exchequer, there were four terms; one beginning on the 24th of November, and terminating on the 20th of December; another beginning on the 15th of January, and ending on the 3rd of February; a third beginning on the 12th of May, and ending on the 2nd of June; and a fourth beginning on the 17th of June, and ending on the 5th of July, making in the whole 65 or 66 days in the year. The court did not usually meet on Monday, except it was the first or the last day of term. Thus, the barons were not employed in their judicial duties more than two months in the year. The average number of causes set down for trial did not exceed a hundred. The barons, indeed, acted as a board of treasury, and the average number of petitions and memorials disposed of by them in this capacity was about 1,300. But, in fact, this part of their duty was mere formal routine: they transmitted the memorials to the remembrancer:

he made his report; and they approved or disapproved of the report thus made. The duties imposed on them were light, when compared with those which were discharged by the four barons of the exchequer in England. The latter went the circuit: the barons of Scotland performed no part of this duty. The court of exchequer in England performed the duties of a court of equity; in Scotland, no such duty devolved upon the barons. In England, other suitors could apply to the court of exchequer, besides the suitors of the crown; in Scotland, only the suitors of the crown. The barons of England took their turn at the Old Bailey, and performed other parts in the administration of justice: in Scotland they had not that labour. In England the barons had to decide on references from parliament; in Scotland they had nothing similar to do. There could, therefore, be no comparison between the labour performed by the four barons of the court of exchequer in England, and the five of Scotland.

The lord advocate and lord Castlereagh, in defending the appointment, maintained, that ministers could not be charged with having proceeded hastily in filling up in March a vacancy which had occurred in the preceding November. They impugned the authority of the opinion of the majority of the commissioners, by opposing to it the dissentient voice of that one among them (Sir Ilay Campbell), who was best qualified for coming to a correct judgment upon the point; and they expatiated upon the absurdity of making the English

judicature a pattern, after which that of Scotland ought to be modelled, especially in cases where the provinces of the corresponding courts in the two countries were different. In England, the decisions of the court of exchequer were subject to review. In Scotland, its proceedings were final, nor was there any power of repeal or revision. Much stress was also laid on the authority of the lord president, the lord justice clerk, the lord commissioner of the jury court, and the lord chief baron, who had all declared their opinion, that the constitution of the Scotch court should remain as it was.

Lord A. Hamilton's motion was lost by a very small majority, the ayes being 177, the noes 180.

After the division, Mr. Brougham inquired, whether, as another vacancy had, perhaps, by that time occurred, it was to be filled up immediately without inquiry. Lord Castlereagh's reply was, that the public service could not be left unprovided for. In June a vacancy did occur, in consequence of the death of the senior baron, the honourable Fletcher Norton. But the strength, which the minority had mustered on the former occasion, had rendered ministers more cautious: for when lord A. Hamilton, on the 24th of June, gave notice of his intention to move, that the vacant seat in the court of exchequer in Scotland should not be filled up, lord Castlereagh stated, that the motion would be unnecessary, as the ministers had resolved not to appoint a new baron in the place of the late baron Norton.

CHAP. VIII.

Foreign Relations—The Cession of Parga—Lord John Russell's Motion concerning it—Mr. Goulburn's Answer—Charges against Sir Thomas Maitland's Administration of the Ionian Islands—Lord Lauderdale's Defence of it—This Defence not quite satisfactory—Dr. Lushington's Motion concerning South America, and the Intrigues of the French Court, for placing a Bourbon Prince at the Head of the Government of Buenos Ayres—The Alien Bill—Eloquent Speeches of Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Ward.

OUR relations with foreign states and dependencies during the present session of parliament, as well as for some preceding years, continued so free from alteration, that little scope was given for making them the subject of parliamentary discussion. The only topic of this kind, which attracted any share of public attention, related to our administration of the Ionian islands.

On the 29th of June, lord John Russell moved for the production of some papers relating to the cession of Parga. That transaction, the noble lord declared, was a case of as notorious treachery and oppression, as had ever occurred; for, though the Parguinotes were not named in the treaty of 1815, yet, being included in that of 1800, they had a right to demand, that their property and religion should not be sacrificed to the Turks. But what had been their fate? The property, which a treaty had intended to secure, had been ravished from them—the religion, which it had been stipulated to preserve, had been violated—and the bulwarks, the safeguards, it had been at-

tempted to set up, had been swept away. The property of these Parguinotes, which was given up to the Turks, was estimated by a writer in the Quarterly Review at 300,000*l.* The injustice, which had occurred in this part of the transaction, was enormous; the buyer was permitted to estimate the property, while the seller was denied that right. The Turks were allowed to make an estimate; that privilege was refused to the Parguinotes. In the first instance, the sum of money, at which the property was estimated by the British consul, was 277,000*l.*: the Turks, as matter of course, estimated it at very considerably less: and the estimate subsequently transmitted by Sir Thomas Maitland, was of no greater an amount than 150,000*l.* After the preliminary valuations were completed, and the sum was thus diminished, the Parguinotes were obliged to accept payment in the Turkish alloy. This arrangement being concluded, the unhappy people wished for some spot of ground, where they might erect a new town; but the place assigned for

them was so barren and unpromising, that they were unable to use it.

Mr. Goulburn, after expressing his assent to the motion, congratulated the House, that the time was at length come, when, by the papers, which were soon to be laid on the table, the conduct of our government in this transaction would be amply justified. He maintained, that we had not restored Parga to Turkey, without being fully satisfied that the latter had an indisputable right to the island; and he proceeded to prove his assertion by reference to the treaty of Campo Formio, by which it had been first made over to France, and subsequently relinquished to Turkey. The war between France and the Porte broke out in 1798, and the joint fleets of Russia and Turkey soon after took possession of the Ionian islands. The treaty of 1800, which followed, was one of temporary distribution, not of final cession: but not long afterwards (in 1801), the Ionian islands, including Parga, were given in sovereignty to Turkey, with, however, a distinct government of their own. This amounted to a direct transfer; and the contract was as complete, as any that had ever occurred between two nations. In 1806 Russia declared war against Turkey, and conquered Parga and the other possessions of the Porte on the Albanian coast; but, when peace was subsequently made, the integrity of the Turkish dominions was fully recognised. There was nothing, therefore, to warrant Great Britain in assigning the rights of sovereignty over Parga to any other power than Turkey. It was very true, that in the treaty

formed at the congress of Vienna, no mention was made of Parga; but this was not an accidental omission, inasmuch as Turkey being no party to the negotiations, it would have been most extraordinary if she or her dependencies had been introduced into the treaty. The very engagement, under which the British troops had entered Parga, prevented this government from keeping possession of it; and he denied most positively, that there was any understanding that it should remain in the hands of this country. He had written to Sir James Campbell, the commanding officer stationed there, who had replied, that he had never authorized any person to give any assurance to the Parguinotes, which might lead them to suppose, that they were to remain under the protection of Great Britain. With regard to the mode, in which the restoration of the island to the Turks had been conducted, every thing which was practicable had been done for the Parguinotes. As far as the treatment of the Parguinotes by the Turkish government was in question, they had not complained of it, nor had any of those inconveniences or oppressions, of which so much was said, been experienced during the six years of their dependence on that state. Parga stood in absolute need of the protection of some foreign power; she had not within herself the means of support or of self-defence for a single week. It would have been most impolitic in the British government to have embarked in any guarantee, which it was not prepared to maintain against Turkey. But at the same time that it was announced to the

inhabitants, that the island itself was to be transferred to Turkey, a declaration was published, that those, who were averse to the new government, would be permitted to retire; and the only question was, whether the Parguinotes had received the *bona fide* value of their property on their accepting the offer of retiring with their effects. The Parguinotes had no right to expect the value of their land, when they were informed by the governor of the Ionian islands, that a tract of land was to be assigned to them, and means furnished for building churches. The documents on the table presented abundant and conclusive evidence of the fitness of the place, to which they had been removed. Exact descriptions had been given in of every species of property; no general or average calculation had been relied on; and although the Parguinotes complained, that the sum allotted was unequal to the claims of justice or to their rights, he had not met with a single instance of an individual objecting to the smallness of his own particular share. They had not, indeed, received the aggregate value as fixed by their own estimate, which amounted to no less than six hundred thousand pounds—an immense sum for one town and a population of 2,700 persons. But the compensation given them actually exceeded the limit fixed by the person, who had been most anxious to defend their interests.

Sir Robert Wilson stated his opinion always to have been, that, considering the situation of Par-gu, it was impossible for us to keep possession of it. What he complained of was, that England should have charged itself with

the odious responsibility of the cession. Mr. Hume denied, that even the sum, which general Maitland had by proclamation declared to be that which would be distributed among the inhabitants, had been actually paid. That sum was, by the proclamation of the 19th March, fixed at 150,000*l.*: yet, by the proclamation of the 19th of June, only 113,000*l.* were to be paid. Mr. Goulburn replied, that the discrepancy admitted of explanation, without communicating to the House what that explanation was.

In this debate, as well as on many other occasions, partial attacks were made on Sir Thomas Maitland's administration of the Ionian islands; which, though allowed to be vigorous and efficient, was condemned as tyrannical and oppressive. He was accused of imposing new taxes by his own authority—of imposing these taxes on the most necessary articles, as, for instance, water, from which no one else had ever dreamed of deriving revenue—of wasting the income thus oppressively obtained in augmenting salaries and multiplying officers—of subjecting commerce to such restrictions as he pleased, and of setting at nought the rights of the people, and the privileges of those bodies in whom the legislative power was vested. Such charges, vaguely and occasionally made, were always denied by ministers; but, as they were not brought forward in any distinct shape, they did not meet with formal refutation, and, without being supported by regular proof, were so often repeated, that, though as often denied, they gradually made a considerable impression on the public mind. Lord Lau-

derdale, therefore, thought it advisable, on the 17th of July, in moving for copies of some correspondence relating to the administration of the Ionian islands, to enter into a detailed examination of the accusations, which had been advanced against his brother. These accusations, said lord Lauderdale, were, first, that Sir Thomas Maitland had neglected his duty in making an improvident bargain for the people of Parga; secondly, that he had expended large sums of money; thirdly, that he had adopted a system of impolitic and oppressive taxation, by which an insurrection had been produced; and, lastly, that he had assumed an exorbitant power, which he exercised oppressively. The island of Parga was occupied as a military station, on one condition only, of attending to the benefit of the people. We came to no agreement with the Parguinotes, and came under no obligation to them. This was the statement of general Campbell; none, indeed, who knew how Parga was placed at the conclusion of the treaty of Paris, would deny that fact. It was then stipulated, that Parga should be restored to the Porte; and indeed the expediency of keeping it in our own hands was only to be maintained by a total misrepresentation and misdescription of that island. It was without any port, and its means of subsistence were all derived from the coast of Albania. It could not have been defended against a strong force without new fortifications, and at least a regiment of men. The subjection of vessels coming to it to a quarantine of forty days, would have rendered its foreign inter-

course most inconvenient. Now, what was Sir Thomas Maitland's conduct? He was either to make a convention with Turkey for securing the privileges of the Parguinotes, before he gave up the island, or to obtain a guarantee for their future security. In effect, the strongest stipulations were made for their protection and good government; and arrangements formed, by which those who chose it might retire. But then it was complained, that an incorrect valuation had been made, and that the Parguinotes had not been justly dealt with. It was not, however, usual to let individuals set a final valuation on their own property. Three commissioners had been appointed, who were conceived to be well qualified for the task, and they had named the sum of 280,000*l.*, whilst the agent for the Turks estimated the value at 56,000*l.* only. After a deduction of 33 per cent, which was the established regulation in the West Indies, Sir T. Maitland secured to the Parguinotes payment of the sum of 150,000*l.* He himself had the most accurate information, that the Parguinotes were entirely satisfied with the arrangement, when first made. As there was not a sufficient quantity of Spanish dollars, a part was paid in gold, and there was no truth in the story of base money having been introduced. Many cases occurred of claims amongst the Parguinotes, and of debts and mortgages, 700 of which cases had been decided in three weeks. The authentic documents, which he had in his possession with reference to these circumstances, contained a body of irresistible evidence. As to the second charge,

the papers already produced clearly proved, that Sir Thomas Maitland was not drawing on the British treasury, but that he was carrying on all the purposes of his commission from the military funds. By the treaty of Paris we were pledged only to maintain the troops stationed in the Ionian islands, but, from an improvement of the revenues, Sir T. Maitland had been able to pay the whole Mediterranean staff. That officer looked forward to a yet greater augmentation of the revenue, and he did not wish to see the convention settled, till the amount of its produce could be ascertained. It had been urged, that the new system of taxation was extremely onerous—that it impoverished the rich and oppressed the poor. The fact was, that, since the constitution of the Ionian states, Sir T. Maitland had imposed but one new tax—that upon olive oil, which had, he believed, the effect of increasing the produce on every proprietor's estate. Again, it was said, that this was done without consulting the whole senate, and under the sanction of a committee only. On the contrary, no person had ever manifested a greater respect for the forms of the constitution, or a stronger disposition to maintain them. With regard to the charge of having established a monopoly of the corn trade, he had, in the first instance, put an end to a monopoly that before existed; but commercial intercourse was not there quite so free as it was in some other places, and Parga was actually threatened with famine by means of a combination of merchants in Corfu. It was for this reason, that corn was ordered to be purchased at the public ex-

pense, and this system was to continue till the same danger should have ceased. The effect merely was, to raise the price a little higher than it formerly had been. He now came to another charge—that of imposing local taxes; and the whole of this resolved itself into an impost for the purpose of finishing a canal in Cephalonia, which was approved by every landed proprietor and merchant in that island. Every attempt had been made, however, both there and in the other states, to excite revolt, and to produce false impressions with regard to the objects of the British government. At Santa Maura these attempts had been actively and pertinaciously made, and he had received some information respecting them from the very best sources of intelligence. One of these—the eldest son of a principal inhabitant, who had represented Santa Maura in the assembly of the Ionian islands—described the insurrection to have been caused by a person, who had long been employed in endeavours to interrupt the tranquillity established by the British government: that it did not last above one day; and that it was raised chiefly by a false alarm that many of the inhabitants were to be conveyed to the West Indies. It was in fact brought about by much the same means, as those used in fomenting disturbances nearer home. Sir T. Maitland had throughout shown a respect for the constitution, and for the privileges of the inhabitants, which had not been shown by the Russian government. The civil government of the Ionian islands, including even Malta, formed no longer any charge on this country, and we were also on the point

of obtaining a reduction in our military expenditure.

Lord Bathurst bore willing testimony to the temper, moderation, and ability, with which Sir T. Maitland had conducted himself in the discharge of a most delicate trust; in which he could derive no aid from the lessons of experience. Even, however, upon Lord Lauderdale's own showing, a considerable degree of doubt must be entertained on some of the subjects discussed by him. The taxes imposed may have been proper; yet he does not venture to assert, that they were not imposed by the authority of the governor. He affirms, that the administration of these islands were beneficial to them; but he does not deny that it was despotic; and in declaring that Sir T. Maitland had shown more respect for the constitution, and for the privileges of the inhabitants, than the Russians had done, he merely says, that the proceedings of that officer had not reached the highest point of tyranny. There is no British authority which ought not to be ashamed of a panegyric, which can go no further, than to eulogize it for showing more respect to the rights of subjects, than had been exhibited by the delegates of the despotic ruler of a semi-barbarous empire.

On the 11th of July, Dr. Lushington brought forward a motion for the production of copies of all official communications, received by his majesty's ministers, relative to a negotiation between the French government, and that of Buenos-Ayres or its agents, for the establishment of a Bourbon dynasty in South America. This alleged negotiation had taken

place in the preceding year, about the month of May; and the prince, in whose favour it was carried on, was the prince of Lucca, nephew of Ferdinand VII. France was to procure the assent of Austria and Russia to the project, which was to be kept perfectly secret from England; and she was also to send such naval and land armaments, as might be required to support the prince, and to resist any forces that might be sent against him. The only power, from whom resistance was or could be anticipated, was England; and the negotiation, therefore, on the part of France, was a measure decidedly hostile towards us. The question, said Dr. Lushington, between Spain and her colonies, was now at an end, and we ought not to lie by, till a more ambitious rival should step in, and secure those benefits which it was in our power to enjoy. If a prince of the house of Bourbon were placed on the throne of Buenos-Ayres, could it be doubted, that rigid commercial laws, injurious to the interests of Great Britain, would be the first and dearest object of the new dynasty? This was a proceeding which ought to excite the utmost watchfulness of ministers; and he was sure they would have cause to regret their conduct, if they had ever approved of it. Let the House contemplate the events of the last thirteen months—let them reflect on the blood and treasure which this country had spent. Yet, scarcely was the signature of the treaty dry, which placed the Bourbons on a throne, which they had been too weak to retain, and which they were too weak to recover, when this plot was secretly

formed for seating a member of their family on the throne of Buenos-Ayres. Britain had been a benefactor to the Bourbons; and though he did not say, that they should, on that account, make any sacrifice of the interests of France, yet he would affirm, that in this transaction they had acted treacherously and basely. The United States of America too were on the watch at the present moment; they showed no supineness, or neglect of their own interests, on any great transaction that was going on. They had sent persons into most of the provinces of South America, who had laid before the government of the United States all the information which they had been able to collect, both with regard to the political situation of the provinces, and to those points which related to commercial intercourse. The United States had two objects in view—the first, to obtain the Floridas from Spain; and the other, to cultivate a friendly intercourse with the South-American government. No sooner had the first of these been secured, than a bill passed through the House of Congress, the intention of which was, to carry into effect the recognition of the independence of South America. On the motion of Mr. Clay, the lower House of Congress had voted a sum of money for the purpose of sending a minister to South America; and this measure had been declared to be only preliminary to a more formal acknowledgment of its independence. Was it wise to allow the United States thus to have the start of us, in establishing friendly relations and cultivating commercial inter-

course with the government of South America? If we permitted this advantage to be gained over us at first, we should find it extremely difficult afterwards to introduce our commerce into the markets of that country. In such a case delay was ruinous; and there was no reason why we should not take advantage of the opportunity, which fortune placed in our hands. The population of the South American provinces amounted, at a moderate computation, to twenty millions of inhabitants; and on the opening of the ports of Chili, the British hardware and cutlery had been eagerly purchased, and substituted for articles of the same description made of silver. What a field was here opened for our manufactures, at a time too when the capital of the country was lying dead for want of employment! He did not say that this would open an unbounded mart for our wares; and nothing could be farther from his mind, than to encourage that overtrading, which had already been productive of much evil. But it was clear, that this market might become a gradual and constant outlet for the produce of our industry; and that such a trade would be one of the best description, since it would promote the mutual interest of both countries. He concluded by expressing an earnest hope, that his majesty's ministers would take the subject into their most serious consideration; that, in strict conformity with the law of nations, and the best interests of this country, they would at last indulge that feeling, which was common to every generous and liberal mind; and that, by ac-

knowledging the independence of South America, they would add the consummation to that triumph, which a brave people had already achieved by their own arms.

Sir James Mackintosh supported Dr. Lushington's motion. Lord Castlereagh resisted it, on the ground, that the documents called for were not official; that they were imperfect, and that, to throw full light on the subject, many other papers would be requisite; that ministers could not be expected to explain facts, of which they were not in full possession; that the matter was not in a state, or of a kind, which fitted it for being brought forward in parliament; and that the discussion was, in all respects, premature. His lordship also expressed his dissent from the opinion, that we ought forthwith to recognize the local governments of South America. Mr. Canning followed on the same side; and, ultimately, the motion was withdrawn.

Such were the discussions which took place during this session, on our administration of foreign dependencies, and our relations with foreign countries. The situation of individual foreigners among us excited much keener debate. On the 1st of June, lord Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue, for two years, the act establishing certain regulations with respect to foreigners arriving and residing in England. It was stated, that the foreigners now in the country were much more numerous than in 1818, amounting to no less than twenty-five thousand, of whom very few were devoted to commercial pursuits. So large a number of persons

ought not to be left exempt from control. Though war had ceased, foreigners might be dangerous fomentors of treason and dissension among us, and our character would be injured in the eyes of foreign powers; at the same time that our amicable relations with them might be endangered, if we received and protected all, who, as a punishment, had been exiled, or, to escape punishment, had fled from other countries. The proposed bill, therefore, had nothing but our own safety and tranquillity in view. The regulations prescribed by it were very different from those which had been in force during the war. While the war lasted, every foreigner, who visited this country, was presumed to come with inimical feelings, and was placed under the inspection of the police. He was constrained to reside in a particular district, and treated, in every point of view, as a suspected person. He might be sent forth either for special reasons, or on violating the regulations which had been prescribed for his observance. Now, there was no presumption against the foreigner; he was permitted to reside where, and to change his residence as often, as he pleased. All that was required of him was, to deliver his name at the port where he landed, and to sign it before a peace-officer. Every facility of access was then granted, and he was at liberty to enjoy, in its full latitude, the hospitality of the country. It was only when he was supposed to be engaged in schemes dangerous to the state, that he was to be sent away. This power had not been abused; nor was there any reason to imagine, that it would be abused in

future. Under the act which was about to expire, only nine persons had been sent away; and, in these nine cases, the circumstances were such, as, if fully stated, would amply justify ministers for exerting the powers with which they were entrusted. It was further argued, especially by the solicitor-general, that the power of sending away foreigners was necessarily vested in the sovereign power of every state; that such was the doctrine laid down by Puffendorff, Vattel, and every writer on the law of nations; and that the power in question was part of the ancient, indisputable prerogatives of the crown, which had been exercised at various periods for two hundred years.

Sir James Mackintosh had been appealed to, in the course of the debate, by the solicitor-general, to whom he accordingly replied, with much learning and eloquence. It is impossible (said he) to conceive a supreme power, without the power of sending foreigners out of the country; nay, further, without the right of banishing its own subjects. Yet my learned friend has made all his parade of jurists to prove, that a supreme power must be supreme over foreigners in its dominions. He has selected two passages from Sir William Blackstone, the only passage in which absurdity and falsehood are to be found. He has also referred to Puffendorff,—to a German jurist, for English law—to a despotic writer, for the constitutional law of England. This ridiculous authority is all he can add to the passages, brought forward, for the twentieth time, from Blackstone, and as often detected and exposed. But

it has been said, that the crown has the power of sending a foreigner to his own country. Does my hon. and learned friend say so? Has any power in this country a right to protract its authority, to land the foreigner in a particular place, to throw the unfortunate victim into the jaws of destruction? He has spoken of the great authorities on this subject. His authorities, in part at least, are so rotten a foundation, that the superstructure can be entitled to no great veneration. The proclamations of Elizabeth are now brought forward. These proclamations were dug out of the Paper-office for the first time in the year 1816, and for this bill. The bill had passed this House, before this authority was thought of. In the other House, the question had been argued with as much learning and eloquence, as had ever been displayed on any question; and, in the last debate in that House, were the two proclamations brought forward, which ordered out of the country all Scotchmen. The next time that the measure came under the consideration of this House, my learned friend produced this authority, and I gave him at the time such an answer as occurred to me. Since that time, I have found a particular authority on this point—an authority that must be fatal to the argument. The 7th Henry VII. is a statute authorising the crown to send Scotchmen out of England, and exposing them to the forfeiture of all their goods. This statute allows 40 days after proclamation for leaving the kingdom. The statute of Henry VII., with all other statutes hostile to Scotchmen, was repealed on the accession of

James I. to the throne of England; but it was in full force in the reign of Elizabeth. It proves the very contrary of the object for which it was produced by my learned friend. Such a power as he claims for the crown was not dreamt of in the most despotic period of our history, or under the most despotic prince of the Tudors. It was not dreamt of under Henry VII., for he required a particular statute. The statute of Henry VII. gives 40 days to every foreigner to leave the country. What necessity can there be now for a summary removal, which did not exist then? We are legislating more sternly, more severely, and more suspiciously than Henry VII., the Tiberius of our history, whose politics never made it necessary to have recourse to such summary proceedings. If the crown had a right in common law to send foreigners out of the kingdom, to refuse such an order was an indictable offence. Where, then, was the single case, in all the records of law and justice, of an indictment, or a conviction for such an offence?

It was further argued, that the number of foreigners, now in the country, exceeded the general average for the last thirty years only by a thousand, and that the more numerous they were, the more should parliament hesitate, before it placed so large a body of fellow-creatures out of the protection of the law. Proofs of bad intention, and of wilful abuse, on the part of ministers, were, it was said, unnecessary; for the great mischief and malignity of the measure consisted in its being of such a nature, as made it liable to abuse from misinformation, and from

the malice of private enemies, and as put injury and oppression in the power of accident or private hostility, to inflict. To an assertion of Mr. Lambton, that the bill was one of the fruits of the Holy Alliance, lord Castlereagh replied, that the country was no party to that alliance in any diplomatic sense of the word, and that we had entered into no understanding with any foreign power to send obnoxious aliens out of the country.

The bill came on to be read a second time on the 7th of July, when it was opposed, in a most nervous and eloquent speech, by Mr. J. W. Ward. It was a bill, he said, which might be most injurious to the interests of the country, but which must certainly be injurious to its character. He should be glad to know, whether it was intended for the protection of our own, or of other governments. When its continuation was proposed in 1816, they were told that Europe was overrun with French exiles, some of whom were Jacobins, some Napoleonists, but all of whom were most mischievous and dangerous persons. It was farther observed, that, but for the salutary operation of this bill, they would have made this country the scene of their plots, conspiracies, and machinations. The Netherlands, where they had taken refuge, was pointed out as the great workshop, where they carried on their pestilent plans, and from whence they issued their dangerous doctrines. But, immediately after all this had been stated, many of those individuals were suffered to return home to France, and the head of the Bourbon fa-

mily (whom they wished officiously to assist) said to those refugees, "Come, let us forget and forgive." The consequence was, that the Netherlands were immediately cleared of those formidable persons. If machinations were to be practised against France, it was not in the Netherlands, it was not in this country, it was not under the protection of foreign powers, that they would be carried—no, it would be in France itself—in the electoral colleges, and even in the Chamber of Deputies. The bill was intended to prevent Jacobins from coming here—to keep away those who did not want to come here—to discourage the visits of persons, who could do their business much better in their own country; so that, if the bill operated at all, its penalties must fall on those, who ought to be protected—on merchants, traders, and all those who came here to transact business. He was no alarmist, but he saw much in the state of the country to create some degree of apprehension. What! did he, on that account, entertain a dread of foreign Jacobins? No such thing. That was the commodity we had the least reason to fear. He would as soon expect a competition in our cotton and hardware manufactures, as a competition in Jacobinism. Unfortunately, our own home-manufacture was in too flourishing a state—it wanted no assistance from abroad. Let a cargo of foreign Jacobins be imported, and they would be found to stand no chance with those, which our native soil produced. Those who were formed in this country, were more sturdy, more inveterate, more violent, than those who were

manufactured abroad. They had so much good old English stuff about them, that no foreign Jacobins could stand in competition with them. No country in the world had so strong a dislike to the interference of foreigners in its internal concerns, as England. This was exemplified by her history. Great changes had been made in the government of the country at different periods, but foreigners were not permitted to assist. When the English rebelled against their king, and murdered him, it was without the aid of foreigners; when they recalled his son, it was without the aid of foreigners; and when they dismissed his other son, still it was without the aid of foreigners. Our ancestors, indeed, displayed a sort of over-anxiety to get rid of foreigners, when their assistance was offered in aid of any political design. If he were cursed with a disposition to effect any great change in the constitution of this country, he would not accept of the assistance of foreigners. He would say to them—"I know you wish to lend us your friendly aid to dethrone the king, to put down the clergy, and to root out the aristocracy; but such is the perverse disposition of the people of this country, that the very best designs will be rendered abortive, will be disgraced, and contaminated, by your participation in them." No gentleman, for the last few months, could go through the streets without hearing the point mooted, whether particular facts could be believed on foreign evidence. What ill-feeling existed in the country at present, existed unfortunately between the higher and the lower orders. In the

course of the last three months, we had seen the country torn by convulsions, and presenting an aspect little short of actual rebellion. Plots and conspiracies had been fomented; compared with the object of which, any change of government was trifling—compared with the object of which, any change of religion, any contest between the church of England and the dissenters, or between the church of England and the church of Rome, was trifling; for the object aimed at was the subversion of all government and all religion, and the means, by which that fearful revolution, was to be effected were, murder and assassination. But this did not prove the necessity of such a bill; for up to the present day, no foreign interference had been traced in any of these transactions. Ministers asked for the Alien-bill, as if the provisional government of Glasgow was composed of Spanish liberals; as if a number of German students had influenced the proceedings at Manchester; as if the Cato-street conspiracy had been carried on by so many Napoleonists. Such a measure was not resorted to in times, when more peril was expected from abroad, when not a foreigner came to this country, that might not be supposed to carry the Pretender's commission in his pocket. The bill was a paltry measure—paltry, because it was founded on false assumptions—paltry, because it was contrary to the generous feelings of the country—paltry, because it affected those who had not an opportunity of complaining.

The second reading of the bill

was carried by a majority of 118 to 68.

On the 10th of July, the House went into a committee on the bill, Sir James Mackintosh then moved, that certain instructions should be given to the committee. The first of these entitled the alien to have from the privy council a specification of the charges against him, to examine witnesses on oath in his behalf, and to employ counsel. The second, exempted from the operation of the bill all aliens, who had been settled in this country before the 1st of January, 1814. These two clauses had been proposed at the passing of former bills of the same kind, and had always been rejected. They now met with the same fate. The third instruction was of a more novel kind. It purported to exempt from the operation of the act, all alien witnesses, either for or against the bill of pains and penalties, then pending against the queen—not, as Sir James Mackintosh professed, that he believed ministers capable of abusing any of the powers conferred on them to so gross a violation of justice; but because it was requisite, that the minds of the witnesses should be freed from all apprehensions, and from the bias which might be created by the mere knowledge, that her majesty's prosecutors possessed an uncontrolled power over them. The debate on this third amendment was extremely keen. The ministers maintained, that parliament could not be justified in throwing the slur implied in such a provision on men, in whose hands it thought proper to leave the government of the country. The other party asserted, that no

120] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

imputation was thrown upon ministers, by the refusal to grant them large discretionary powers of doing mischief. The third instruction, like the other two, was negatived without a division.

On the third reading of the bill,

it was opposed by Mr. Hobhouse, in a very elaborate speech, but was carried by 69 votes against 23. It passed through the Lords without exciting much discussion. The division there, on the second reading of it, was 17 to 7.

CHAP. IX.

Rumours concerning the Conduct of the then Princess of Wales—Milan Commission—Her cruel Situation abroad—Mr. Brougham's Proposition in June 1819, for a permanent Arrangement between her and the Prince Regent—The Reply of the Ministers—Remarks on Mr. Brougham's Conduct in the Transaction—The Policy of Ministers with respect to the Queen, after the Accession of George IV—Communications with Mr. Brougham—Lord Liverpool's Memorandum of the Terms on which the King was willing to come to an Arrangement with her Majesty—Mr. Brougham's Conduct, after he receives this Memorandum—His Inconsistency—Proceedings of her Majesty—Her Arrival at Geneva—Met by Alderman Wood and Lady Anne Hamilton—Apparent Changes in her Plans—Is met by Lord Hutchinson and Mr. Brougham at St. Omer—Negotiation at St. Omer—The Failure of it, and her Majesty's Departure for Calais—Mr. Brougham's mysterious Conduct—Probable Causes of it—The Queen Lands at Dover—Her Journey to London—Her Reception—Causes of it.

DURING the absence of the queen in different parts of the continent, reports, extremely prejudicial to her character, had been very current both abroad and in England. It was not of a mere common act of immoral gallantry, that she was suspected: the charge against her, was that of living in a state of habitual adultery with a man, whom she had raised from the rank of a menial servant. Such rumours touched the honour of the crown too nearly to be neglected. It was necessary to ascertain on what foundation they rested, and how much of truth or falsehood they contained. In so doing, two modes of proceeding might be adopted—the one, public and notorious; the other, private, though not clandestine. To have

adopted the former course would have been indelicate and cruel. It would have been, in effect, to say to the whole world—The Princess of Wales is suspected of immoral conduct: let all who have any curiosity, come and listen to the inquiries, which the honour of the British crown renders necessary. A private investigation of her conduct was, therefore, the only rational mode of procedure; and it was that which was adopted. In 1818, Mr. Cooke, a gentleman in extensive practice and of high reputation at the Chaucery bar, assisted by Mr. Powell, an attorney, was dispatched into Germany and Italy, to collect evidence with respect to the conduct of the then princess of Wales. The personal character of Mr. Cooke was a complete se-

curity, that the investigation would be conducted with the most perfect integrity.

This proceeding was afterwards the subject of much obloquy; and all the common places against spies and informers were brought into play against it. Will, however, any one maintain, that, whatever might be the behaviour of the princess of Wales, her husband and his ministers had no concern with it, and were not entitled to have any information concerning it? They who will not assert this, must admit that inquiry was necessary; and, if inquiry was to be instituted, into what hands could it be entrusted with more safety, than into those of a man like Mr. Cooke?

The evidence, which the commissioners collected, was not communicated to the world, nor did any change immediately take place in the public situation of the princess. It was probably thought, that, even if all that was said against her were true, it was punishment enough to keep her in the situation, in which she had been for some years. That situation was a cruel one. Though no specific charges had been established against her, she had been formally excluded from the English court; and this exclusion here, had led to consequences abroad, which must have been most galling to the feelings of any high-spirited woman. Our ambassadors and envoys were ordered not to give her, in their official character, any public or official reception; they were not themselves to be instrumental in introducing her at foreign courts; and if any foreign court should think fit to give her a public reception, they were not to assist on such occasions, as the ministers of

England. Such were the instructions, which had been sent to our diplomatists. They were first issued in 1817, in answer to an application from our envoy to the court of Wurtemberg, for directions as to the manner in which he was to behave towards the princess, if she came to Stuttgart; and they had since been rigorously acted upon. They were supposed to be necessary corollaries to her exclusion from the court here; but, we confess, that we do not see the connexion between the two matters. The personal quarrels, subsisting between her and her husband, might justify him in refusing to admit into his own presence a wife whom he detested; but, why should she not be ushered by his ambassadors into the presence of other sovereigns? If, indeed, she had been refused access to the court of London on the ground, that her personal qualities were such as to render it improper to admit her into exalted society, the directions issued to our ambassadors would have been reasonable; for, how could a minister present to a foreign sovereign, her who, at home, was too degraded to be admitted into the royal presence? Her exclusion, however, from the court here, did not stand on that footing. She had not been deemed unworthy of the presence of George III.; and, from the time when he ceased to be able to hold the reins of power, to that when her exclusion took place, she had done nothing to forfeit any of the privileges of her situation. It ought, however, to be mentioned, that, at the time when these directions were first issued, the rumours concerning the recent impropriety

of her conduct had been very prevalent.

In the month of June, 1819, a communication was received by lord Liverpool from Mr. Brougham, who was known to be the professional adviser of the princess, and understood to be charged with the confidential management of her affairs. The proposal contained in this communication was, in substance, that her then income of 35,000*l.* a year should be secured to her for her life, instead of terminating with the demise of the crown; and that she should undertake, upon that arrangement being made, to reside permanently abroad, and not to assume at any time the rank or title of queen of England. This proposal, however, was stated to be made without any authority from the princess, or knowledge of it on her part; and therefore the government only replied, that there would be no indisposition, at the proper time, to entertain the principle on which the proposal was grounded, if it met with the approbation of her royal highness. The negotiation, however, went no further at that time.

Mr. Brougham has always adhered to his original declaration—that the proposition, which he thus made to lord Liverpool, was entirely an act of his own, unknown to his royal client; and he has more than once defended it, as being merely a suggestion, on the part of the princess's legal adviser, that, if such an offer should be made to her by the government, he would advise her to adopt a course of which that should be the basis. He must then have conceived, that it would be prudent in her to purchase a provision for life at the price of

renouncing the splendor of the royal dignity which awaited her, and of exiling herself for ever from the land whose throne she ought to have filled. He could not mean to advise her to conclude a bad bargain; and yet he was willing to recommend to her, to part with her most precious rights for the continuance of her annuity. Circumstances must have been known to Mr. Brougham, which taught him to consider as favourable, terms, which it would have been ridiculous to have offered to an innocent woman. We confess, too, that for an unauthorized agent to commence of his own accord a negotiation, by which a royal title is to be bartered away, does seem in the highest degree presumptuous.

There is one circumstance, which, in estimating this transaction, ought not to be forgotten. The princess set out in the month of September, 1819, to meet Mr. Brougham at Lyons; she waited for him in France some time: but though it was a season of the year, when he could not be much occupied by either parliamentary or professional avocations, he allowed her to wait in vain; till at last, finding that there was no chance of his coming, she set out from Toulon on the 26th of January, 1820, and returned to Leghorn. Here, therefore, we have a proposal made by Mr. Brougham on behalf, but, as he says, without the authority of the princess of Wales: shortly afterwards, we find in the princess an expectation of consulting with him: she even passes several weeks in waiting for him. It is strange, that, under such circumstances, he should make no communication to her with respect to

what had passed between him and lord Liverpool. The correspondence, in point of time, between Mr. Brougham's proposal and the princess's intended consultation with him, leads to a strong suspicion, that these two things were not totally independent of each other.

By the accession of her husband to the throne in 1820, the princess became *de facto* queen of England; and it was now necessary to determine upon the line of conduct, which was to be observed towards her. According to reports current at the time, the king wished to adopt the most decisive measures immediately, and to take steps for obtaining a divorce. The ministers endeavoured to dissuade him; he was obstinate; and they, it is said, were forced at last to tender their resignations. Some have even asserted, that their resignation was accepted; that an endeavour was made to form a new administration, of which lord Wellesley was to be the head; and that, for more than four and twenty hours, the country was without ministers. Whatever truth may have been in these reports (and from what passed in parliament, as well as out of it, they were clearly not without some foundation), the counsels of lord Liverpool and his associates finally prevailed; and his majesty abstained from taking any steps with a view to dissolve his matrimonial connexion.

The grounds of policy, on which the ministers declined commencing proceedings against the queen, and even opposed themselves to the declared wishes of their sovereign, are not difficult to discover. However strong their conviction might be of the queen's

guilt, they could not but be aware, that there might be great difficulty in establishing it by legal evidence. The testimony of witnesses, when permitted to tell their own story in private, is always very different from that which they give in a court of justice, particularly when sifted by cross-examination. The king was not at that moment very popular; and it was generally supposed, that his conduct to his wife, especially in the first months of her married life, had not been in perfect accordance either with the rules of morality, or with the dictates of generous feeling. If she were attacked, there could be little doubt, but that she would recriminate upon him; and the scenes, that would be thus forced upon the attention of the world, were not such as a friend of virtue would unnecessarily drag into notoriety. One effect was sure to follow—the degradation of the crown in general opinion; and, at such a moment, whatever lowered the high authorities of the state, was to be deprecated most earnestly. The country had been violently agitated; the labouring classes had been spurning at the bonds of regular subordination; and though the tumult had apparently subsided, was it prudent to give at once excitement and encouragement to disaffection by a public prosecution of her who wore the crown? Such a measure could not fail to occupy every mind with intense interest; and, whatever the merits of the case might be, a powerful party would attach themselves to her majesty's cause. Some would adhere to her, as a means of annoying ministers; others, from animosity against the king; others, from a

wish to overturn the constitution of the country, which, they might think, could never be assailed with more success, than when she, who shared the throne, led on the attack. Even pity might have some share in directing the resolutions of the cabinet. It was at that time imagined, that the crime, with which her majesty stood charged, was treasonable; nor had it then occurred to any one, that, as a foreigner cannot commit treason out of England, and as a queen, who commits adultery, is guilty of treason only by being accessory to the treason of the adulterer, she could not incur the penalties of the statute of Edward III. by criminal intercourse, in a foreign land, with one who was not a subject of the English crown. A prosecution, therefore, against her for her supposed improper behaviour was to put her on her trial for her life; and it is not surprising, that those ministers, whose party had in former times protected her against very grave charges, should be averse to take steps of such severity against a daughter of the house of Brunswick. Why should she be reduced to plead for her life, why should the royal dignity be profaned, why should popular madness be stirred up, why should the peace of the country be risked, merely to deprive her of an empty title, and to free the monarch from a nominal tie?

They were convinced, indeed, that her behaviour had been most disgraceful, and that she ought not to preside in a court here. But the question, as it appeared to them at that time, was not, whether shall we proceed against her capitally, or permit her to

live among us with all the splendor and influence of her royal dignity? It was merely—Shall we wantonly commence criminal proceedings against her, or shall we allow her to lead an obscure life in foreign countries, not formally deprived of the crown, yet sharing in none of its real privileges, disgraced herself, but incapable of disgracing it? That she would consent to some such arrangement, they had every reason to suppose. They probably suspected, that the proposition, which Mr. Brougham had, in the preceding year, laid before lord Liverpool, had not been made without her previous sanction; and even if it was unauthorized by her, it at least showed, that her professional adviser thought, that it would be wise in her, and that probably she would not be unwilling, to agree, in consideration of a liberal annuity, to spend all her days abroad, and to abstain from assuming the royal style of England. The policy, therefore, which they followed, cannot be blamed as either rash or unadvised. Believing her to be a guilty woman, they thought that she ought not to enjoy the benefit of the splendor of the English crown, or to be allowed to take her station here at the head of our wives and daughters; that enough would be done, if she consented (as Mr. Brougham thought she would) to live in comparative obscurity abroad; and that therefore it was needless to tamper with the public peace and morals by the indecent and dangerous exposure, which would be inevitable, if steps were taken to obtain a formal divorce; while all the essential good that could

be wished for through a divorce, might be gotten by more gentle and less hazardous means.

Acting upon these principles, the only decided step which they took was, the omission of her name in the Liturgy; and this was a necessary result of the line of policy which they had adopted. Though they did not mean to bring her to open trial, yet neither was it their intention to treat her as queen. They therefore could not yield to her any of those honours, which the law did not imperatively attribute to her. If it depends upon the king to determine, who shall or shall not be named in the public prayers of the church, he could not have introduced her by her royal style into the Liturgy, without impliedly binding himself to act towards her in every other respect, as any queen of the most spotless reputation ever had been treated. Mr. Brougham, we have already seen, did not remonstrate against the omission; on the contrary, he spoke of it as a trifle "light as air;" and from his speeches, when Mr. Hume endeavoured to drag the business into the discussions of parliament in the month of February, it is evident, that he thought that matters might be amicably arranged between her majesty and the government. The fact is, that in that month, some negotiations between Mr. Brougham and lord Liverpool took place. In the course of these no intimation was given by Mr. Brougham, that the change in the situation of his royal client, by the demise of the late king, was likely to create any material obstacle to the completion of an amicable arrangement,

founded on the basis of his original proposal. With respect to the alteration in the Liturgy, he expressly stated, that by the manner of arranging the new form of prayer—omitting the name of the heir presumptive as well as the queen—it seemed to him, that any inference unfavourable to her majesty, which must have arisen, if the name of the duke of York had been inserted, while that of the queen was omitted, had been happily obviated. He therefore thought, that no difficulty could arise upon this point, and avowed his readiness, not merely to submit to her majesty a proposal formed upon the basis which he had before suggested, but to recommend it to her acceptance.

Accordingly, a memorandum was drawn up, containing the terms which the government were willing to offer to her majesty, and which were the same with those which Mr. Brougham had formerly mentioned, except that, instead of 35,000*l.* a year, as suggested by him, it was proposed to fix her annual allowance at 50,000*l.* This memorandum was, on the 15th of April, transmitted by lord Liverpool to Mr. Brougham, to be by him communicated and recommended to her majesty. It was as follows:

"15th April, 1820.

"The act of the 54th Geo. III., cap. 160, recognized the separation of the prince regent from the princess of Wales, and allotted a separate provision for the princess. This provision was to continue during the life of his late majesty, and to determine at his demise. In consequence of that event, it has altogether ceased, and no provision can be made for her

until it shall please his majesty to recommend to parliament an arrangement for that purpose."

"The king is willing to recommend to parliament to enable his majesty to settle an annuity of 10,000*l.* a-year upon the queen, to be enjoyed by her during her natural life, and in lieu of any claim in the nature of jointure or otherwise, provided she will engage not to come into any part of the British dominions, and provided she engages to take some other name or title than that of queen; and not to exercise any of the rights or privileges of queen, other than with respect to the appointment of law-officers, or to any proceedings in courts of justice. The annuity to cease upon the violation of these engagements, viz. upon her coming into any part of the British dominions, or her assuming the title of queen, or her exercising any of the rights or privileges of queen, other than above excepted, after the annuity shall have been settled upon her.

"On her consent to an engagement upon the above conditions, Mr. Brougham is desired to obtain a declaration to this effect, signed by herself; and at the same time a full authority to conclude with such person as his majesty may appoint, a formal engagement upon these principles."

The conduct of Mr. Brougham, after receiving this important memorandum, is not easily explained. He kept it by him without either communicating or transmitting it to her majesty on the one hand, or, on the other, giving the king's ministers the least reason to apprehend, that any circumstance had occurred to render it less fit for her majesty's ac-

ceptance, or the prospect of that acceptance more doubtful, than he conceived it to have been, when he first undertook the negotiation. When pressed in parliament for an explanation of the course of proceeding which he followed, his defence has always been vague and obscure. He has contented himself with stating, that he could not be absent from the House for more than six or seven days; that consequently he could not go to the other side of the Alps; and, if dispatch was absolutely necessary, that lord Liverpool might have chosen some other channel of communication. It is, however, self-evident, that it was most desirable, if not necessary, that the proposal should be transmitted through her majesty's attorney-general. He had originally suggested the terms of it: he had approved of it; and he had engaged to recommend to his royal client to accede to it. In conveying it through him to the party principally concerned, ministers were not so much commencing a negotiation as following up that which he had begun, and they were availing themselves of the channel, through which it was most likely to meet with a favourable reception. The same offer, conveyed to her majesty by a stranger, would have had a very different aspect, and a very different chance of ultimately terminating in an amicable arrangement. It is absurd, therefore, to ask, why did not lord Liverpool select a different channel of communication? He chose the best and the most authorized: Mr. Brougham undertook to make the communication, and he neither made it, nor does it appear that he informed the government of his

neglect. But we are told, that his parliamentary attendance put it out of his power to go to meet the queen, while she was beyond the Alps? He has, on other occasions, suffered his parliamentary duties to give way to his professional avocations, for a longer time than a journey to Geneva would have required; and we can conceive no professional employment more important than this. If, however, his personal attendance on his mistress was impossible, he might, at least, have transmitted the memorandum to her, and he might, by writing, have advised her acceptance of it, and obtained from her the powers necessary for coming to a final agreement.

As little has Mr. Brougham ever been able to reconcile the act of first suggesting negotiation to the government, and of afterwards undertaking the conduct of it, with the charges, which he, at a subsequent period, joined with others, in bringing against ministers, on account of their behaviour to her majesty in this early stage of the affair. Could it be harsh to offer to her majesty better terms, than her own legal adviser had demanded for her? He has, indeed, said, that when the proposition came from him in June, 1819, the demise of the crown was not then contemplated; and that between covenanting not to take up a future and contingent dignity, and renouncing one which had fallen actually into possession, the difference was very wide. The first part of this defence is altogether inconsistent with fact; for so far is it from being true, that the demise of the crown was not contemplated, that one of the terms of his proposal referred specifically to that event, by providing

that the then princess of Wales should not take the title of Queen. As to the latter part of the apology, we admit the distinction between present and future, contingent and vested; but here the difference can have no practical application. If it would have been advisable and prudent in the princess of Wales, to have agreed never to assume the royal title, there could be nothing unreasonable in proposing to her, after the crown had descended to her husband, that she should abstain from using the style of Queen.

At all events, it is of importance to keep in mind, that on the 15th April, Mr. Brougham received the memorandum, containing the terms that were offered to her majesty. They did not appear to him, at that time, insulting, harsh, or extravagant; they excited in him neither indignation nor contempt. He thought, that they were not only such as might with propriety be laid before his royal client, but such as she would do well to accede to. In short, he received the propositions; he kept the memorandum of them; he undertook to communicate them to the queen; it was even understood, that he was to recommend them to her acceptance. They were, therefore, sanctioned by his deliberate approval; and if ministers are liable to any blame, for not having conceded to the queen the full enjoyment of all the privileges, legal and honorary, attached to her rank, Mr. Brougham must bear the burden along with them. For up to the 15th of April, he approved of their proceedings—we might even say, up to the moment when he left England, with lord Liver-

pool's memorandum in his pocket, to meet her majesty at St. Omer. It is true, that the day before his departure for the continent, he wrote to lord Liverpool a letter, stating, that he could give no opinion on the proposals transmitted through him; till he had seen her majesty; and that he could not pledge himself, that, after knowing her case, he would not advise her to come home immediately. This letter cannot overthrow the facts which preceded: indeed, it is in itself a fresh proof, that he looked upon himself as the organ of negotiation with the queen, and that so far as he was then acquainted with her situation, the terms offered her, were not objectionable.

In the mean time, her majesty continued in Italy, without showing any intention of returning to England. After spending more than three months in France, where she complained of meeting with very disrespectful treatment from the authorities, she returned in the beginning of February to Puscany. No information was sent to her of the demise of George III.; and it was only from the newspapers, that she gained the knowledge of the occurrence of an event, in which she was so deeply interested. It was in the same way that she learned, that her name had been omitted in the liturgy.

She arrived towards the end of February at Rome, where she demanded a guard of honour, as queen of England. To this application, cardinal Gonsalvi replied, in a letter, bearing date the 24th of February [see Chronicle, page 90] that, "as no communication had been made on the subject to the papal government by

the king of England and Hanover; or his ministers, his holiness did not know that the queen of England was in Rome, and, in consequence, could not grant her a guard of honour." This answer seems to have incensed her exceedingly; and, shortly afterwards, she wrote the following letter, dated on the 16th of March, and which appeared about the middle of April, in all the English newspapers:

"During my residence at Milan, in consequence of the infamous behaviour of Mr. Ompteda (he having bribed my servants to become the traducers of my character), one of my English gentlemen challenged him; the Austrian government sent off Mr. Ompteda. I wrote myself to the emperor of Austria, requesting his protection against spies, who employed persons to introduce themselves into my house, and particularly into my kitchen, to poison the dishes prepared for my table. I never received any answer to this letter. After this I was obliged to go into Germany, to visit my relatives the Margravine of Baden, and the Margravine of Bareuth. The shortest road for my return to Italy was through Vienna; and I took that road, with the flattering hope, that the emperor would protect me. Arrived at Vienna, I demanded public satisfaction for the public insult I had experienced in Lombardy; this was refused me, and a new insult was offered. The emperor refused to meet me, or to accept my visit.

"Lord Stewart, the English ambassador, having received a letter from me, informing him of my intention of returning by Vienna, and of taking possession of

his house there (as it is the custom of foreign ambassadors to receive their princesses into their houses, when travelling), absolutely refused me his house, left the town, and retired into the country. Lord Stewart afterwards wrote a very impertinent letter to me, which is now in Mr. Canning's hands, as I sent it to England. Finding the Austrian government so much influenced by the English ministers, I sold my villa on the Lake of Como, and settled myself quietly in the Roman estates. I there met with great civility for some time, and protection against the spy, Mr. Ompteda; but, from the moment I became queen of England, all civility ceased.

"Cardinal Gonsalvi has been much influenced since that period by the Baron de Rydan,* the Hanoverian minister, who succeeded Mr. Ompteda, deceased. The Baron de Rydan has taken an oath never to acknowledge me as queen of England, and persuades every person to call me Caroline of Brunswick. A guard has been refused me as queen, which was granted to me as princess of Wales, because no communication has been received from the British government, announcing me as queen. My messenger was refused a passport for England. I also experienced much insult from the court of Turin.

"Last year, in the month of September (I was then travelling incognito, under the name of the Countess Oldi), I went to the confines of the Austrian estates, to the first small town belonging to the king of Sardinia, on my way to meet Mr. Brougham at Lyons,

* "Reden" is the true name of the Hanoverian minister here complained of.

as the direct road lay through Turin. I wrote myself to the queen of Sardinia, informing her that I could not remain at Turin, being anxious to reach Lyons as soon as possible, and also that I was travelling incognito; I received no answer to this letter. The post-master at Bronio, the small post-town near the country villa where I then resided, absolutely refused me post-horses; in consequence of this refusal, I wrote to Mr. Hill, the English minister at Turin, demanding immediate satisfaction, and the reason for such an insult. Mr. Hill excused himself, upon the plea of its being a misunderstanding, and told me that post-horses would be in readiness whenever I should require them. I accordingly set out, and arranged to go through the town of Turin at night, and only to stop to change horses; but I received positive orders not to go through the town, but to proceed by a very circuitous road, which obliged me to travel almost the whole night, in very dangerous roads, and prevented me from reaching the post-town (where I should have passed the night) till five in the morning, when, by going through Turin, I might have reached it by ten at night.

"Finding so much difficulty attending my travelling, I thought the most proper mode for me to pursue would be, to acquaint the high personages of my intention of passing the winter at Lyons, or in the neighbourhood of Lyons, previous to my intended return to England in the Spring. I addressed a letter to the French minister for foreign affairs, informing him of my intentions, and also that I wished to preserve the strictest incognito. No notice was

taken of this letter; and one addressed to the prefect of Lyons, met with like contempt. In fact, from the 7th of October to the 16th of January, the day I embarked from Toulon for Leghorn, I received so much insult from the governor and prefect, that I almost considered my life in danger, unprotected as I then was, in such a country. Another motive induced me to leave it—Mr. Brougham could not fix the period for meeting me any where in France.

“I have written to lord Liverpool and lord Castlereagh, demanding to have my name inserted in the liturgy of the church of England; and that orders be given to all British ambassadors, ministers, and consuls, that I should be received and acknowledged as the queen of England; and after the speech, made by lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Brougham, I do not expect to experience further insult. I have also demanded that a palace may be prepared for my reception. England is my real home, to which I shall immediately fly. I have dismissed my Italian court, retaining only a sufficient number of persons to conduct me to England; and if Buckingham-house, Marlborough-house, or any other palace, is refused me, I shall take a house in the country till my friends can find a palace for me in London. I have sent a messenger to England, to make the proper arrangements for that purpose.”

The letter to lord Liverpool, to which allusion is here made, bore the same date, and was in these words:—

“*Rome, March 16, 1820.*

“The queen wishes to be in-

formed, through the medium of lord Liverpool, first minister to the king, for what reason or motive the queen's name is left out of the general prayers in England, with a view to prevent all her subjects from paying her such respect as is due to her. And it is an equally great omission towards the king, that his consort queen should be obliged to submit to such great neglect, as if the archbishop was in perfect ignorance of the real existence of the queen Caroline of England. The queen is desirous that lord Liverpool should communicate this letter to the archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Liverpool will with difficulty believe how much the queen was surprised at this first act of cruel tyranny towards her; since she had been informed, through the newspapers of the 22nd of February, that, in the course of the debates in the House of Commons, lord Castlereagh, one of his best friends, assured the queen's attorney-general, that the king's servants would not use towards the queen any inattention or harshness. And after that speech of lord Castlereagh, the queen is surprised to find her name left out of the Liturgy, as if she no longer existed in this world. The queen trusts, before she arrives in England, these matters will be corrected, and that she will receive a satisfactory answer from lord Liverpool.

“CAROLINE, Queen.”

The effect of the publication of these letters was, to raise a belief, that she would arrive in England immediately; and, so strong was the expectation on this subject, that, on the 18th of April, it was announced in the

public journals, that she had reached Calais, and would be at Dover in the course of the day.

Her majesty, however, was not so hasty in her movements. After a protracted stay at Rome, she at last set out, stopped some days at Milan, and arrived at Geneva on Tuesday,* the 9th of May. There she remained for some time, detained, it is said, by sickness, but, probably, uncertain as to the steps which she ought to take. While there, she sent Vassali with letters to London, in which she requested Mr. Brougham to meet her at Geneva, or, if so long a journey were inconvenient to him, at one of the sea-ports of France; so that, not even at this time, does she appear to have been very eager to reach England. She was willing to wait at Geneva, or at Calais; yet, shortly afterwards, it was pretended that she had fled to England, with all the ardor of injured innocence, the moment that she found herself denied the usual prerogatives of her royal dignity. Upon Vassali's arrival in London, a consultation is said to have been held by Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, assisted by others of her majesty's friends. Mr. Brougham thought, that he could not, consistently with his professional engagements, go so far as Geneva; and that many difficulties might be thrown

in the way of negotiation, if her majesty remained at a great distance from the scene of discussion, as it was impossible to foresee, on how many points it might be desirable or requisite to consult her own views or wishes. It was, therefore, determined, that Vassali should immediately return to Geneva, with a humble request, that she would lose no time in proceeding to Calais, or some town on the coast, where she would have easy communication with the English shore. At the same time Mr. Alderman Wood, and along with him lady Anne Hamilton, who had formerly belonged to her household, set out to meet her.

The queen, accordingly, having left Geneva, arrived at Dijon. Thence she dispatched a courier with a letter to Mr. Brougham, in which she informed him, that it was her intention to be at St. Omer on Wednesday, the 30th of May, and requested his presence at that place to confer with her.

From Dijon her majesty proceeded to Montbard, where she was joined, on the 28th, by alderman Wood and lady Anne Hamilton; and, from this moment, her motions, which, till now, had been slow and uncertain, became determined and rapid. With these new attendants in her train, she immediately proceeded to Villeneuve le Roi, where she arrived on the 29th. On the same day she wrote two letters, one to the duke of York, the contents of which have never transpired; the other to lord Liverpool, announcing her intention of being in London on the Saturday following, and desiring that a royal yacht should be in readiness for her at

* The letter announcing this event (see Chronicle, p. 193) is dated May 17th, and says, that she had arrived on the preceding Tuesday. The 17th of May was a Wednesday, and allusion is made in the letter to what she had done in Geneva on the preceding Friday. She must, therefore, have arrived, not on the Tuesday of the week in which the letter was written, but on the Tuesday of the former week.

Calais, and that a residence should be assigned her for her temporary or permanent habitation. At the same time lady Anne Hamilton addressed a note, in her majesty's name, to lord Melville, as first lord of the Admiralty, requesting him to give orders that one of the royal yachts should be in attendance at Calais, on the 3rd of June. A courier was instantly dispatched with these letters, who arrived in London on Wednesday night.

There is an inconsistency, as well as abruptness, in her demands for a royal yacht, sufficient to excite the suspicion, that a refusal was desired. The queen herself intimates her design to be in London on the third of June, and, consequently, the yacht that was to convey her across the channel must have been in readiness on the 2nd of June at the farthest: her attendant gives an additional day, and specifically fixes the 3rd of June as the time when the yacht would be wanted. But, whichever day we may fix upon, the interval allowed for preparation was absurdly and indecently short. The message could not possibly, and did not arrive in London, till late in the evening of Wednesday; it could scarcely be taken into consideration by the council before Thursday; and yet, on Friday or on Saturday morning, at the latest, the yacht, forsooth, is to be in readiness in the harbour of Calais!

Neither is it easy to reconcile these proceedings with her majesty's former correspondence with Mr. Brougham. The courier, who had been dispatched with the letter announcing that she would wait for him at St. Omer, could scarcely reach London be-

fore Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Brougham, therefore, could not be expected to be at St. Omer before Friday; and yet she announces to lord Liverpool her intention of being in London on Saturday. At Dijon she thinks only of consulting with her legal adviser: at Villeneuve le Roi consultation or deliberation is no longer in question, and a decided line of conduct is adopted and declared.

On Friday Mr. Brougham set out from Dover, accompanied by lord Hutchinson. Mr. Brougham went, not merely as the professional adviser of her majesty, but as the bearer of the proposition, which, at his own suggestion, had been submitted to him by government for her consideration. Lord Hutchinson had no authority to negotiate with her; he had no authority to make any communication to her respecting the terms of the contemplated arrangement. He had, however, been apprised of the course which the government had determined to follow, if she came to England; and it was understood, that he should make her acquainted with that determination, in case she should finally reject the terms of which Mr. Brougham was the bearer. Prudence, as well as justice, required that this warning should be given to her; it would have come with a bad grace from her own attorney-general; but from lord Hutchinson, who had formerly been her friend, and who was now in the confidence of the king, it would come with increased weight, and diminished harshness.

Mr. Brougham and lord Hutchinson arrived at St. Omer on Saturday afternoon, and took

up their abode in separate hotels. The queen had been there since the morning of Thursday. Mr. Brougham immediately waited upon her majesty, and informed her, that lord Hutchinson had come, in the spirit of sincere friendship, to make some proposals to her in his majesty's name. She replied, that she would be happy to see him, and lord Hutchinson accordingly was immediately introduced to her. Though he remained for some time with her, nothing passed except conversation on indifferent topics. She naturally would be averse to enter first upon the subject; and his lordship would not unnecessarily bring it into discussion, as the part assigned to him did not properly commence, till Mr. Brougham's negotiation should have completely failed. It has, indeed, been asserted, that when lord Hutchinson rose to go away, her majesty said, that, as she understood that he had some proposals to make to her from the king, she should wish to see them in writing without delay. That this, however, must be a mistake, appears evident, from the language of the following note, which was sent by Mr. Brougham to lord Hutchinson on the subsequent morning, and which proves, that no direct conversation on the proposed arrangement had passed between her majesty and his lordship :—

“Mr. Brougham having humbly submitted to the queen, that he had reason to believe that lord Hutchinson had brought over a proposition from the king to her majesty, the queen has been pleased to command Mr. Brougham to request lord Hutchinson to communicate any such proposition as

soon as possible, in writing. The bearer of this (count Vassali) will wait to receive it from your lordship.—June 4, 1820.”

To this note lord Hutchinson sent a written answer, which stated that his lordship had no written proposals, but merely some scattered memoranda on scraps of paper. Mr. Brougham instantly sent the following reply :—

“Mr. Brougham is commanded by the queen to express to lord Hutchinson her majesty's surprise at his lordship not being ready to state the terms of the proposition of which he is the bearer; but as lord Hutchinson is desirous of a few hours delay, her majesty will wait until five o'clock, in the expectation of receiving a communication from his lordship at that hour.—2 o'clock, June 4, 1820.”

It was not till within a few minutes of the stipulated time, that Lord Hutchinson returned any answer to this communication. At last, about five o'clock, on the afternoon of Sunday, Mr. Brougham received an answer from him in these terms :

“Sir—In obedience to the commands of the queen, I have to inform you, that I am not in possession of any proposition or propositions, detailed in a specific form of words, which I could lay before her majesty; but I can detail to you, for her information, the substance of many conversations held with lord Liverpool. His majesty's ministers propose, that 50,000*l.* per annum should be settled on the queen for life, subject to such conditions as the king may impose. I have also reason to know, that the conditions likely to be imposed by

his majesty are, that the queen is not to assume the style and title of queen of England, or any title attached to the royal family of England. A condition is also to be attached to this grant, that he is not to reside in any part of the united kingdom, or even to visit England. The consequence of such a visit will be an immediate message to Parliament, and an entire end to all compromise and negotiation. I believe that there is no other condition—I am sure none of any importance. I think it right to send to you an extract of a letter from lord Liverpool to me: his words are—

‘It is material that her majesty should know confidentially, that, if she shall be so ill-advised as to come over to this country, there must then be an end to all negotiation and compromise. The decision, I may say, is taken, to proceed against her as soon as she sets her foot on the British shores.’—I cannot conclude this letter without my humble though serious and sincere supplication, that her majesty will take these propositions into her most calm consideration, and not act with any hurry or precipitation on so important a subject. I hope that my advice will not be misinterpreted. I can have no possible interest which would induce me to give fallacious counsel to the queen. But, let the event be what it may, I shall console myself with the reflection that I have performed a painful duty imposed upon me to the best of my judgment and conscience, and in a case, in the decision of which the king, the queen, the government, and the people of England, are materially interested. Having done so, I fear neither obloquy

nor misrepresentation. I certainly should not have wished to have brought matters to so precipitate a conclusion; but it is her majesty’s decision, and not mine. I am conscious that I have performed my duty towards her with every possible degree of feeling and delicacy. I have been obliged to make use of your brother’s hand, as I write with pain and difficulty, and the queen has refused to give any, even the shortest delay.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“With great regard,

“Your most obedient

“Humble servant,

“HUTCHINSON.”

As soon as this epistle was read by the queen, Mr. Brougham, at her majesty’s request, made the following answer in writing:—

“Mr. Brougham is commanded by the queen to acknowledge the receipt of lord Hutchinson’s letter, and to inform his lordship, that it is quite impossible for her majesty to listen to such a proposition.—Five o’clock, June 4, 1820.”

Within a very few minutes after this last communication, her majesty suddenly left Mr. Brougham, and went into her carriage, which was ordered to drive away with the greatest possible speed. The suddenness of her departure was such, that Mr. Brougham had no time to follow her majesty to her coach, and indeed scarcely knew she was gone, till he saw from a window the carriage hastening away. The reason of this precipitate departure was, a groundless suspicion, which had suddenly occurred to her, and which she did not think it prudent to communicate even to Mr. Brougham. Lord Hutchinson, a

very short time before, had happened to say, that he expected almost immediately a courier from Paris. Her majesty, conceiving that the only object of a courier from the capital of a country, which had treated her with marked neglect, must be a hostile one, and probably might end in intercepting her journey, took the resolution of setting off that very instant, lest the delay of a few minutes might allow time for the arrival of a messenger with powers to refuse her the means of travelling; and, under the influence of the same idea, the moment that she reached Calais, she went on board an English packet boat in the harbour, from an apprehension, that, if she remained on shore, difficulties might be thrown in the way of her embarkation. It will readily be believed, that her suspicion was entirely groundless, and that she had mistaken lord Hutchinson's meaning. The courier, to whom he had alluded, was merely to bring an answer from his nephew, then resident in Paris, to whom he had written, requesting him to come and assist him as his confidential amanuensis.

So little did lord Hutchinson, either from what he had seen, or from what Mr. Brougham had communicated to him, expect this precipitate departure of her majesty, that, at the very time when it took place, he was engaged in writing the following letter, which was addressed to Mr. Brougham, and delivered to him after she was gone.

"St. Omer's, 5 o'clock, June 4, 1820.

"My dear Sir—I should wish that you would enter into a more detailed explanation; but, to show

you my anxious and sincere wish for an accommodation, I am willing to send a courier to England to ask for further instruction, provided her majesty will communicate to you whether any part of the proposition which I have made would be acceptable to her; and if there is any thing which she may wish to offer to the English government, on her part, I am willing to make myself the medium through which it may pass.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"HUTCHINSON."

This letter was sent after the queen, in an inclosure from Mr. Brougham. It was received by alderman Wood on board the packet, about 1 o'clock in the morning; but, as her majesty was then asleep, it was not delivered to her, till two hours afterwards. As soon as she had read it, she desired the alderman to acknowledge the receipt of it, and to add, that she saw no reason for altering her course.

Such was the inexplicable course, and the very natural result, of the negotiation at St. Omer. If Mr. Brougham's steps in the preceding stages of this transaction are involved in mystery, here the darkness becomes still thicker. He has in his possession a written memorandum, containing the terms which the king is willing to offer to his consort: yet he never shows it, or mentions it, to her. He suffers her to negotiate through him with lord Hutchinson, and to demand from his lordship what it was in his own power to produce. She calls for written terms; lord Hutchinson has none, and can only detail to her the substance of conversations with the prime mi-

nister. Yet Mr. Brougham never hints, that he has the written terms of the minister in his possession. Lord Hutchinson, in imparting to her, according to the best of his recollection, the terms which the government were willing to grant her, falls into some mistakes, and makes the conditions appear not a little harsher than they really were. Mr. Brougham does not correct the mistakes, or point out to his royal client, in what points lord Hutchinson had misapprehended the terms proffered by the government. Yet these points were of such considerable importance, that it is impossible to say, how far her majesty might have been inclined to adopt a course different from that which she actually pursued, if they had been fairly explained to her. According to lord Hutchinson's letter, her anuity was to be subject to such conditions as the king might impose; in lord Liverpool's memorandum, there was no such limitation of it. By the former, she is to be prohibited from bearing any title connected with the royal family of England; according to the latter, she is at liberty to assume any title except that of queen. These were important differences in the matter of the propositions; but, perhaps, the variation from the manner, in which the government expected that they would be brought before her majesty, was of still greater consequence. It was intended, that they should be brought under her consideration by her attorney-general, and sanctioned by his recommendation; in fact, however, they were submitted to her by her husband's friend, and her attorney-general did not utter

one syllable in their favour. It was intended, that they should be laid before her in a conciliatory manner, unaccompanied by any words that might be construed into a menace, nor was any hint to be given her of the proceedings which would be adopted, if she finally refused the terms, till all Mr. Brougham's endeavours to effect an arrangement should have been baffled. But so far was this intention from being acted upon, that lord Hutchinson, by being brought into the fore-ground at the very commencement as the bearer of the terms, was forced, at the same time that he communicated them to her, to give her intimation of what would be the consequence of a refusal.

Mr. Brougham has never deigned to give any explanation of this apparently inconsistent, wavering, mysterious conduct. If we might presume to account for that, for which he has not thought it prudent to assign any reasons, we should be inclined to believe, that he originally thought, that the terms contained in lord Liverpool's memorandum were such, as her majesty would do well to accept; that he flattered himself with the hope of recommending himself both to her and to his sovereign by being instrumental in effecting an arrangement which would be conducive to the tranquillity of both: and that, even when he left England, he had still hopes of prevailing on her to enter into negotiation. When, however, he arrived at St. Omer, he found that she was under the influence of different counsels; and, from observing the plans which she had adopted, he did not think it prudent to diminish his credit with her, by

declaring himself the bearer of terms to which she was not then likely to accede, much less by recommending them to her acceptance. He, therefore, thought it wise to throw the task of negotiation on lord Hutchinson. If she refused to listen for a moment to the proffered terms, he had avoided the risk of exciting her displeasure and her suspicion as to the sincerity of his zeal in her cause. If, on the other hand, she should think it worth while to deliberate upon them, and her acceptance or rejection of them became a matter of doubt, he could then interfere with advantage; and his advice, which would now have more weight than if it had been offered earlier, might turn the scale, and determine her to conclude an amicable arrangement; so that he might have been regarded by the king as the preserver of our internal tranquillity, and his very departure from the course, which, according to the understanding with the ministers, he was to follow, would have been a proof not of dubious honesty, but of superior sagacity. From the violence with which lord Hutchinson's proposition was rejected, he saw, that it was in vain to stem the current of her will. He therefore stood by, a silent and inactive spectator.

Perhaps we ought not to refuse the praise of prudence to this conduct; but it was surely wanting in firmness and sincerity. We do not see how Mr. Brougham can make out, that he did not, at the time of his departure from England, approve of the terms contained in lord Liverpool's memorandum, and that he did not give the government to understand, that he would lay the terms

before his royal mistress, and support them by his authority. Whatever her disposition at St. Omer might have been, it was his duty to have fulfilled the engagement, express or implied, into which he had entered. He ought to have submitted the memorandum to her; he ought to have told her, that, judging from what he knew of the circumstances of her situation, he had formerly approved of it: and if, upon receiving from her additional information, he found reason to change his opinion, so that the plan, which he had once thought that she ought to adopt, no longer appeared to him in the same light, he could have declared his alteration of sentiments and advised her accordingly. Such a proceeding would have been open and manly: the path which he actually followed, is, to all outward seeming, dark and crooked.

It was about half past 5 o'clock on the evening of Monday the 5th of June, when her majesty left St. Omer. Bergami, her supposed paramour, had there requested and received his dismissal: so that, exclusively of her menial servants, she was accompanied only by her protégé Austin, by lady Anne Hamilton, and by alderman Wood and his son. She arrived at Calais about eleven o'clock on the same evening. It was six o'clock on the following morning, before the packet could work out of the harbour: and at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 6th of June, her majesty, after a six years absence, once more set her foot on British ground. She was received with a royal salute by the commandant of the garrison of Dover, who, having received no special in-

structions, conceived, that he should best discharge his duty by complying with the general rule, and receiving her with the honours usually shown to royal personages upon their arrival.

On her landing, she was received with the most cordial welcome by an immense multitude, who had assembled on the beach, dressed in their best clothes, as if for some great holiday festival. She proceeded to the inn in a kind of triumphal procession, preceded by flags with appropriate inscriptions. On the same evening, she received an address from the inhabitants of Dover, congratulating her on her accession to the throne. Her answer was mild and becoming. She declared her delight in being again united to so noble and generous a nation, and expressed her hope, that the time would come, when she would be permitted to promote the happiness of *her husband's* subjects.

About half past six in the evening she left Dover. She spent the night at Canterbury; and arrived in London on the afternoon of Wednesday. On every part of the road, her approach was hailed by multitudes, and her progress was even retarded by their eagerness to show their devotion to her. As she drew near to the metropolis, the cavalcade swelled into an assembled nation; and it seemed, as if London had poured out its myriads from every street. The procession passed with exulting shouts along Pall-Mall, in order that she might enjoy the triumph (if she felt it to be a triumph) at the very gates of her husband's palace; and it finally stopped at the house of alderman Wood, in South Audley-street, where she had determined for

the mean time to take up her abode.

The excitement of the people did not cease with her retirement from the scene. A mob remained for a long time collected around the alderman's door, while others traversed the streets, and clamorously insisted upon the illumination of the houses. Some had voluntarily exhibited this mark of exultation; but the greater number did so, to humour the populace, and thereby save their windows from destruction. In the course of that and the following evening, many outrages were committed.

The reception, which her majesty had hitherto met with, probably exceeded her warmest expectations. There are a variety of causes, which contributed to the cordiality with which she was welcomed home by a great part of the middling orders, and by nearly the whole of the lowest classes. There had always been a general opinion, that, in the first stages of her married life, she had met with undeserved and cruel treatment from those who were bound to have cherished and protected her: so that she had scarcely been here a few months, when she became the object of public sympathy. Ere long she was separated from her husband, though no fault was alleged against her: and the state of loneliness in which her days had henceforward been passed, interested many of the best feelings of the human heart in her behalf. Her honour, too, had been more than once attacked, but she had always triumphed over her accusers; and if any indiscretions were imputable to her, the blame, which might have been attached to them, had been

swallowed up in the eclat of acquittal from more serious charges. Her general conduct had always been conciliating and popular. Affable, generous, and disinterested, she was known to the people of England, at the time of her journey to the continent, only as an injured and high-minded woman; and not long before her departure, she had received, at Kensington palace, the felicitations of the metropolis on the failure of a fresh assault which had been made upon her character. One of the latest acts by which she had been known to them—her refusal to accept of more than 35,000*l.* a year, when 50,000*l.* a year was voted her by parliament—was well fitted to secure their good opinion. Her daughter soon afterwards became an object of increasing interest; and when she was removed by a death, the circumstances of which were of a nature to excite pity, even if no attachment to her had existed before, much of the affection which bound the nation to the unfortunate princess Charlotte, settled upon her still more unfortunate mother, as claiming, by a legitimate title, the compassion of England. Had her majesty, therefore, come to our shores encompassed with royal pomp, to take uncontested possession of her throne, she might have been expected to have been hailed with acclamations. But the simple mode, in which she arrived among us, was much better calculated to awaken a deep interest, than all the glare of courtly splendor. There was nothing between her and her subjects. She came without retinue, unfriended, and unprotected. She came to throw herself into the

arms of the country. There was something striking in the apparent courage, which the step, she had taken, displayed. She was the object of hatred to her husband: she was accused of an offence, which, it was imagined, affected her life as well as her dignity: the whole power of the state was to be directed against her. For a lonely woman to venture to combat such fearful odds, seemed a magnanimous enterprise to all, who were not aware of the omnipotence of law in England, and that even the feeblest hand, armed with the law, may defy the utmost violence of overgrown power. The rumours, affecting the propriety of her behaviour on the continent, had never been much the subject of conversation among us, except in the higher classes. What was generally known was indefinite and vague, so that it might easily be rejected as fiction; and even if a suspicion that it might be true, continued to lurk in the mind, it would make little impression on the fancy. Such were the causes that produced the cordial reception which queen Caroline experienced on her return; and, under the circumstances as they were then generally known, that reception was such as to do honour to the feelings of Englishmen. How she ought to have been received, or would have been received, if the whole truth had been known, is a very different question.

Neither must it be forgotten, that political party spirit made the presence of the queen acceptable to many, who cared nothing about her, except so far as she was a means of annoyance to ministers, and who, even in former

times when she was protected by the late king, had been connected with her adversaries. The radicals naturally became her partisans ; because they had no better means of decrying the king, than by the eager defence of her cause.

It is likewise evident, that preparations had been made to prevent the popular enthusiasm from wasting itself, and to give it a direction, which would both exhibit its force and render it contagious. The flags that were in readiness—the processions—the addresses—all betoken that some persons were concerned, who were not strangers to the art of exciting, prolonging, and magnifying the popular voice.

It is further worthy of remark, that, up to the time of her majesty's arrival, none of the newspapers had taken any interest in her concerns. They had seen her

name expunged from the Liturgy without remonstrance : they had heard of her expected arrival without manifesting any impatience : they had announced to us her protracted stay in Italy without disappointment. Even after it was known, that she had arrived at St. Omer, no vehemence was manifested in her cause. No sooner, however, had she set her foot on English ground, than the calm was changed into a storm. Either from prudent sympathy with the popular feeling, or from some other more secret cause, journals, which on the Monday would grant her only a few lines, and those, too, expressed with the utmost caution, now sounded the trumpet of alarm through the land, and called upon the friends of innocence to avenge the past insults offered to their queen, and to protect her against them for time to come.

CHAP. X.

Situation of Ministers—Meetings of the Cabinet—King's Message to Parliament—Debate in the Commons, on the Reading of the Royal Message—Motion for a Select Committee—Opposed by Mr. Brougham—He is answered by Mr. Canning—The Debate adjourned, on the Motion of Mr. Wilberforce, that Time might be given for Negotiation with the Queen—Proceedings in the House of Lords on the same Evening—The Lords vote for the Appointment of a Select Committee—The Committee appointed, and the Time of their Meeting postponed—Correspondence between Mr. Brougham, on behalf of her Majesty, and Lord Liverpool—Course of the Negotiation between Ministers and her Majesty—Failure of that Negotiation—Mr. Wilberforce gives Notice of a Motion on the Subject—He proposes two Resolutions—Mr. Brougham's Speech—Lord Castlereagh's Speech—Lord Archibald Hamilton moves an Amendment—Sir Francis Burdett supports the Amendment—Mr. Tierney's Speech—Mr. Wilberforce's Resolutions carried—They are communicated by a Deputation to the Queen—Her Majesty's Refusal to accede to them—The Queen a Gainer by these Proceedings—The Commons adjourn the further Consideration of the Royal Message, in order to see whether any and what Measures would be originated in the House of Lords.

HIS majesty's ministers seem now to have had no alternative left, whether we consider the circumstances of their situation in itself, or with a reference to their past measures. The queen was accused of adulterous intercourse with her own domestic: the king and they believed the accusation to be true: yet she braved their resentment, and claimed to be acknowledged by them as pure and spotless. It was not enough that they should abstain from publicly prosecuting her, with a view to establish her guilt: they were called upon, while she laboured under the strongest suspicion, immediately

to pronounce her innocent, and to put her in full possession of all the privileges, legal or honorary, of her royal station. She would hear of no negotiation, which did not assert, that she was above suspicion; of no terms, which supposed the least doubt concerning her innocence. Would it not have been the extreme point of degradation, to have thus submitted to her? Would it not have been treachery to the crown, to have proclaimed her perfectly worthy of wearing it, while they believed her (and not without strong reasons) to be tainted with the basest corruption? Would it not have been an insult

to the nation, to have placed at its head, a woman, who laboured under the gravest charges? From the moment, therefore, that the queen would not consent, by living abroad and abstaining from the assumption of her royal dignity, to suffer the past to drop into oblivion, there was no course which could be adopted, except that of commencing proceedings to establish her guilt, and, if that guilt was proved, to degrade her from the throne. From the very nature of the case, this was the sole path left open; and, it was only timidity and indecision, that could flatter itself with the hope, that this extremity might be avoided.

Even if the case, considered in itself, had been different, ministers were bound down to this course, by their first measures. The queen had been told by lord Hutchinson, in their name, that, if she set foot upon English ground, legal steps would immediately be taken against her. Were they now to retract their threats, and belie their own declarations? And if they were weak enough so far to disparage themselves, what benefit could they derive from it? What end could it serve, except to convince her, with whom they had to deal, that, with daring and obstinacy, she might carry every point? They had expunged her name from the Liturgy: and could they, after this practical assertion of her unworthiness, consent to invest her with the plenitude of royal pomp? Some respect surely was due to the feelings of the sovereign, and he was not to be doomed to share his throne with a woman, who was believed to have disgraced it. It

was said, too, that when he consented, immediately after his accession, to abstain from seeking a divorce, the ministers had pledged themselves to proceedings against her, if she should ever come to England.

It was on the evening of Monday the 5th of June, that the intelligence reached London, of the queen's refusal to negotiate, and of her embarkation that morning at Calais. The event was as unexpected, as it was embarrassing, to the ministers. A cabinet council was held at lord Liverpool's house, the same night, at nine o'clock, and continued sitting till past twelve o'clock. Next morning they renewed their deliberations at ten o'clock, which were prolonged till half past twelve. The same night they met again at nine o'clock.

In the interval, between the last two sittings of the cabinet council, the two Houses of Parliament had met at their usual hour, and curiosity and anxiety, concerning the measures that were to be adopted towards her majesty, had produced a very full attendance of members. About two o'clock, the king went in state to the House of Lords, where he gave the royal assent to several bills. After this business was gone through, lord Liverpool brought down a message from the king, which was read from the woolsack by the chancellor. It was in the following words:

“GEORGE R.

“The king thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the queen, to communicate to the House of Lords, certain papers, respecting the conduct of her majesty, since her departure from this kingdom, which he recom-

mends to the immediate and serious attention of this House.

"The king has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of disclosures and discussions, which must be as painful to his people as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the queen, leaves him no alternative.

"The king has the fullest confidence that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case, and the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown, may require.

"GEORGE R."

Lord Liverpool then laid on the table the papers referred to in his majesty's message, contained in a green bag; and proposed, that his majesty's message should be taken into consideration to-morrow, when he meant to move an address upon it. The terms of the address would be such, as not to pledge their lordships to any thing further, than to thank his majesty for his communication, and to assure him, that their lordships would adopt that course of proceeding, which the justice of the case, and the honour and dignity of the crown, should appear to require. He would then move, to refer the papers he had laid on the table, to a secret committee, having for its object to inquire, whether any, and what course of proceeding, should be adopted.

Though the number of opposition-peers present was unusually great, no remark was made on the royal communication, or on the course of proceeding, which the minister had stated as that which he meant to follow. The House adjourned without any discussion.

The message, accompanied by

a similar bag of papers, was carried to the Commons by lord Castlereagh, who, in moving that it should be taken into consideration on the following day, gave an intimation, corresponding to that which had been given by lord Liverpool, of the future course of proceeding. Lord Castlereagh's part in the Commons, was, however, much more difficult, than that of his colleague in the Lords: for no sooner had his motion been put by the Speaker, than Mr. Grey Bennett poured forth a most intemperate harangue, composed of questions and invective. Of his invective, we shall say nothing: the interrogatory part of this harangue, was of more consequence. He demanded to know, whether a letter, which had appeared in a public newspaper, purporting to be a letter from lord Hutchinson to Mr. Brougham, was a genuine document or not? Whether lord Hutchinson had been instructed by his majesty's ministers to tender to the queen a proposal, that she should renounce all right, title, and claim, to the name, dignity, and honours of Queen of England? and whether the bribe, offered her for making this renunciation, was an income of 50,000*l.* a year? He asked these questions, because, hardy as ministers were, he did not believe that they were hardy enough to venture to insult the queen, and betray the king, by such a proposition; and therefore, till he heard them confess, that they had made it, he should not believe that any such proposition had been made.

In reply to the extreme intemperance of Mr. Bennett's speech, lord Castlereagh, with more than his usual suavity of manner, calmly observed, that he had often

before had occasion to admire the good temper of the hon. gentleman, but he had never had greater occasion to admire it, than at the present moment, when he had, with so much mildness, entered into one of the most important questions, which had ever come under the notice of the House, whether it was considered in its relation to the dignity of the crown, or to the tranquillity of the nation. Out of tenderness to the hon. gentleman, and with a view to allow him time to reflect upon the subject, he should decline to answer the questions which he had put; for he would appeal to the House, whether any answer was necessary, considering the grave communication which had been just made to it. Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Creevey spoke in a strain similar to that of Mr. Bennett. Mr. Brougham could certainly have answered their questions better than any body else. He knew what the propositions were, that had been made to the queen: he had originally suggested them; he approved of them; he had been the bearer of them. When his friends, therefore, successively declared, that these propositions, if made, amounted to an act of treachery to the crown and the country, it would have been well had he condescended to set them right. He contented himself, however, with complaining of an imperfect statement, which had that morning appeared in the papers, of the transactions at St. Omer, and of the publication of lord Hutchinson's letter. To whom this breach of confidence was to be attributed, he declared himself at a loss to conjecture. For our own parts, we see no breach of confi-

dence in publishing, with her majesty's permission, a letter, addressed to her upon her own concerns.

Mr. Denman had the merit of hitting upon two topics, which were afterwards much in vogue with those orators, who think sound reasoning a complete superfluity in eloquence. He complained, that her majesty's arrival in England had been greeted with an accusation, which was founded, not upon witnesses, but upon papers; and was to be referred, not to the common tribunals of the country, but to a secret committee.

Lord Archibald Hamilton now made the tardy discovery, that the exclusion of the queen's name from the Liturgy, was oppressive, unjust, and illegal. He even maintained, that, as a preliminary to inquiry, her name should be inserted in the public prayers, because, if the queen was to be brought to trial, the public mind should not be prejudiced beforehand. In other words, accused persons ought not to be treated as suspected; not only should they be exempt from the punishment affixed by law to guilt, but the accusers themselves must act, as if they believed the charge to be false.

The only sensible remark, which was made in this indecent and ill-timed discussion, came from Mr. Brougham. He said, that, whatever the merits of the case against the queen might be, the defence of ministers must rest upon their proving, that her landing in England had made all further forbearance impossible.

On the 7th June, Mr. Brougham, before the royal message of the preceding day was taken into con-

sideration, read to the House the following communication from the queen.

“The queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honour and her peace, for some time, by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the government at home. In adopting this course, her majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights, which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered monarch, in whose high honour and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support.

“Upon her arrival, the queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns, with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that these should be referred to a select committee. It is this day fourteen years, since the first charges were brought forward against her majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest inquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her—a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the sovereign, the parliament, and the country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal, to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a

proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the House of Commons, for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear.

“The queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case. The omission of her name in the Liturgy; the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the royal family; the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the royal mansions; and the studied slight, both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her, and could only have been justified by trial and conviction.”

After this communication, which was received by the Opposition with repeated plaudits, lord Castlereagh rose to move the order of the day, for taking into consideration the late message of the king. His lordship stated, that he must protest *in limine* against the attempt which had been made to represent his majesty's ministers as coming down to that House in the character of persecutors or prosecutors; and he was sure, that no part of their conduct warranted such a charge. If the House adverted to the nature of the communication that had been made from the throne, they would be ready to acknowledge, that there never was one more gracious

in its terms, or more respectful in substance. His majesty there threw himself on the great council of the nation, in a matter which nearly interested the kingdom as well as himself, calling on them to look to the case, and to tender him such advice as they should think best suited to the situation in which the country now stood. The illustrious personage concerned, seemed to have been impressed with the belief, that the charges against her were to be tried on written documents, and decided by parliament as a secret tribunal. God forbid, that such should be the purpose of any set of men, or that any course should be adopted, which would not allow her a public hearing of the whole merits of the case, a full examination of evidence, and ample power of cross-examination, so that she might have every opportunity of disproving what was alleged against her. But there was a most serious and important question to be agitated *in limine*, and one that could not be better discussed and decided any where, than in the legislative assembly of the kingdom—namely, what was the best course of proceeding for asserting the honour and innocence of that illustrious person, if they could be asserted, and at the same time, satisfying all the ends of justice? For this purpose, he would recommend the course which had been adopted by parliament on so many former occasions—the appointment of a select committee, in the first instance, to inquire, whether or not the documents, laid on the table, contained sufficient grounds for instituting farther proceedings; and he referred to the case of Sir Thomas Rumbold, as a precedent for

the course which he proposed. If, as in the case of Sir Thomas Rumbold, the committee should recommend a farther proceeding, either by impeachment, or by any other mode, the House would first take the precaution of referring the report of the other committee to a committee of the whole House. His lordship, after entering at length into a defence of the conduct of ministers, concluded with moving, that the papers, which he had yesterday presented to the House, should be referred to a select committee, in order to consider the matter thereof, and to report their opinions thereon to the House.

Mr. Brougham resisted the appointment of a committee. The evidence, said he, which the noble lord now talked of, referring to a committee, was made up of papers only, of papers, transmitted from beyond the Alps, and which, for reasons that he could not understand, were now, for the first time, to be disclosed. These papers, however, it appeared, were intended to save the committee the trouble of examining witnesses to their face. For his own part, he knew nothing of the materials, which were to constitute the subject of inquiry; his knowledge was confined to the exterior of a green bag. In that bag was contained, not only all the documentary evidence, but all the evidence of any kind which could be adduced before a committee. He had reason to believe, that no living witness would be brought forward for any further purpose, than that of verifying certain signatures. But the noble lord thought proper to contend, that all proceedings before a committee would be indifferent as to the re-

suit of an ulterior inquiry. This proposition, he begged leave to deny at once. The report of a committee of that House was not indifferent to the fame or interests of any individual. What honourable member would choose to have his honour, his life, or his reputation, made dependent on the deliberations, or judgment of such a tribunal? Who would be satisfied, to have his whole conduct, during six long years, and at the distance of a thousand miles, without the power of calling a single witness, or knowing what was in agitation against him, made a matter of grave inquiry? He called on every man who heard him, to lay his hand to his heart and declare, whether, in his own case, he would put his trust, or rest his final hope, on a committee. The House would bear in mind, what would be the probable composition of that committee, and would easily understand, that it would sit within the wall of darkness. Was, then, a solemn parliamentary opinion to be recorded in this manner? How could the character of her majesty, or of any other person, be said to be in security, when left to the uncertain issue of a committee's investigation? Might not that character be, in effect, destroyed and blasted by the report of a committee? As to the terms which had been offered to the queen, Mr. Brougham stated, that the offensive part of the proposition, that part of it which struck her majesty as most objectionable, was this—that 50,000*l.* were to be given upon one condition—not only that she should leave the country (though even that would have borne the appearance of an unworthy compromise, if it had

been formally reduced to writing, and had been made the ground of a legislative grant), but that she should tacitly admit, that there was some foundation for the accusations against her. That had appeared to him, and to her majesty, the most exceptionable part of the whole; and, notwithstanding all the refinement of the noble lord—notwithstanding all the attention which his statements merited, and the respect which his conduct in this House, as far as candour was concerned, inspired—he (Mr. Brougham) must assert, that upon this point, his opinion remained unaltered, and he still viewed it, as he had always done, as nothing more nor less than calling upon the queen to say, “Give me 50,000*l.* a year, and I will admit that I am guilty, or, at least, not quite innocent.” Besides, she was not only to abandon her own title; she was also prohibited from taking any other belonging to the royal family. What else was that than to say, “I admit myself to be unworthy of that family, and ought not to be permitted to bear its name.”

Mr. Brougham then affirmed and stated, that he had her majesty's authority, given in the presence of Mr. Denman, for affirming, that he had counselled her majesty to reject the terms contained in Lord Hutchinson's letter, before she had expressed her own indignation at them. This counsel, he added, he had given with pain, and, if other propositions had been made to her majesty, which did not wear the appearance of an acknowledgment of guilt—which, as a woman of honour and of unimpeached character and conduct, she might have safely accepted—

which would not have been creditable to a government to offer, and to which, in justice, the queen might have yielded—he would have been the first to have given his humble advice, that her majesty should rather go a step too far, than not go far enough, to lend herself to an honourable but a private and amicable adjustment. His reason was this—that, from the beginning to the end of these distressing transactions, it had been his most fervent wish, and upon that principle his conduct had been built, that if it were possible for her majesty, consistently with her innocence, her honour, and her safety, to submit to a private compromise, rather than provoke a public discussion, she should give her consent. In this question the interest of the royal family was most deeply concerned, and the interests of the constitution were implicated in proportion: the peace, the tranquillity, the very morals of the nation, were involved: we were on the brink of a precipice, or rather, we were not yet quite so near the edge as to afford a clear view of all its dangers; and, if those who counselled the crown, did not know, they ought to know, that when once the line was passed, retreat was impossible, and discussion inevitable. Not merely was the queen's character at stake—not merely must the treatment she had received, in this or that instance, be investigated—not merely must the inquiry extend to this or that illustrious house with which she was connected—but all the private history of all those exalted individuals to whom she was related might be forced into the conflict.

Mr. Brougham concluded a very desultory, but very able speech, with deprecating, in the strongest language, the further prosecution of the inquiry.

Mr. Canning rose after Mr. Brougham. He declared, that, next to the desire which was nearest his heart, that this inquiry might be avoided, he cherished the hope, that she, who was chiefly interested in it, would come out of the trial superior to the accusation. He then defended the conduct of ministers in proposing terms to her, and in trying to negotiate with her. He said, that he believed that Mr. Brougham went to the management of that negotiation with as sincere a desire to bring it to an amicable conclusion, as any individual could feel. He distinctly made that admission, and he made it the rather, because, if he had any thing to complain of in the conduct of the learned gentleman, it was this—that if he saw, in the terms which were to be proposed, any thing so objectionable, as made it clear at the first blush that they could not be received, it was a pity that he did not point it out before he left this country; and it was more to be lamented, that he did not wait for the expression of her majesty's indignation, before he gave way to his own. It was strange that no portion of the indignation expressed by the learned gentleman, when those terms were proposed at St. Omer, was kindled in London. He believed, that the learned gentleman did go to the continent, not only with a sincere desire to forward the negotiation, but with a reasonable hope of bringing it to a happy conclusion. He, however, was never in his life so much

disappointed, as when, on his arrival in town on Monday morning, he found that the whole negotiation had failed. The learned gentleman had joined with him in acquitting the government of any blame with regard to the pecuniary offer; but, it seemed that the renunciation of the title of queen was that, which could not be demanded without offence, and the learned gentleman rejected the explanation that had been given with respect to the light in which that sacrifice was called for. In the memorandum which was put into the learned gentleman's hand, there was an explanation of the sense in which that condition was intended, which must have satisfied his mind, that no disposition existed to rob her majesty of any of her substantive rights. There was no design to take any of them away. In lord Hutchinson's letter, indeed, the phrase "that she should lay down all claim to the title and dignity of queen of England" was made use of. The real proposal, however, was, "that she should use some other name than that of queen." Gentlemen seemed to confound the phrases, but they were widely different and distinct. It had never been understood that the emperor of Russia, when travelling through Germany under the title of count, had renounced the title of emperor. In the paper which he held in his hand it was stated, that she was not to use any title that belonged to the royal family. Of that condition he knew nothing. It might have been a matter of inference in the mind of lord Hutchinson. But it did not enter into the minds of his majesty's government. The government were here placed in

a situation of peculiar difficulty, and a situation out of which he did not know how they could fairly extricate themselves. This arose, not from inability, but from particular circumstances. They were asked how they came to propose certain terms; but, when they proposed them, they had not seen, that they could have been rejected. At an early period, they had been inadvertent enough to receive a communication under the seal of secrecy. He could not state its contents, though he held the paper in his hand; nor could he state the quarter from which it came, although that would be material. But when goaded by unnecessary and wanton insult, he must mention to the House, that in July, 1819, a statement had been given to government, under the obligation of secrecy, discussing every one of the propositions which had been made to her majesty. He said, he was precluded from stating its contents; but this he would say fearlessly, that not one proposition had been made by ministers, which had not its prototype in the suggestion thus made to government for the guidance of its eventual conduct. And this suggestion had come from a quarter, which could not be understood to propose or sanction any thing degrading to her. From whatever quarter the communication to which he had alluded had come, he affirmed, upon his honour, that he had understood, in his conscience, that, when occasion should arise for the practical use of the proposition, it would be accepted. He did not say, that the illustrious personage, to his knowledge, was in the remotest degree implicated;

and, therefore, the whole expectation failed on her refusal. What he could not conceive, was, that the failure should have been accompanied by any precedent indignation in any other quarter. He had, in his conscience, believed, that the treaty already made would have been at once sanctioned. Never had he supposed, that the measure could have been refused; never had he supposed, that it could have been spoken of in terms of surprise and indignation. But to examine the question, he would ask what reason there had been to anticipate a failure? He remembered, in 1814, when he was in a situation unconnected with the government, and when he had frequent intercourse with the illustrious lady, she did him the honour to ask his advice, and he had avowed then what he now avowed, upon the idea of a separate and settled arrangement—an arrangement considered and sanctioned by the late king—an arrangement founded upon the fact of alienation and hopeless irreconcilment. Upon the idea of that arrangement he had concurred in the advice that she should live abroad, with her own family, at Brunswick, or in any other society in Europe, which she might prefer, and of which she must be the grace, life, and honour. He had thought that the best advice then, and, in his conscience, he did now think it the best; and, if he might use so bold a phrase, if she were related to him, he would now say so. In 1814 he had given this advice, because, in addition to the hopeless separation which existed, he had seen that "faction marked her for its own." He had foreseen that she, with her

income and her fascinating manners, would have become the rallying point of disaffection and of political intrigue. Looking only at the state of separation in which she must live in this country, he asked whether her residence here could contribute to her peace and happiness? But it had been urged against them by the honourable and learned gentleman, that the illustrious personage was required to assume other names. He would so far refer to the authority to which he had already alluded, as to say that it not only distinctly recognized that her majesty should use some other name, but actually specified the names that might be used. This negotiation had unfortunately failed. For this result no blame could be attached to the honourable and learned gentleman, or to the noble lord who had accompanied him. Other advice had, no doubt, been given to her majesty—advice which, if it had not proceeded from bad intention, was not characterized by *absolute wisdom*. But that advice, at least the failure of the negotiation, had forced this appeal to parliament. If the result had been communicated to government alone, and if it had been accompanied with the explanations with which the honourable and learned gentleman had now invested it, it would not have had that effect. A letter had been received from lord Hutchinson by ministers—a letter written in ignorance of the publication which had taken place, and which had excited such a feeling of irritation in town and throughout the country. The writer asked, if he should wait for further instructions. But before

this application could be answered, the publication alluded to and the queen's arrival in this country made the reference of the distressing question to parliament unavoidable.

After defending the conduct of ministers in the affair of the Liturgy, Mr. Canning justified the course of proceeding which was now recommended by them. He contended, that, when the crown threw itself upon parliament for advice, it would be ungracious surely to refuse to give that advice. But the honourable and learned gentleman would have his majesty's ministers to become the queen's accusers. "So help me God," continued Mr. Canning, "I never will place myself in the situation of an accuser towards this individual." As long as it was in their power they did avoid even this discussion, and continued to avoid it till circumstances overwhelmed them. He could not see the obligation to become accusers, because their efforts in the spirit of conciliation and peace had failed. Ministers appealed on this terrible question to parliament. How they should deal with it, was the only point to be determined on. Was it by secret committee or open investigation? If there was any crime to be laid to her charge, the opportunity must soon be given for its full investigation, for her exposure of the evidence against her, and for her defence against the charges of her accusers. If the characters, whose evidence should be used against her, were altogether degraded and unworthy of belief, there would be an opportunity of proving that they were so. The first wish of his heart was, that she

should come out of all trials and difficulties with a pure conscience and unsullied fame. Neither in public life nor in private company, could he ever feel any difficulty or embarrassment in giving expression to this sentiment. Had it been in his power, had he been in any place but where he then was, when this subject began to be agitated, he would have been all ardour and affection (if he might use the term) in her service; yet, situated as he was, if he had not felt quite convinced that no injustice was intended against her, no consideration could have induced him to stand where he did stand. But he did not think, that he should act fairly to his private feelings, if he did not state his opinion that this proceeding was instituted from a sense of public duty, and he could not have withdrawn from it without giving rise to inferences, that injustice was intended. He did not mean to say, that there was any validity in any charges or insinuations against the illustrious personage. But all that had been done was calculated, and had proceeded from an earnest desire, to protect private and natural feelings, and the morals of the country. All that had been intended towards her majesty was honour, candour, feeling, and benevolence. If any other object had been intended, no consideration on earth could have made him a party to it. If any sacrifice on his part could have prevented this painful discussion—could have averted this calamity, he should have been not only willing but anxious to make it. Ministers had, to the very last moment, entertained hopes of being able to bring

the negotiation with her majesty to a favourable conclusion; those hopes had unfortunately been frustrated, and the cup of expectation dashed from their lips, at the very moment when they were ready to enjoy it. One course only was then left for them to adopt, and that was the course which they had adopted. He concluded with declaring that, having thus discharged his duty, as well to himself as to his king, it was his intention to abstain individually from all further interference in this transaction.

Mr. Brougham endeavoured to explain his conduct in the negotiation; but his explanations only rendered darker that which was dark enough before.

After Mr. Tierney had spoken at considerable length, on the merits of the case, and against the appointment of a committee, Mr. Wilberforce, who had before given way to Mr. Tierney, rose to recommend delay. He was sure, he said, that there was not a man in the House, who was not desirous of preventing the investigation from proceeding further; because, if the step then recommended to them was once taken, retreat would be found impossible after it. If he saw a spirit in the House likely to accede to such a suggestion, he would propose an adjournment of this question for a day or two, in order to see whether, through the instrumentality of common friends, some compromise might not take place between the two parties. On every account such a measure would be desirable, and, amongst others, on account of the public morals, which could not but receive a taint from the disgusting details, which the pa-

pers then on the table of the House in all probability contained. His only wish was, to spare both parties the misery which must inevitably be their lot, if the existing proceedings were carried any farther. He concluded by moving, that the debate should be adjourned until Friday next.

Mr. F. Buxton seconded the motion.

Mr. Stuart Wortley did not, after what had passed, entertain any very sanguine hopes of compromise; but he thought, that the House would best consult the interest both of the sovereign and of the country, by acceding to the proposed delay.

Sir Thomas Acland sincerely hoped that the very important matter in question would not, at the present moment, be permitted to come to issue.

Mr. Gooch, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Davenport, Mr. W. Wynn, and Sir R. Martin spoke to the same effect.

Lord Castlereagh would not oppose the motion for delay. It marked the spirit which pervaded the House; and that spirit was the same in which ministers themselves had acted. He could not be responsible for the effect of the delay; indeed, it was his conviction that little could be expected from it; but he was not, therefore, the less disposed to bow to the wisdom of those, who entertained a different opinion.

The question upon Mr. Wilberforce's motion—that the debate be adjourned until Friday next—was then put, and carried without a division.

The discussion, which took place on the same evening in the House of Lords, was much less keen. Lord Liverpool, after mov-

ing an address to his majesty in answer to the royal message, proposed that a secret committee of fifteen lords should be appointed by ballot, to examine the papers relative to the conduct of the queen. Such a step would in no respect prejudice the case; since the business of the committee would be, not to condemn, but merely to inquire, whether those were sufficient grounds for ulterior proceedings. The adulterous intercourse, of which her majesty was suspected, having been committed with a foreigner, did not amount to treason: it was not even an indictable offence; it was a mere civil injury. The affair, therefore, could not come before their lordships in their judicial capacity, according to the common forms of law. Neither could they be called upon to decide upon it in the shape of an impeachment; for how could any person be impeached for that, which the law treated as a simple civil injury. It was only legislatively that the Lords could have to deal with this matter; and, therefore, it was fitting, that before any definite legislative measure should be proposed with respect to it, a committee should inquire, whether any and what steps were necessary to be taken.

Lord Lansdown and lord Holland urged some objections, and, principally, the impropriety of making the House a party to any proceeding of an equivocal nature, on a subject, on which they might afterwards have to pronounce their opinion as judges. The debate was conducted with great moderation and fairness, and the appointment of the committee was agreed to without a division.

It was proper that there should

be a correspondence between the measures pursued by the two Houses of Parliament. As the Commons had declared, that some delay should be allowed, before a committee should be appointed, it might seem indecent for the Lords to proceed immediately to inquiry. Therefore, on the following day (the 8th of June), when lord Liverpool moved the order of the day for proceeding to ballot for a secret committee, pursuant to the vote of the former evening, lord Kenyon proposed, that it should be postponed till Monday, in the hope, that by that time arrangements might be made, which would render the farther prosecution of the inquiry needless. Lord Liverpool stated, in reply, that he had no information to authorize him in holding out any prospect of conciliation. The committee, he thought, ought to be appointed; and every opportunity of amicable arrangement, of which, much as he wished for it, he saw no probability, would be afforded, by postponing the meeting of the committee till Tuesday. In the debate that followed, all who were originally hostile to the appointment of a committee supported lord Kenyon; but lord Erskine, on this occasion, differed from his political friends, and concurred in the propriety of the course proposed by the minister. If, said he, there had been any thing done inconsistent with the laws and constitution of parliament, their lordships might be called upon to retrace their steps; but nothing of that kind had taken place. He sincerely hoped, that the reports, on which the proceeding had been instituted, might prove unfounded; but when the fidelity

of the queen was in question, what had been done was strictly proper; for in such a case his majesty had no other course but to take the opinion of parliament. He believed, that on the present occasion a secret committee was the most proper medium for investigation. If the report of the committee should be, that there were no grounds for proceeding farther, then the queen would stand fully acquitted in the opinion of the world; whereas, if a public investigation were immediately adopted, even though it should terminate in the same conclusion, yet a sting might be left that could never be drawn out. Lord Liverpool's motion was carried by a majority of 79. The ballot then took place, and a committee of scrutiny being appointed to inspect the balloting glasses, they shortly afterwards reported, by their chairman, that the majority of suffrages had been given to the following words:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord Chancellor.

The Lord President of the Council.

The Duke of Beaufort.

The Duke of Northumberland.

The Marquis of Lansdown.

The Marquis of Buckingham.

The Earl of Liverpool.

The Earl of Donoughmore.

Earl Beauchamp.

Viscount Sidmouth.

The Bishop of London.

Lord Redesdale.

Lord Erskine.

The Earl of Lauderdale.

On a subsequent day, lords Lansdown and Erskine requested that their names might be struck out from the list. The earl of

Hardwicke and lord Ellenborough were substituted in their stead. The committee were ordered to meet on the following Tuesday.

No use was made on Thursday, or the earlier part of Friday, either by the ministers or by her majesty, of the delay which had been interposed in consequence of the vote of the House of Commons. The ministers thought, that it did not become the dignity of the sovereign to make the first advances; the queen, on the other hand, was afraid, that, in beginning a negotiation, she should appear to be making improper concessions. Both, no doubt, believed, that backwardness in making any proposals would be construed into a consciousness of having right on their side, and that whoever made the first step, would show an eagerness for conciliation, of which advantage would be taken by the other party. At length, however, her majesty's reluctance yielded to the strong remonstrances of her legal advisers, and on Friday afternoon the following communication was made on her behalf to lord Liverpool:—

“The queen commands Mr. Brougham to inform lord Liverpool, that she has directed her most serious attention to the declared sense of parliament, as to the propriety of some amicable adjustment of existing differences being attempted; and submitting to that high authority with the gratitude due to the protection she has always received from it, her majesty no longer waits for a communication from the ministers of the crown, but commands Mr. Brougham to announce her own readiness to consider any arrange-

156] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

ment that can be suggested consistent with her dignity and honour.

"One o'clock, Friday,
9th June, 1820."

On the same evening lord Castlereagh moved in the Commons, that the consideration of the papers relating to the queen, should be postponed till Monday, and afterwards the following answer was transmitted to her majesty:—

"Lord Liverpool has had the honour of receiving the queen's communication of this day; and begs leave to acquaint her majesty, that a memorandum delivered by lord Liverpool to Mr. Brougham on the 15th April last, contains the propositions, which lord Liverpool was commanded by the king to communicate through Mr. Brougham to her majesty.

"Her majesty has not been advised to return any answer to those propositions; but lord Liverpool assures her majesty, that the king's servants will still think it their duty, notwithstanding all that has passed, to receive for consideration any suggestions which her majesty or her advisers may have to offer upon those propositions.

"Fife-house, 9th June, 1820."

Her majesty's reply was in these words:—

"The queen commands Mr. Brougham to inform lord Liverpool, that she has received his letter; and that the memorandum of April 15th, 1820, which the proposition made through lord Hutchinson had appeared to supersede, has also been now submitted to her majesty for the first time.

"Her majesty does not consider the terms there specified as at all according with the condition upon which she informed lord Liverpool yesterday that she would entertain a proposal, namely, that it should be consistent with her dignity and honour. At the same time she is willing to acquiesce in those who made this proposal, and intending any thing offensive to her majesty; and lord Liverpool's letter indicates a disposition to receive any suggestions which she may offer.

"Her majesty retains the same desire, which she commanded Mr. Brougham yesterday to express, of submitting her own wishes to the authority of parliament, now so decisively interposed. Still acting upon the same principle, she now commands Mr. Brougham to add, that she feels it necessary, before making any farther proposal, to have it understood, that the recognition of her rank and privileges as queen must be the basis of any arrangement which can be made. The moment that basis is established, her majesty will be ready to suggest a method by which she conceives all existing differences may be satisfactorily adjusted.

"10th June, 1820."

This produced the following note from lord Liverpool:—

"Lord Liverpool has had the honour of receiving the queen's communication, and cannot refrain from expressing the extreme surprise of the king's servants, that the memorandum of April 15th, the only proposition to her majesty, which ever was authorized by her majesty, should not have been sub-

mitted to her majesty until yesterday.

"That memorandum contains so full a communication of the intentions and views of the king's government with respect to the queen, as to have entitled his majesty's servants to an equally frank, full, and candid explanation on the part of her majesty's advisers.

"The memorandum of the 15th of April, while it proposed that her majesty should abstain from the exercise of the rights and privileges of queen with certain exceptions, did not call upon her majesty to renounce any of them.

"Whatever appertains to her majesty by law, as queen, must continue to appertain to her so long as it is not abrogated by law.

"The king's servants, in expressing their readiness to receive the suggestion for a satisfactory adjustment which her majesty's advisers promise, think it right, in order to save time, distinctly to state, that any proposition which they could feel it to be consistent with their duty to recommend to his majesty, must have for its basis, her majesty's residence abroad.

"11th June, 1820."

The queen's answer was as follows:—

"The queen commands Mr. Brougham to acknowledge having received lord Liverpool's note of last night, and to inform his lordship, that her majesty takes it for granted that the memorandum of April 15, was not submitted to her before Saturday, only because her legal advisers had no opportunity of seeing her ma-

jesty until lord Hutchinson was on the spot prepared to treat with her.

"Her majesty commands Mr. Brougham to state, that as the basis of her recognition as queen is admitted by the king's government, and as his majesty's servants express their readiness to receive any suggestion for a satisfactory adjustment, her majesty, still acting upon the same principles which have always guided her conduct, will now point out a method, by which it appears to her that the object in contemplation may be attained.

"Her majesty's dignity and honour being secured, she regards all other matters as of comparatively little importance, and is willing to leave every thing to the decision of any person or persons of high station and character, whom both parties may concur in naming, and who shall have authority to prescribe the particulars as to residence, patronage, and income, subject of course to the approbation of parliament.

"12th June, 1820."

To this communication the following answer was returned on the next day:—

"Lord Liverpool has received the communication made by the queen's commands.

"The king's servants feel it to be unnecessary to enter into any discussion on the early parts of this communication, except to repeat that the memorandum delivered to Mr. Brougham of the 15th of April, contained the only proposition to the queen, which the king authorized to be made to her majesty.

"The views and sentiments of the king's government as to her

majesty's actual situation are sufficiently explained in lord Liverpool's note of the 11th instant.

"Lord Liverpool will proceed therefore to the proposal made on the part of her majesty at the close of this communication—viz. 'That she is willing to leave every thing to the decision of any person or persons of high station and character, whom both parties may concur in naming; and who shall have authority to prescribe the particulars as to residence, patronage, and income, subject of course to the approbation of parliament.'

"The king's confidential servants cannot think it consistent with their constitutional responsibility to advise the king to submit to any arbitration, a matter so deeply connected with the honour and dignity of his crown, and with the most important public interests; but they are fully sensible of the advantages which may be derived from an unreserved personal discussion; and they are, therefore, prepared to advise his majesty to appoint two of his majesty's confidential servants, who, in concert with the like number of persons to be named by the queen, may frame an arrangement to be submitted to his majesty, for settling, upon the basis of lord Liverpool's note of the 11th instant, the necessary particulars of her majesty's future situation.

"13th June, 1890."

The result of this correspondence was, that the duke of Wellington and lord Castlereagh, on the part of the king, and Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, on behalf of her majesty, were named, for the purpose of discussing and settling the terms of

an arrangement. They met on the fifteenth of June.* They

* We subjoin the protocols containing the substance of what passed in these conferences, verbatim, as they were laid before parliament on the 19th of June:

No. 1.—Protocol of the First Conference held in St. James's-square, June 15th, 1890.

In pursuance of the notes of the 13th and 14th of June, the duke of Wellington and lord Castlereagh, on the part of the king, having met Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, her majesty's law officers, in order to facilitate the proposed personal discussions, it was suggested by the former:

1st. That the persons named to frame an arrangement, although representing different interests, should consider themselves, in discharge of this duty, not as opposed to each other, but as acting in concert with a view to frame an arrangement in compliance with the understood wish of parliament, which may avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two Houses.

2nd. The arrangement to be made must be of such a nature, as to require from neither party any concession as to the result to which such inquiry, if proceeded on, might lead. The queen must not be understood to admit, or the king to retract any thing.

3rd. That in order the better to accomplish the above important object, it was proposed, that whatever might pass in the first conference should pledge neither party to any opinion; that nothing should be recorded without previous communication, and, as far as possible, common consent; and that, in order to facilitate explanation and to encourage unreserved discussion, the substance only of what passed should be reported.

These preliminary points being agreed to, the questions to be examined (as contained in lord Liverpool's memorandum of the 15th April, 1890, delivered to Mr. Brougham previous to his proceeding to St. Omer, and in lord Liverpool's note of the 11th of June, and Mr. Brougham's note of the 19th of June, written by the queen's commands) were:

gan by settling the basis of the arrangement to be made must be of such a nature as to require from neither party any concession, the basis agreed upon was, that as to the result to which such in-

1st. The future residence of the queen abroad;

2nd. The title which her majesty might think fit to assume when travelling on the continent;

3rd. The non-exercise of certain rights of patronage in England, which might be desirable that her majesty might desist from exercising, should she reside abroad; and,

4th. The suitable income to be assigned for life to the queen residing abroad.

Her majesty's law officers, on the part of the queen, desired, in the first instance, that the fourth point should be together laid aside in these conferences: her majesty desired it might make no part of the conditions, nor be mixed with the present discussions. They then proceeded to state, that under all the circumstances of her majesty's position, they would not say that her majesty had any insuperable objection to living abroad; on the contrary, such foreign residence were deemed dispensable to the completion of an arrangement so much desired by parliament, her majesty might be prevailed upon to acquiesce; but, then, that certain steps must be taken to remove the possibility of any inference being drawn from such compliance, and from the inquiry not being proceeded in, unfavourable to her majesty's honour, and inconsistent with that recognition which was the basis of these negotiations; and her majesty's advisers suggested, with this view, the restoration of her name to the Liturgy. To this it was replied, that the king's government would no doubt learn with great surprise that a question of this important nature had now been brought forward for the first time, without having been adverted to in any of the previous discussions, and without being included amongst the heads to be now treated of; that the Liturgy had been already regulated by his majesty's formal declaration in council, and in the exercise of his majesty's legal authority; that the king, in yielding his own feelings and views to the wishes of parliament, could not be

understood (in the absence of inquiry) to alter any of those impressions under which his majesty had hitherto deliberately and advisedly acted, and that, as it was at the outset stated, that the king could not be expected to retract any thing, no hope could be held out that the king's government would feel themselves justified in submitting such a proposition to his majesty.

To this it was answered, that although the point of the Liturgy was certainly not included by name amongst the heads to be discussed, her majesty's law officers felt themselves entitled to bring it forward in its connexion with the question of her majesty's residence abroad. It was further contended, that the alteration in the Liturgy was contrary to the plain sense and even letter of the statute, and that it was highly objectionable on constitutional grounds, being contrary to the whole policy of the law respecting the security of the succession, and liable to be repeated in cases where the succession itself might be endangered by it, and therefore it was said that a step so taken might well be retraced, without implying any unworthy concession. It was also urged, that the omission having been plainly made in contemplation of legal or parliamentary proceedings against her majesty, it followed when these proceedings were to be abandoned, that the omission should be supplied; and it followed for the same reason, that supplying it would imply no retraction.

It was replied, that his majesty had decided that her majesty's name should not be inserted in the Liturgy, for several reasons not now necessary to discuss;—that his majesty had acted under legal advice, and in conformity to the practice of his royal predecessors; and that the decision of his majesty had not been taken solely with a view to intended proceedings in parliament, or at law. Independent of the inquiry instituted before parliament his majesty had felt himself long since called upon to adopt certain measures, to which his majesty, as head of his family, and in the exercise of his prerogative, was clearly

quiry, if proceeded in, might lead. *The queen was not to be understood to admit, nor the king to retract, any thing.* Four dif-

ferent points for discussion, were mentioned; but the first of these only was entered upon, and that related to the future residence

competent. These acts, together with that now under consideration, however reluctantly adopted, and however painful to his majesty's feelings, were taken upon grounds which the discontinuance of the inquiry before parliament could not affect, and which his majesty could not therefore be expected to rescind; the principle, fairly applied, would go in truth no further, than to replace the parties in the relative position in which they stood immediately before her majesty's arrival, and before the king's message was sent down to both Houses of Parliament.

After further discussion upon this point, it was agreed that the duke of Wellington and lord Castlereagh should report to the cabinet what had passed, and come prepared with their determination to the next conference. Her majesty's law officers then asked, whether, in the event of the above proposition not being adopted, any other proceeding could be suggested on the part of his majesty's government, which might render her majesty's residence abroad consistent with the recognition of her rights, and the vindication of her character; and they specially pointed at the official introduction of her majesty to foreign courts by the king's ministers abroad? Upon this it was observed, that this proposition appeared open to the same difficulty in point of principle: it was calling upon the king to retract the decision formally taken and avowed on the part of his majesty, a decision already notified to foreign courts, and to render the position of his majesty's representatives abroad, in relation to her majesty, inconsistent with that of their sovereign at home:—that the purpose for which this was sought by the queen's advisers, was inconsistent with the principle admitted at the commencement of the conference, and was one that could not be reasonably required to be accomplished by the act of his majesty, namely, to give to her majesty's conduct that countenance, which the state of the case, as at present before his majesty, altogether precluded.

At the same time it was stated, that while his majesty, consistently with the steps already adopted, could not authorize the public reception of the queen, or the introduction of her majesty at foreign courts by his ministers abroad, there was nevertheless every disposition to see that branch of the orders already given, faithfully & liberally executed, which enjoined the British ministers on the continent to facilitate within their respective missions, her majesty's accommodation, as to contribute to her personal comfort and convenience.

Her majesty's law officers gave to the king's servants no reason whatever to think that the queen could be induced to depart from the propositions above stated, unless some others, founded on the same principles, were acceded to on the part of his majesty's government.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.
CASTLEREAGH.
H. BROUGHAM
T. DENHAM.

No. 2.—*Proceedings of the Second Conference, held at the Foreign Office June 16th, 1820.*

The king's servants began the conference by stating, that they had so failed to report with fidelity to the king's government, the proposition brought forward by her majesty's law officers, that the queen's name should be expressly included in the Liturgy, in order to protect her majesty against any misconstruction of the grounds on which her majesty might consent to reside abroad: that they were not deceived, for reasons already sufficiently explained, in anticipating the surprise of their colleagues at the production of this question, for the first time, on the part of her majesty, more especially in the present advanced state of the proceedings.

That they were authorized distinctly to state, that the king's servants could on no account advise his majesty to rescind the decision already taken and acted upon in this instance; and that to prevent misconception, the king's ser-

the queen abroad. Her law officers stated, that she would not object to living abroad; but that something must be done to prevent any inference being drawn from such compliance, unfavourable to her honour; and with this view, they suggested the restoration of her

government had charged the duke of Wellington and lord Castlereagh to explain, that they must equally decline to advise the king to depart from the principle already laid down by his majesty for the direction of his representatives abroad, with regard to the public reception by the king's ministers abroad, and introduction, of her majesty at foreign courts, but that they were not only ready, but desirous, to guard in future, by renewed orders, against any possible want of attention to her majesty's comfort or convenience, by his majesty's ministers abroad; and that wherever her majesty might think fit to establish her residence, every endeavour would be made to secure for her majesty from that state, the fullest protection, and the utmost personal comfort, attention, and convenience.

In explanation of the position in which he king actually stood upon this question in his foreign relations, the instructions under which the ministers abroad now acted were communicated to the queen's law officers, and their attention was directed, as well to the principles herein laid down, and from which his majesty could not be called upon to depart, as to that branch of the instructions which was studiously framed to provide for the personal comfort and convenience of the queen, when princess of Wales.

The queen's law officers then stated, that they must not be understood to suggest the giving of a general power to her majesty to establish her court in any foreign country, and to be there received and presented by the English minister, because reasons of state might render it inexpedient, that, under certain circumstances, such an establishment should be made; but they wished that her majesty should have the power of being so received and treated by the English minister, where no such reasons of state interfered; and they inquired, whether the same objection would exist to the public introduction of her majesty at some one court where she might fix her residence, if she waived the claim of introduction at foreign courts generally.

To this it was answered, that the

principle was in fact the same whether at one or more courts, and that if the king could be consistently advised to meet the queen's wishes in this instance at all, it would be more dignified for his majesty to do so generally and avowedly, than to adopt any partial or covert proceeding. The queen's law officers, referring to the decision of the judges in George the first's reign, said it would be a much more unexceptionable exercise of the royal prerogative, were the king even to prescribe where her majesty should reside, but to order her there to be treated as queen by his minister.

The king's servants, in consequence of what had passed at a former conference, then reverted to the mode in which the queen had arrived in England, and the pain her majesty must experience, were she exposed to leave England in the like manner.

They acquainted her majesty's law officers, that they could venture to assure them, that the difficulty would not occur.

The queen arrived in England contrary to the king's wishes and representations, but were her majesty now to desire to pass to the continent, whether to a port in the channel, or if it should more accord with her majesty's views, to proceed at once to the Mediterranean, a king's yacht in the one instance, or a ship of war in the other, might be ordered to convey her majesty.

After receiving these explanations, the queen's law officers recurred to the points before touched upon, viz. the inserting the queen's name in the Liturgy, or the devising something in the nature of an equivalent, and intimated their conviction that her majesty would feel it necessary to press one or both of those objects, or some other of a similar nature and tendency.

They then asked, whether a residence in one of the royal palaces would be secured to her majesty, while in this country; and observed that her majesty had never been deprived of her apartments in Kensington-palace, until she voluntarily gave them up for the accommodation of the late duke of Kent?

[M]

name to the Liturgy. This was refused, on the part of the ministers, and considerable surprise was expressed, that such a ques-

tion should be brought forward, for the first time, without having been adverted to in any of the previous discussions, and without

It was replied, that the king's servants had no instructions on this point. They however observed, that they believed the apartments which her majesty formerly occupied, when princess of Wales, were at present actually in the possession of the duchess of Kent, and that they considered that this point had been already disposed of, by supplying to her majesty the funds which were necessary to furnish her majesty with a suitable residence.

Her majesty's law officers then inquired, whether, supposing an arrangement made, the mode of winding up the transaction, and withdrawing the information referred to parliament had been considered, and whether the king's servants saw any objection, in the present instance, to the Houses of Parliament expressing, by suitable addresses both to the king and queen, their grateful thanks for their majesties having acquiesced in an arrangement, by which parliament had been saved the painful duty of so delicate and difficult a proceeding?

The king's servants acknowledged this point had not been considered; but reserved to themselves to report the observations made thereupon to their colleagues.

It was then agreed that, upon every view of duty and propriety, the final decision should not be protracted beyond Monday, to which day it should be proposed that the proceedings on the king's message in the House of Commons should be adjourned, on a distinct explanation to this effect; and that a conference should take place to-morrow, in order to bring the business to a conclusion, and to arrange, by mutual consent, the protocols of conference.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

CASTLEREAGH.

H. BROUGHAM.

T. DENHAM.

No. 3.—PROTOCOL of the Third Conference, held at the Foreign Office, June 17, 1820.

The conference was opened by her

majesty's law officers intimating, that, advertent to what had passed in the preceding conference, they had nothing to propose, but to proceed to the adjustment of the protocol.

The king's servants stating, that, before they entered into this business of arranging the protocol, they thought it their duty to advert to the points discussed in the preceding conference, upon which no explicit opinion had been expressed by them on the part of his majesty's government; they then declared, that they were authorized to inform the queen's law officers, that, in the event of her majesty's going to the continent, a yacht or ship of war would be provided for the conveyance of her majesty, either to a port in the channel, or to a port in the Mediterranean, as her majesty might prefer.

That every personal attention and respect would be paid by the king's servants abroad to her majesty, and every endeavour made by them to protect her majesty against any possible inconvenience, whether in her travels or residing on the continent,—with the understood reserve, however, of public reception by the king's ministers abroad, and introduction at foreign courts.

It was further stated by the king's servants, that having weighed the suggestion communicated by the queen's law officers in the preceding conference, they were now prepared to declare, that they saw no difficulty (if the terms in which the same were to be conveyed were properly guarded) to a proposition being made to both Houses, for expressing, by address to the queen as well as to the king, their grateful acknowledgments for the facilities which their majesties might have respectively afforded, towards the accomplishment of an arrangement, by which parliament had been saved the necessity of so painful a discussion.

These observations not appearing to make any material difference in the views taken by her majesty's law officers of the result of the conferences, it was agreed to proceed in the arrangement of the protocols.

having been included among the heads to which it had been agreed to confine the present negotiation, which proceeded expressly upon

the footing—that the king was not to retract any thing. Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman replied, that, though this point was

Before, however, the protocol was discussed, the king's servants desired distinctly to know from her majesty's law officers, whether the introduction of the queen's name in the liturgy, and her majesty's introduction at foreign courts, were either of them, a condition *ine quâ non* of an arrangement on the part of the queen? to which it was replied, that either the introduction of her majesty's name in the Liturgy, or an equivalent, which would have the effect of protecting her majesty against the unfavourable inference to which her majesty might be liable in leaving the country under the circumstances in which her majesty was placed, was a *ine quâ non*. The queen could not be advised voluntarily to consent to any arrangement which was not satisfactory to her majesty's own feelings, however her majesty, with a view to meet the understood wishes of parliament, had felt it her duty to propose to leave the whole question to an arbitration.

No proposition on the part of her majesty, other than those already adverted to, was brought forward.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.
CASTLEREAGH.
H. BROUGHAM.
T. DENMAN.

No. 4.—Protocol of the Fourth Conference, held at St. James's-square, 18th June, 1820.

Before proceeding to finish the discussion of the protocols, it was suggested on the part of the king's servants; if possible to meet the queen's wishes, and in order the better to assure to her majesty every suitable respect and attention within the particular state in which she might think fit to establish her residence (the Milanese or the Roman States having been previously suggested by her majesty's law officers, as the alternative within her majesty's contemplation) that the king would cause official notification to be made of her majesty's legal character as queen, to the government of such state.—That

consistently however with the reasons already stated, it must rest with the sovereign of such state, what reception should be given to her majesty in that character.

The king's servants were particularly anxious to impress upon the queen's law officers the public grounds upon which this principle rested.

The general rule of foreign courts is, to receive only those who are received at home.

The king could not with propriety require any point, of foreign governments, the refusal of which would not afford his majesty just grounds of resentment or remonstrance.

It would be neither for the king's dignity nor for the queen's comfort, that she should be made the subject of such a question.

To this it was replied, for the queen, that with respect to this new proposition on the part of the king's servants, it should be taken into immediate consideration; but her majesty's law officers observed, that her majesty was not in the situation referred to in the above reasoning, having been habitually received at court in this country for many years, and having only ceased to go there in 1814, out of regard to the peculiarly delicate situation in which the unfortunate differences in the royal family placed the late queen.

The latter observation was met, on the part of the king's servants, by a re-assertion of his majesty's undoubted authority on this point, whether as king, or as prince regent in the exercise of the royal authority; that the court held by her late majesty was in fact the court of the prince regent, then acting in the name and on the behalf of his late majesty, and that the present queen, then princess of Wales, was excluded from such court.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.
CASTLEREAGH.
H. BROUGHAM.
T. DENMAN.

not formally enumerated among the topics to be discussed, they felt themselves entitled to bring it forward, in connexion with the question of her majesty's residence abroad, and that the omission of her majesty's name from the Liturgy, having been plainly made in contemplation of legal or parliamentary proceedings against her, it followed, when those proceedings were to be abandoned, that the omission should be supplied; and it followed, for the same reason, that supplying it would imply no retraction. It was replied, that, in determining that her majesty's name should not be inserted in the Liturgy, his majesty had acted under legal advice, and in conformity to the practice of his royal predecessors; that the decision of his majesty had not been taken solely with a view to intended proceedings in parliament, or at law; that, independently of any legal or parlia-

mentary inquiry, his majesty had felt himself long since called upon to adopt certain measures, to which, as head of his family, and in the exercise of his prerogative, he was clearly competent; that these acts, together with the one now under consideration, however reluctantly adopted, and however painful to his majesty's feelings, were taken upon grounds, which the discontinuance of the inquiry before parliament could not affect, and which his majesty could not, therefore, be expected to rescind; and that the principle of that discontinuance, fairly applied, would go, in truth, no further, than to replace the parties in the relative position in which they stood immediately before her majesty's arrival, and before the king's message was sent down to both Houses of Parliament. Finally, it was agreed, that the duke of Wellington and lord Castlereagh should report to the cabinet what

No. 5.—PROTOCOL of the Fifth Conference, held at the Foreign Office, June 19th, 1820.

The protocols of the preceding conferences were read, and agreed upon.

Her majesty's law officers stated, that the proposition of yesterday had been submitted to her majesty, and that it had not produced any alteration in her majesty's sentiments.

In order to avoid any misinterpretation of the expression used on mentioning their belief that her majesty might overcome her reluctance to go abroad, viz. "under all the circumstances of her position," they stated, that they meant thereby, the unhappy domestic differences which created the difficulty of her majesty holding a court, and the understood sense of parliament, that her majesty's residence in this country might be attended with public inconvenience.

They also protested generally, in her majesty's name, against being understood to propose or to desire any terms inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the king, or any which her own vindication did not seem to render absolutely necessary.

MEMORANDUM.

The 2nd and 3rd points, as enumerated for discussion in the protocol of the first conference, were not brought into deliberation, in consequence of no satisfactory understanding having taken place upon the points brought forward by her majesty's law officers.

The five protocols were then respectively signed.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.
CASTLEREAGH.
H. BROUGHAM.
T. DENMAN.

ad passed, and come prepared with their determination to the next conference.

Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman then asked, whether any other proceeding could be suggested, on the part of his majesty's government, which might render her majesty's residence abroad consistent with the recognition of her rights, and the vindication of her character; and they specially pointed at the official introduction of her majesty to foreign courts by the king's ministers abroad. Upon this, it was observed, that it was calling upon her king to retract a decision formally avowed and notified to foreign courts, and to give to her majesty's conduct that countenance, which the state of the case, as at present before his majesty, altogether precluded.

A second conference was held on the following day, at which the duke of Wellington and lord Castlereagh announced the positive determination of the cabinet, not to accede to either of the propositions which had been made on the behalf of her majesty. Her law-officers then asked, whether any objection would exist to the public introduction of her majesty at some one court where she might fix her residence, if she waved the claim of introduction at foreign courts generally.

It was answered, that the principle was, in fact, the same, whether at one or more courts; and, that if the king could be consistently advised to meet the queen's wishes in this instance at all, it would be more dignified for his majesty to do so generally and avowedly, than to

adopt any partial or covert proceeding.

At a third meeting, on the 17th of June, the parties proceeded to the adjustment of the protocols of the preceding conferences, after a distinct statement on the part of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, that either the introduction of her majesty's name into the Liturgy, or an equivalent, which would have the effect of protecting her against the unfavourable inference to which she might expose herself, by consenting to leave the country, was a *sine quâ non* on their part.

A fourth conference, held on the 18th of June, was opened by a proposal on the part of the king's servants, that, in order the better to assure to her majesty every suitable respect and attention within the particular state in which she might think fit to establish her residence (the Milanese, or the Roman States, had been previously suggested by her law-officers as the alternative within her majesty's contemplation), the king would cause official notification of her legal character as queen, to be made to the government of such state; but it would rest with the sovereign of such state, what reception should be given to her majesty in that character.

The negotiation was concluded by a fifth conference, held on the following day, at which Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman stated, that the proposition, which had been brought forward at the preceding meeting, had been laid before the queen, and had not produced any alteration in her sentiments.

The result of this negotiation

was precisely what might have been expected. The principle upon which it professed to proceed—that the queen was not to admit, nor the king to retract, any thing—amounted almost to a self-contradictory proposition. For how could the queen acquiesce in the measures hitherto taken with respect to her, which all proceeded on the belief of her guilt, without making a practical admission, that the charges against her were not without foundation? And, if she refused to acquiesce, what else was that, than to insist, that his majesty should retract more or less?

While these conferences were pending, both Houses of Parliament, from time to time, deferred the consideration of the affair. The delays were moved by ministers, but always in language which held out very feeble hopes of their terminating in any beneficial result. What passed at the conferences, as well as the preceding correspondence, was intended to be kept secret, till the result could be communicated. Parts of the correspondence, however, found their way prematurely into the public papers, wilfully garbled and falsified by some of the partisans of her majesty's cause.

The failure of the negotiation was announced to parliament, on Monday the 19th of June; and in the Commons, the further consideration of his majesty's message concerning the queen, was postponed till Wednesday. On Tuesday, however, Mr. Wilberforce gave notice, that it was his intention to bring forward a motion on the subject for the following day; but, what the particulars of

the motion were to be, or even its general nature, he would not explain, though pressed by Mr. Tierney to state what course he meant to pursue. Wednesday came; and Mr. Wilberforce, instead of making his proposed motion, informed the House, that, since they separated last night, circumstances had occurred, which rendered it necessary for him to vary his plan. He, therefore, begged, that the delay of one day more might be allowed him. The members, on all sides, expressed loudly their dissatisfaction with his request; and it was not without great reluctance, that lord Castlereagh acceded to it, entreating him, at the same time, to consider the incalculable evil of delay, and not to be induced, by any consideration, to wish for a further postponement. Mr. Wilberforce was again pressed, but without success, to communicate the nature of the proposition which he meant to recommend. The utmost that could be gotten from him, was merely an offer to reveal his purpose to lord Archibald Hamilton, on an understanding, that it was to go no farther. The mystery, in which Mr. Wilberforce wrapt himself up, no doubt, added much to the interest which the public took in his promised motion; but the motives or advantages of this profound secrecy, it is not easy to discover.

At length, on Thursday the 22nd of June, Mr. Wilberforce brought forward the plan, which, out of apprehension, perhaps, that, if it had been known, her majesty might, by a previous negative, have prevented it from being adopted, he had hitherto con-

ceded so carefully. It consisted in moving the two following resolutions :

“ That this House has learned, with unfeigned and deep regret, that the late endeavours to frame an arrangement, which might avert the necessity of public inquiry into the information laid before the two Houses of Parliament, have not led to that amicable adjustment of the existing differences in the royal family, which was so anxiously desired by parliament and the nation.

“ That this House, fully sensible of the objections, which the queen might justly feel, to taking upon herself the relinquishment of any points in which she might have conceived her own dignity and honour to be involved, yet feeling the inestimable importance of an amicable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when such large advances have been made towards that object, her majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the House of Commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion yet remains, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to submit her own wishes to the authority of parliament ; thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgments of the House of Commons, and sparing this House the painful necessity of those public discussions, which, whatever might be their ultimate result,

could not but be distressing to her majesty's feelings — disappointing to the hopes of parliament—derogatory from the dignity of the crown—and injurious to the best interests of the empire.”

Mr. Stuart Wortley seconded these resolutions. Mr. Brougham rose next, and began with stating the advantages, which the queen had gained in the negotiation. In the first place, it was now explicitly acknowledged, that the only basis on which her majesty could be called upon to treat, was that high ground of her unimpeachable and undisputed title of Queen of this realm. Her majesty had made this her only *sine quâ non*. In the course of the details, it was true, she had insisted upon other points, but they were merely in the alternative ; and the only proposition, on which from the beginning she had been inflexible, was, the unqualified recognition of her rights, of her rank, of her privileges as Queen of England ; and this recognition she had obtained before the conference was opened. The next point gained, was also one by no means immaterial. From whatever cause it arose, certain it was, that her majesty had not arrived in this kingdom with the customary state and attendance—such state and attendance as were now offered to her, should she think fit, at any future time, to revisit the continent. Should that event occur, she was now to be allowed all the pomp and circumstance usual on the voyage of the highest personages of the royal family. In the third place, though the proposition tendered by her majesty was not c-

—though there was to be no absolute recognition and official presentment of her majesty at foreign courts, by the representatives of her royal consort, yet still something approaching it—something flowing from the same principle, had been granted; for steps were to be taken to ensure her majesty suitable respect and attention. It was not the old concession of comfort and convenience, but of attention and respect: she was to be formally announced, by the representative of her royal consort, at the court where she might be pleased to take up her residence, and there to be treated with all the etiquette belonging to that court, and becoming her rank as Queen of England. Last of all, came that kind of ceremony, not in any view immaterial, which had been contemplated by the negotiators as the possible winding-up of all these proceedings—a joint address to the king and queen, speaking of them together, and thanking them together, for the concessions they had made, in compliance with the declared sense and wishes of parliament.

Mr. Brougham further argued, that the omission of the queen's name from the Liturgy was illegal, or at least, of very dubious legality; but, whether it was legal or illegal, that ministers ought, on principles of expedience, to retract that precipitate measure. For, from all that he himself knew, from all that he understood by communication with others, from the known sense of a great part, if not a majority, of that House, and from the undoubted sense of a majority out of doors, he was warranted in stating, that the surrender of that point, by the

crown, would ensure success to the object of his honourable friend, Mr. Wilberforce. Success would then be certain, and without the shadow of dishonour on the queen. This once conceded, all difficulties would be done away. But it was said, that her majesty ought to waive this point, because an accommodation was desirable. His question, in answer to that observation, was, why should not his majesty, or rather his majesty's ministers, waive the point? They were the authors of the act: her majesty was only the sufferer by it; she had obeyed the law; and there was no charge against her, arising out of the transaction. The concession must be degrading to her; it could not be degrading to the other side. On the part of her majesty, it was to surrender all; on the part of ministers, it was to surrender nothing. If she acquiesced, she must be degraded every Sunday, in the eyes of every church congregation throughout the land.

Lord Castlereagh defended the legality of the alteration that had been made in the Liturgy on the death of George III., and maintained, that, if the law had required the introduction of the queen's name into the public prayers of the church, it would have been a great relief from the most embarrassing question which ever perplexed any government. With the gravest charges brought against her majesty, and under a conviction that her residence in England would necessarily be followed by accusatory measures, ministers would have acted with the greatest inconsistency, if they

and voluntarily held her up to the nation as entitled to all grace and favour from her royal consort, and had inserted her name in the ritual of the church. But if this point were really of so much importance to her majesty, how came her attorney-general to have been so late in urging it upon the attention of the House? How could he allow even twenty-four hours to have passed away after the alteration of the Liturgy, without bringing before the House the document which wrought such wrong to his royal client, and publicly asserting her rights? Yet for many months it was a life light as air. In the late conferences, in which he had taken part, the honourable and learned gentleman had not been ten minutes with him, when he had agreed that his majesty could not retract what had been done. What advocate would have proceeded one step without insisting upon this proposition as the first and most essential, if he considered her majesty's honour not safe without being prayed for by name in the Liturgy? Whence had this new light broken upon the honourable and learned gentleman, that, if her majesty's name was not prominent in the Liturgy, her honour could not be safe? At least, why had not he corrected his former admissions, when he made a communication from St. Omer, for then he had had an interview with her majesty? Yet, in that communication, he had put all on the want of respect from the servants of the crown abroad. The honourable gentleman had come to this country, and taken his place in parliament, yet not a word on this

point. And now at last he had adopted the view which he had so long neglected, and was resolved to fight for it. The honourable gentleman would forgive him for believing, that this suggestion had come from another quarter, and that his own legal skill and propriety would never have thought of it.

Lord Castlereagh further stated, that he had no objection to the motion proposed by Mr. Wilberforce. It compromised no one. It simply called upon the queen to listen to the advice of parliament, and did not in any way affect the merits of her case. If she now complied with the wishes of parliament, it would be fair to view her conduct, not as a shrinking from inquiry, or withdrawing the pledge she gave in coming to this country; but as proceeding from a spirit of accommodation, and a desire to save the parliament and the country from an inquiry most difficult and most perilous in itself, and most alarming in its consequences. They could not proceed into investigation without inconveniences and dangers, that might prove fatal to the best interests of the country; yet no other course remained, unless her majesty acceded to the proposed accommodation. He hoped the House would see, that nothing had been done by ministers, but for the sake of averting consequences which all agreed in deprecating. They had had a painful duty. Notwithstanding that they had found it necessary to make a communication to parliament, whenever her majesty came to England; yet they had not disclosed any temper to adhere to that course, so as to

preclude accommodation, or shown any disposition to create difficulty or failure in the negotiation. No inference could be drawn from their conduct, but that they were disposed to concede any thing short of retraction. They had been willing to give up every thing, except their own honour, to relieve her majesty; they had not refused her any point which it was within their power to grant; and whatever might be the result of the present deliberations, he, for one, did not feel inclined to recede a single inch from the counsels which he had given to the crown upon this very delicate and important subject.

Lord Archibald Hamilton opposed the motion, because it required concession from the party to whom concession was due. His honourable friend, Mr. Wilberforce, came to the House, lamenting the unfortunate differences which existed between the two most illustrious personages in the country—lamenting the extent to which they had been carried—lamenting the improbability which appeared of bringing them to any amicable adjustment, and concluded, after all his lamentations, by proposing, that the party which had previously been acknowledged to be the injured party, should submit to still further injuries, and that the persons who inflicted those injuries, and who, he did not hesitate to say, were his majesty's ministers, should be empowered to ask her majesty, in the name of parliament, to give a permanent acquiescence to a scheme, which, supposing it to afford her a partial and temporary relief, was certain

at the same time to entail upon her a permanent and an indelible disgrace. He then went on to prove, that the omission of her name from the Liturgy was illegal, and concluded with moving, as an amendment, that, at the end of the 1st period in the original resolution, all the words between "that this House," and the words "sparing this House," should be struck out, and the following words inserted in their stead:—

"That this House, sensible of the objection the queen must feel at the relinquishment of any points in which her dignity and honour are involved, is of opinion, that the insertion of her majesty's name in the Liturgy would be, under all the circumstances of the case, the most expedient and most effectual mode of sparing this House, &c."

Sir Francis Burdett seconded the amendment; and, after Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Bankes had spoken on the one side, and Mr. Denman on the other, rose in support of it. He stated, that the first error of ministers on this subject was their base compliance with the wishes of the king, which it was their duty to control; and the next was, their coming down to the House of Commons to get rid of the responsibility which they had incurred. They took a step which they could not re-tread, and then, having become alarmed at their own conduct, they stopped short, and threw the responsibility on parliament. If they had on this occasion yielded any thing to the passion of the king, then had they been to him the worst of traitors. That they had not given him proper advice was evident

from their own conduct. When they advised the message, and the green bag that accompanied it, to be brought down to parliament, ought to have made no difference in their minds, whether the queen remained abroad or not: they were bound by their duty to the king, and to the country, to pursue a steady course, without any alteration of their views in consequence of her presence or her absence. On the contrary, they told her, that if she continued to live abroad, she might with impunity act in such a manner, as to bring disgrace on the king and country; but if she came to England to trouble them, then it would be imperative on the noble lord, as an honest man, to bring down a green bag. He was sure it was the general feeling of the House that this bag should be never opened, whatever insinuations ministers might throw out respecting its contents; for as soon as they admitted that the matter was negotiable, that moment there was an end of their whole case, as far as concerned the public.

He maintained, that the contents of the green bag, whether true or false, ought not to be gone into: for there was no public interest concerned: none, at least, which ministers had not shown themselves very willing to sacrifice. He had a right to assume, from their conduct, that the whole filth which now lay on the table, had been collected for the purpose of being exhibited *in terrorem* against the queen, and therefore he protested against the opening of this Pandora's box. An honest minister would have thrown a veil over such statements as this bag was said to contain, and would

have deprecated their promulgation; but the resolution of the present ministers was, that all this poison, which would prevent any modest female from looking into a public paper, was to be diffused over the country, if the queen came to England. Ministers were willing to grant her money, if she would stay away; but, because she had rejected their offer with contempt, because she had come to this country in defiance of their denunciations, and had asserted that alone which she came hither to defend—her own honour—she forsooth was to be accused, and this mass of filthy falsehood poured out upon the country. If ministers had, like statesmen, and honest men, advised the king, from a sense of duty, to adopt this course of proceeding, they would have persevered in it with inflexible resolution. The course on which they had entered should have been like the gates of hell:—

“Who enters here, leaves hope behind.”

Having screwed their courage up to such a proceeding, they should have pursued it with undeviating constancy, even if they should have lost their heads in consequence. But public honour and public principle were to be given up, if the queen would only relieve ministers from the embarrassment of her presence.

Sir Francis added, that he felt some parliamentary difficulty in the extraordinary mode of proceeding which was proposed. They were called on to address the queen: and if she was to be treated with that respect, it was not, surely, too much to ask mi-

nisters to withdraw the stigma which they had cast upon her character. Either the green bag or the present motion should be withdrawn. How any man could hold the bag in one hand, and vote for this motion with the other, he was at a loss to conceive. But Mr. Wilherforce had not told them, what they were to do after the passing of this resolution, which, by the by, implied guilt, and at the same time declared that there was no guilt. Perhaps he had not yet made up his mind on this point, and he would not press him to explain his intentions at too early a period. Suppose the address voted, he did not know whether it was intended to be carried up by his majesty's ministers. It was at all events an admission of her title to respect; and was, *pro tanto*, evidence against the green bag.

Likewise, there was another consideration affecting the dignity of that House: What, if her majesty should not choose to receive the address? and, in fact, should not comply with it? She had always been anxious to do what was wished by the House of Commons: she had thrown her life and her honour on them; and therefore there could be no doubt of her confidence in the integrity of the House, or of the deference which she was disposed to pay to its opinions. But,

"To the liege lord of my dear native land,

"I owe a subject's homage; yet even him,

"And his high arbitration I reject.

"Within my bosom reigns another lord,

"—Honour, sole judge and umpire of my conduct."

This point she could not concede;

especially, when the House asked it in order to get ministers out of a scrape—to enable them to sneak away with their green bag.

Sir Francis further protested against the proposed inquiry, from respect to the character of the royal family, and from a desire of seeing justice done to the queen and to the country. He saw nothing but disgrace and degradation attaching to the persons who brought this charge, and who stood convicted of attempting to compound a crime. To compound a felony was, by the statute law, the next offence to a felony itself; but ministers were here compounding high treason, or something very like it. They had been acting like those wretches who extort money from honourable men, by charging them with crimes; and well might her majesty have shrunk from the contents of that filthy and horrid bag, if she had not possessed ten times the nerve of the king's ministers. How durst ministers say, that they would degrade their queen? The question might perhaps by and by take a different turn, and the House might inquire, how they had done their duty as privy councillors. If understrappers in diplomacy had not thought, that it was a merit to insult her, and if every indignity had not been studiously heaped upon her, she would not have troubled the king or the country.

The speech of Sir Francis Burdett produced a great effect, both in the House and throughout the country. He had, in fact, touched, with considerable skill, on those apparent inconsistencies in the conduct of ministers, which were forced upon them, partly by the

peculiar nature of the case, and partly by the state of the public mind. The course prescribed by simple justice was straight and obvious:—"Treat the queen either as completely innocent, or as labouring under strong and reasonable suspicion of licentious conduct; and, in the latter case, bring the matter into a course of fair and immediate inquiry." It was on this principle, that Sir Francis Burdett argued the question, without deigning to make any allowance either for political expediency or for respect to public opinion. The ministers, however, wisely thought, that it was their duty to act like statesmen, rather than like speculative moralists. They therefore wished neither to treat the queen as completely innocent, nor to bring her unnecessarily to trial. They thought, that both branches of the alternative might be avoided; and, though, if forced to choose, they would adopt the latter, yet, that they ought not to have recourse to it, till the queen, by insisting on an express or implied declaration, that every suspicion against her was unfounded, left them no other resource. This view of the matter the baronet kept completely in the back ground. We grant, that, after the royal message was sent to parliament, it would have been more consistent, to have, from that moment, thrown aside every idea of any middle course, and to have proceeded immediately to the examination of the charges against her majesty. A numerous party in the House of Commons, however, were averse to any thing like resolute measures. They wished to avoid the discussion, and they

thought, that this might be done by delay and negotiation. Ministers, if they had not yielded to the wishes of these gentlemen, might have experienced great embarrassment from such an accession (though only temporary) to the strength of the opposition.

Mr. Canning replied to Sir Francis Burdett; but not with his usual success. The truth is, that he had already declared, in the strongest language, his admiration of her majesty's character, and his ardent hope, approaching nearly to conviction, that she would come from the ordeal pure and unsullied; and it was, therefore, impossible for him to found either his argument or his declamation upon the only basis on which the conduct of the government could be defended—strong suspicions against the queen, and a conscientious belief of her guilt. He made, however, some very just remarks on the conduct of Mr. Brougham at St. Omer, in not producing to his royal mistress the memorandum of which he was the bearer, and of permitting her to receive an inaccurate statement of the proposed terms of arrangement from lord Hutchinson. Mr. Brougham's reply was as mysterious as his conduct had been. Nobody, said he, who was not actually on the spot, could form any idea of the strong and unaccountable accidents, by which he was prevented from calling her majesty's attention to lord Liverpool's memorandum, previously to the delivery of lord Hutchinson's communication.

Mr. Tierney wished to know, whether her majesty would consent to be regulated by this reso-

lution, and he thought the best thing that could be done would be to adjourn, in order to ascertain her majesty's disposition on the subject. He had, however, no doubt, from the speech which they had heard from Mr. Brougham, that her majesty would reject the proposal. One of the most extraordinary things in this extraordinary case was, that ministers should vote for the present motion. The resolution proposes to thank her majesty for preventing those discussions, which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her majesty's feelings, disappointing to the hopes of parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the empire. Thus ministers, by supporting this resolution, expressly acknowledged that the proceeding they had instituted was derogatory from the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the country. It was, after this, quite impossible that they could go on. In order that time might be had to ascertain her majesty's determination, he again urged the House to adjourn to to-morrow. The House, however, expressed its impatience of any further delay so unequivocally, that Mr. Tierney immediately abandoned his proposal.

Mr. Wilberforce, in his reply, defended his resolutions on the ground, that such an address of the House to the queen as he recommended, was the very expedient which Mr. Brougham had been anxious to discover—a substitute for the insertion of her name in the Liturgy; for, surely, to be so approached by the Com-

mons of England would be of more value in her eyes, than an introduction to any court whatsoever.

The motion was carried by a majority of 391 against 134; and it was agreed, that Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. S. Wortley, Sir T. Ackland, and Mr. Bankes, should wait upon her majesty with the resolution.

On Saturday, the 24th of June, the deputation waited upon her majesty [See the Chronicle]. The gentlemen composing it were received with loud disapprobation by the assembled mob. After they had been presented to her majesty, Mr. Wilberforce read the resolutions of the House of Commons. The queen then put her answer into the hands of Mr. Brougham, who, after reading it to the deputation, delivered it to Mr. Wilberforce. It was in the following words:—

“I am bound to receive with gratitude any attempt on the part of the House of Commons to interpose its high mediation for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the royal family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of parliament, on principles consistent with the honour and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

“I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions; it shows the House of Commons to be the faithful representative of that generous people, to whom I owe a debt of

gratitude that can never be repaid.

"I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct; but I trust to their candour and their sense of honour, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised; but, however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone. As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference—if possible, without a murmur—to every act of the sovereign authority: but, as an accused and injured queen, I owe it to the king, myself, and all my fellow-subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

The House of Commons met on that day, for the purpose of receiving her majesty's answer. After some private or formal business had been gone through, Mr. Wilberforce, accompanied by Mr. S. Wortley, entered. The former was loudly called for, but, though he had been at the head of the deputation, he did not obey the call. In his stead, Mr. S. Wortley, attended by Sir T. Ackland and Mr. Bankes, read from the bar the queen's answer.

Every thing that had been done, since her majesty's arrival in the country, was favourable to her cause. Though welcomed by the acclamations of the populace, she had nevertheless been received by the government with a royal message to parliament, which was intended to place her immediately in the situation of an accused culprit. The House of Commons, however, had declared that inquiry and accusation were premature; and the ministers had found it necessary to negotiate with her, whom at first they would treat only as a criminal. In that negotiation they had yielded many points, which they had till then withheld or refused; and it was ultimately broken off, because they would not concede enough. Still the Commons are unwilling to treat her as an accused or suspected person. They approach her with a most respectful address; and she, to whom, a few days before, no constituted authority would pay any formal mark of honour, has now the satisfaction of rejecting the most respectful supplications of the representatives of the people of England, communicated to her by a chosen deputation. All these circumstances, at the same time, that they confirmed her own courage, and the boldness of her unthinking partisans, raised her cause in the estimation even of the impartial and enlightened part of the public, who naturally thought, that accusers, who proceeded with so much hesitation, and allowed the dignity of parliament to be laid prostrate at the feet of the alleged culprit, must be conscious of some secret weakness or frailty in their charges. To a woman, situated as she was, and

who was bent to yield nothing, Mr. Wilberforce's resolutions were the most fortunate thing that could happen.

There is, perhaps, some ground for suspecting, that the motion of that gentleman was not made without an indirect concurrence on her part. As he had corresponded with her on the subject before he made his motion, she could scarcely, unless he observed the same laughable secrecy towards her as towards the members of the House, avoid expressing her opinion of the plan which he proposed; and, if she had disapproved of it, it cannot be supposed, that Mr. Wilberforce would have exposed parliament to the indignity of a refusal. That refusal proved clearly, that amicable arrangement was altogether impossible: and if she had at first declared her views with the same openness as now, no negotiation would ever have been attempted. To proceed in the investigation of her conduct, was now the only course open to ministers, unless they were willing to degrade themselves and the crown, by retracting all that had been done, and by admitting, that all their suspicions had been groundless, and all their accusations false.

Accordingly, on the following Monday (the 26th of June) the order of the day being read for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion, that the papers which had been presented to the House along with the royal message should be referred to a select committee, lord Castlereagh moved a further adjournment to Friday se'ennight. The reason of this delay was, that the House might have time to ascertain, whe-

ther the Lords would institute any proceedings. It would be in every respect indecent and inconvenient, if two judicial investigations were to be carried on simultaneously in the two Houses of Parliament. If the Lords should, in the mean time, commence any measures, which, in the sequel, would come before the Commons, lord Castlereagh stated, that he should desist from any motion on the subject; but if the Lords took no step, he should then bring the matter before that House, and endeavour to put the charges and the evidence in such a shape, as would best tend to her majesty's complete vindication.

Mr. Western moved, as an amendment, that the debate should be adjourned to that day six months; and the ground, on which the amendment was supported, was chiefly, that by adopting Mr. Wilberforce's resolutions, the House had declared, that the inquiry was such as ought not to be proceeded in. On the other hand, it was contended, that the utmost amount of the language of these resolutions was merely, that the inquiry, as attended with inconveniences and mischief, ought to be avoided if possible; not, that it was under no circumstances whatsoever to be entered into. Nay, the very act of entreating her majesty, by yielding to the authority of parliament, to spare the House the necessity of a most painful investigation, implied, that if she did not yield to that authority, the investigation must be undertaken. Both Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. S. Wortley supported lord Castlereagh's motion. The former said, that, if the House had been unanimous in the vote of the preceding Thurs-

HISTORY OF EUROPE. [177]

day, they would have been spared all further trouble ; but that now there were no means of avoiding the inquiry. In this painful situation, continued he, the course proposed by the noble lord is the most advisable : for it is in every point of view desirable, that the

investigation should be begun by the Lords, who are already a court of justice, rather than by us.

Lord Castlereagh's motion was carried by a majority of 195 to 100. Thus, ulterior proceedings were for the mean time confided entirely to the Lords.

CHAP. XI.

Proceedings in the House of Lords on the Bill for the Degradation of her Majesty up to the time of the second Reading—Sir R. Ferguson's Motion on the Milan Commission—Dr. Lushington's Motion with respect to the Queen's Plate—Answered by Lord Castlereagh—Mr. Wetherall's Motion concerning a Libel on her Majesty—Successive Adjournments of the House of Commons—Conduct of her Majesty and her Partisans—State of the public Mind—The Queen's Protest against the Bill—The Bill committed—The Divorce Clause opposed, but carried—Lord King's Amendment—The third Reading of the Bill carried by a Majority of nine—The Measure is abandoned on Lord Liverpool's Motion—Parliament prorogued—Unusual Proceedings in the House of Commons on that occasion—General Remarks on the Result of the Proceedings against her Majesty.

THE House of Lords, as might have been expected from the nature of lord Castlereagh's motion mentioned at the close of the former chapter, immediately commenced proceedings. The secret committee sat, and made their report. Upon their report, a bill of Pains and Penalties against the queen was introduced, and read a first time; and upon the motion for the second reading of it, evidence to support and to refute the charges, upon which it purported to be founded, was heard. But for the particulars of the judicial investigation, as well as of every other preparatory or collateral step taken in the House of Lords, from the final refusal of her majesty to accede to any accommodation up to the time of the second reading of the bill of Degradation, we must refer to the Appendix to the Chronicle (page 961). There were, however, other

proceedings, connected with this affair, of which the House of Lords was not the scene; and of these we must give a short account.

On Thursday, the 6th of July, Sir Ronald Ferguson moved, that an address be presented to his majesty, praying him to give directions that there be laid before this House an account of any commission or commissions, instruction or instructions, issued by his majesty's commands, since the departure of her majesty the queen from this country in the year 1814, for taking depositions, or making any other inquiries relating to her majesty, during her residence abroad: together with an account of all sums of money expended in the execution of such commission or instruction, and by whom such sums were respectively issued. In support of his motion, he stated, that it was

generally understood, that the contents of the green bag were obtained through the means of certain persons, commissioned to go to Milan, and to procure all the information they could on the subject of the queen's conduct. Common rumour did not point at ministers as the inventors of this plan—that honour was given to another person—the vice-chancellor of England. In order to get at the facts, Sir J. Leach recommended a person who had practised in the same court with himself long and successfully. One of his qualifications for the situation was rather extraordinary, for it appeared that he understood no language beyond his native tongue. A second, and, he believed, a third individual, were added to the commission. To prove that the vice-chancellor was at the head of this army of *espionage*, it was only necessary to observe, that he himself went to Milan in 1818, and remained there till September 19th in that year. The expense attending this commission had been very great indeed. He understood that it had cost the country 23,000*l*. In the first five months of its existence, a sum of no less than 11,000*l*. was drawn by these commissioners. Now, he would engage for half that money to procure such witnesses in Italy, as would blast the character of any man or woman, however respectable.

Lord Castlereagh, though he resisted the motion as unseasonable, declared that he had no hesitation in stating distinctly the true circumstances of the case. They were simply these :—The statements concerning the conduct of her majesty reached ministers from so many quarters,

and had become so notorious here (statements, let it be observed, that were not procured by any system of fishing, but which came voluntarily from various quarters, many of them of the most grave and official character), that it was deemed necessary to inquire into their accuracy. For this purpose, certain persons were sent out. Their orders were, to look to every thing that could be devised in reason, to detect and separate falsehood from truth. With respect to the characters of the persons employed, application was made to a gentleman at the chancery bar, Mr. Cooke, for his assistance. There was no man in the country, he believed, who had the honour of his acquaintance, that did not respect him. When the business was of so delicate a nature, it was most proper to employ an individual of grave and thinking habits. The gallant general said, an individual was selected, who knew nothing of foreign languages. This, he conceived, was a pledge that nothing more was intended, but that the individual should go to the appointed place, merely to hear the evidence as a professional man. It showed, that he was not sent out to insinuate himself as a spy into those transactions, but that he was specifically sent out as a person, who, when the witnesses that were to substantiate the facts came before him, was ready to take their depositions, and to take them in that form which was suitable to the practice of our jurisprudence, and surrounded with all those safeguards by which our law was characterised. The expense attending the allegations on the one side, and the preparations for meeting them on

the other, would be laid before parliament in due time. Ministers wished for no mystery with respect to any part of the transaction. But he did protest solemnly against this mode of introducing partial motions; for it exhibited the air of a mere party proceeding, much more than it did that of a real desire to forward the ends of justice. His lordship concluded by moving the previous question, which was carried without a division, though not till the House had been insulted by a senseless tirade from Mr. Creevey, consisting of nothing but false and violent invective against his sovereign.

Lord Castlereagh then moved, that the order of the day, for taking his majesty's message into consideration, be postponed till the 15th of August. Sir Matthew W. Ridley moved, as an amendment, that it should be discharged; to which lord Castlereagh consented. The discussion upon it gave Mr. Bennett an opportunity of making a speech, which, in style and matter, was a wonderfully successful imitation of Mr. Creevey's. Mr. Tierney spoke on this motion, as well as on that of Sir R. Ferguson, with great moderation.

On the 17th of July, Dr. Lushington brought forward a motion, complaining of the unjust and vexatious treatment to which her majesty had been exposed from the servants of the crown, by their withholding from her the possession and use of plate, which was her own property. He stated, that in the year 1808, his late majesty ordered a service of plate to be made for the use of the then princess of Wales. The plate was made according to her own taste,

and agreeably to her own directions, and it was presented to her for her own use. The order came through the lord chamberlain, and the articles were paid for by the king. From that time till the year 1814, when her majesty left this country, she enjoyed the use of the plate without any question as to her right. On quitting Kensington-palace, in 1814, when she went to the continent, she delivered the plate over to Mr. Mash, of the chamberlain's office, with an understanding and entire belief, on her part, that, if ever she should return to this country, she would have a right to the use of it. On her return to England, she found herself without one of those articles of comfort and convenience, which ought to have been provided for her. In this situation, she made application to Mr. Mash, for the restoration of her plate; but to this application, his answer was, that he was not authorized to deliver it up without an order from the lord chamberlain. The lord chamberlain was accordingly applied to in her majesty's name, and the following answer was received:—"The lord chamberlain avails himself of the earliest occasion to say, that the note which he had the honour of receiving from lady Ann Hamilton has been laid before his majesty. It being thought, that the plate in question is royal property, his majesty is not pleased to order its removal from the Jewel-office, where it is deposited."

Upon these alleged facts, Dr. Lushington erected a glittering mass of declamation, exaggerating the cruelty and baseness of such conduct towards an unfortunate woman, expatiating on its

tendency, to irritate the public mind, and calling for the immediate restoration of the property, of which her majesty had been thus unjustly deprived.

Dr. Lushington's eloquence was destroyed in a moment by a simple statement from lord Castlereagh. The noble lord informed the House, that the greatest part of this service of plate was old plate belonging to king William, which had been converted to the queen's use; and so little was it anticipated, that she should use it as her own property, that a formal list had been made out of the articles in the books of the lord chamberlain, of which the following was the title—"A list of his majesty's plate, in loan, to the princess of Wales, while residing in Kensington-palace." This list was in existence at the time when the plate was reclaimed; and if her majesty had used it elsewhere than in Kensington-palace, she had exercised a discretion which was not warranted. When her majesty was about to visit the continent in 1814, she desired her servants to pack up this plate, with the intention of taking it with her; it was actually packed up for that purpose; and if the lord chamberlain had not sent a note on the subject to Mr. Mash, it would have gone out of the country; and if it had gone out of the country, he did not know—perhaps the learned gentleman could inform him—by what process it could have been brought back. His lordship, before he concluded, commented, in very severe terms, on the impropriety of which Dr. Lushington had been guilty in bringing such a subject before the public, and in loading ministers with the most opprobrious epi-

thets, without having ever taken the trouble to investigate the transaction. So complete was the overthrow of Dr. Lushington, that the very warmest partisans of her majesty in the House, were forced to allow, that he had no grounds for his motion.

If, in this transaction, Dr. Lushington was justly chargeable with precipitation and negligence, others must have been guilty of gross deception. The queen must have been aware, that the plate was not her property, and that what had belonged to king William, could not have been made according to her own taste. Prudence, indeed, would, in most cases, have prevented any attempt to palm such misrepresentations on the world; but, where the defence of her majesty was concerned, there was no falsehood so gross as not to be swallowed by the public.

It must, however, be admitted, that virulence and intemperance were not confined to one side only. If, on the one hand, the most scandalous falsehoods were propagated against all who had any share in the proceedings against her majesty; so, on the other hand, she was herself loaded with much indecent abuse, equally at variance with justice and with generous feeling. Among these libels was one of a very gross nature, which had appeared in a newspaper called "The Western Luminary;" and this was, on the 25th of July, brought under the notice of parliament by Mr. Wetherall, who made a motion, declaring it to be a breach of the privileges of the House. Lord Castlereagh joined with the honourable mover in condemning such calumnious publications, but

argued, that the House, if it interfered at all, must interfere on both sides, and would then find, that it had entangled itself in transactions, which it was not well qualified to deal with. The noble lord read some extracts from late publications on the subject of the parliamentary proceedings concerning the queen, and intimated, that, if the motion was persisted in, he should consider it his duty to bring them under the animadversion of the House. The following is one of the passages to which allusion was made on this occasion, and we quote it as a specimen of the audacious means that were every day employed to work upon the public mind :

"We have very little hopes," said this libeller, "that the divorce bill will be rejected in such a parliament as the present, because we know, and have seen, that they are sufficiently profligate and servile to act against the clearest testimony of innocence and right. Still this will matter nothing ; the king and parliament must wipe off the disgrace which has so long hung about themselves before they can disgrace the queen in the public mind. The more she suffers, the more will she be endeared to the nation. There never was in England a monarch more suspected and despised, nor a parliament more notoriously profligate, than at present. Was it not that they hold the purse-strings of the nation, they would be kicked out of all power in a few hours, and fairly swept out of the country. At present their doom is sealed, and the herald approaching with it."

Mr. Tierney could not regard the libel in the *Western Luminary* as a breach of privilege, and

thought the argument in defence of that proposition a great deal too refined. It rested entirely on their general knowledge, that the House of Lords had commenced a parliamentary proceeding with reference to the conduct of her majesty. This knowledge they had not acquired by a solemn message, but from an inspection of the Lords' Journals. By these it appeared, that the Lords, for reasons best known to themselves, had introduced a bill for the Queen's Degradation ; but it did not appear that this bill would certainly pass, or that it would ever come before the House of Commons. The whole argument in support of the motion took it for granted, that the bill would inevitably be sent down to them ; but he could join in no such presumption. If the publication complained of was a breach of privilege, it was a breach of the privileges of the other House, not of their own ; and he must declare his inability to comprehend the overstrained reasoning, which would represent it otherwise. Whenever the House directed the attorney-general to prosecute, it took upon itself an odious and invidious office ; because it sent an individual to trial under the heavy disadvantage of an opinion expressed by the House against him. On the fullest consideration he could give to the subject, he was inclined to think, that the wisest course would be to withdraw the motion.

The motion accordingly was withdrawn.

On the 21st of August, after the examination of witnesses before the House of Lords had actually begun, lord Castlereagh moved an adjournment, for four

weeks, with a view, at the expiration of the adjournment, to take such steps, as would best accord with the state in which the proceedings before the Lords might then be. Lord Francis Osborne moved, as an amendment, that an address should be presented to his majesty, praying him to prorogue the parliament, which was in effect to put an end to all proceedings on the bill then pending. The speeches, delivered in support of the amendment, did not condescend to reason. They were filled exclusively with the most intemperate abuse of the course, which the other House was pursuing. One remarkable circumstance is, that the keen partisans of the queen, in declaring their resolution to oppose the bill of Degradation, took the precaution of announcing, that they considered the question of her guilt or innocence as altogether unconnected with the merits of the measures now in progress against her. Lord Archibald Hamilton expressly stated, that his vote would not be regulated by the conviction of the guilt or the innocence of her majesty. He had insuperable objections to any prosecution whatever of her majesty, under the circumstances in which she had been placed for the last six-and-twenty years—circumstances, which in his mind precluded the possibility of doing justice to her by the question of her guilt or her innocence. Her majesty's conduct would admit so many shades of palliation, that those persons who fixed the guilt on her, supposing her to be guilty, were absolutely disqualified from instituting a prosecution against her.

Lord Castlereagh defended his motion on the ground, that the

present was not the time for entering into the general merits of the question, and that therefore all that had been advanced against it, was entirely irrelevant. Both Mr. Tierney and Mr. Brougham allowed, that it was impossible to arrest the proceedings in their present stage. After what had been done, it would even be the most cruel injustice to her majesty to stop short. The charges against her had been detailed to the Lords at great length; they had been disseminated by the newspapers through every part of the country: and the principal witness for the prosecution had been examined in chief. To prorogue parliament immediately, would therefore be to leave her under a load of accusation, without any opportunity of availing herself of her means of defence. The proposed adjournment was agreed to.

The House met again on the 18th of September, before which time, the case against the queen had been closed, and the Lords had adjourned, that she might have leisure to prepare her defence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved, that a committee should be appointed to inspect the Journals of the Lords relative to the state of the bill for degrading her majesty, Mr. Hobhouse, after a speech in his usual style, and composed of his usual materials, moved, as an amendment, an address to the king for the prorogation of parliament. The speeches on this occasion were such, as ought never to be heard in a deliberative or judicial assembly. The falsehood of all that had been alleged on oath against the queen, was assumed as an undeniable axiom:

the witnesses were loaded with the most opprobrious epithets: those, who had been concerned in collecting or sifting the evidence, were represented as conspirators and suborners. It would almost seem, as if the partisans of her majesty thought that they could not serve her cause better, than by showing, in the extravagance of their conduct, to what extent members of the House of Commons might be led to forget justice and decorum. In these inflammatory harangues, none of her majesty's legal advisers took any share. The amendment was lost by a majority of 66 to 12; and the House adjourned to the 17th of October. Before the adjournment, it was voted, on the motion of Mr. Whitbread, that an account should be laid before the House, of all the expenses occasioned by the proceedings against the queen, so far as the same could be made up.

On the 17th of October the Commons again met, and after a committee had, as before, searched the Journals of the Lords, they adjourned to the 23rd of November. Lord Castlereagh, at the same time moved, that the House should be called over on that day, intimating, that the call would be enforced, only if the bill then pending in the other House should be ready to be brought down to them; but that it would be suspended or abandoned, if that bill were still in its progress there, or had been rejected. The harangues on this occasion were less virulent, than on the former motions for adjournment.

While the House of Commons thus adjourned from time to time, and the judicial investiga-

tion was going on in the House of Lords; they, who espoused her majesty's cause, were not inactive in employing every means which could maintain or heighten the popular clamour in her favour. Addresses flowed in upon her from every part of England, and so numerous were the processions which waited on her at Brandenburg house, that the mere task of receiving them must have been no small toil. The ardent zeal of her partisans raised them above the necessity of having recourse to the ordinary human means of knowledge. As if her innocence had been revealed to them by an angel from heaven, or secretly communicated to them by divine inspiration, they knew that she was pure and spotless, before the specific charges against her were known, or the confirmatory evidence produced. This spirit was kept up and diffused by all the arts, which the factious usually employ to avail themselves of popular frenzy. Meetings were held, at which the most infamous falsehoods were made the groundwork of virulent invective, not merely against the measures of ministers, but also against our most venerable institutions. The queen herself accommodated her language to the spirit of her partisans; and as their addresses began to assume a bolder tone of libellous defiance, a proportional alteration took place in the tenor of her answers. As a specimen of the lengths to which she went, we need only refer to her too-notorious letter to the king. It bore date the 8th of August. In it she solemnly declined the authority of either or both Houses of Parliament, as from their very composition incapable of admi-

sistering justice. She declared, that to regard the House of Lords as a court of justice, would be, to calumniate that sacred name, and she demanded a trial in a court, where the jurors would be taken impartially from amongst the people. Any decision of parliament against her she would not consider as reflecting upon her honour, nor would she submit, unless compelled by actual force, to any sentence which was not pronounced by a court of justice. In reading this letter, we know not whether to pity it for its absurdity, or to detest it for the pernicious doctrines which it conveys to the world with the sanction of a royal name.

In her actions, she was not much more cautious than in her words. She bore the name of queen of England, and yet chose for her domestic chaplain, a man, who openly avowed his disbelief of the doctrines of our established church—of that church, in the public prayers of which she was then insisting that her name should be inserted.

The result of this conduct on her part was, that she became the rallying point of all the open or secret enemies of our civil and religious establishments. Many, no doubt, befriended her from motives of generous and compassionate feeling; but the loudest and most effective of her defenders were those, who had been in the habit of constantly attacking our existing institutions. The deadliest enemies of the throne were the most active friends of the queen.

It might have been imagined, that the publication of the evidence against her might have stemmed the torrent, and that, in

the interval between the conclusion of the evidence in support of the charges, and the commencement of her defence, passion would have had time to cool, and reason would have reassumed its authority. Neither, however, in the House of Commons nor out of doors, was the tone of her party at all lowered. They had ears, but heard not; eyes, but saw not. What availed all the evidence brought against her? They denied its truth. Did you ask how they knew it to be false? They replied, by abusing the witnesses. Their faith did not admit the jurisdiction of reason. In truth, it is not wonderful, that evidence should be without power on minds, which had arrived at a firm assurance of her majesty's innocence, before they knew any of the particulars either of the charges or of the proofs.

The vote for the second reading of the bill was a judicial condemnation of her majesty; since no man could give such a vote, who was not conscientiously persuaded of her guilt. The smallness of the majority, however, led her party to consider it as a triumph rather than a defeat; because it held out to them strong hopes of being able ultimately to baffle the ministers. It was forgotten, that many of those, who voted for her, had declared their conviction that the charges were proved, and that they opposed her Degradation merely on grounds of expediency. The failure of the bill, if not in the Lords, at least in the Commons, was now anticipated; and that failure was to be hailed as a complete establishment of her innocence.

It was on the 6th of November [see Appendix to Chronicle], that

nued on that and the following day; when, on a division, 129 voted that the divorce clause should stand part of the bill, and 62 against it. Most of the ministers, and many others of the prior friends of the bill, were in the minority on this occasion, wishing the clause to be expunged, in order that they might have a larger majority on the third reading; for several of the lords, who had voted for the second reading, had declared, that they could not consent to the divorce clause, and that they supported the measure only on the understanding, that in the committee that clause would be expunged. For the same reason it was supported by the whole strength of the enemies of the bill, who saw, that by retaining the clause, they should, on the third reading, gain the votes of those who had expressed their opinion for the Degradation, but against the Divorce of her majesty.

Lord King then moved, that the following clause should be inserted: "And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that in case the crown of these realms shall at any time descend to her said majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then, and in such case, this present act, and all the matters and things contained therein, shall become utterly void and of no effect, and the whole of the preamble thereof, shall be deemed and taken to be false, calumnious, and scandalous, upon the same evidence on which it hath now been held to be sufficiently proved." This was, of course, rejected, without serious discussion. His lordship, probably, thought his jest a remarkably good one. His opinion of it

would not have been quite so flattering, if he had considered, that adultery may be a very valid ground for divorcing a wife, though it will not prevent her from succeeding to any inheritance that may descend upon her.

On the 9th of November, the report of the committee was brought up, and the bill was read as amended. An unsuccessful attempt was made by lord Kenyon, to get rid of the divorce clause; and lord Lauderdale, complaining that this clause had been retained by a trick of the opposed party, called upon those who were friends to the measure in its essence, not to yield to such a manœuvre, and not, by opposing the third reading, to reverse their former vote. Lord King continued in his jocular humour, and proposed an amendment, quite as ridiculous as that of the former day. It was in these words—"And whereas, certain commissioners, who were appointed to proceed to Milan, together with one Vilmarcati, an Italian advocate, have collected a mass of false or questionable evidence; and whereas, the same has, during many weeks, been detailed to the House and the public, whereby 'great scandal and dishonour have been brought upon your majesty's family and this kingdom:' therefore, to manifest our deep sense of such scandalous, disgraceful, and vicious conduct on the part of the said Milan commissioners, by which they have 'violated the duty which they owed to your majesty, and have rendered themselves unworthy of the confidence placed in them;' and to evince our just regard for the dignity of the crown, and the honour of this nation: We, your majesty's most

lutful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in parliament assembled, do humbly intreat your majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the persons who have acted as commissioners at Milan, from and after the passing of this act, shall for ever be disabled and rendered incapable, and are hereby disabled and rendered incapable, of receiving any reward, or of holding any place of trust, profit, or emolument, under the crown." By leaving out (said his lordship) the words "Caroline Amelia Elizabeth," and the other words which refer to her majesty, and introducing the words now moved, the bill would still be a bill of pains and penalties, and it would be directed to the proper object.

The indecency of interrupting and degrading solemn affairs, and a venerable assembly by such puerile gambols, cannot be too strongly reprobated.

On Friday, the 10th of November, when the question was put, that the bill be read a third time, lords Morley and Fortescue spoke against it, as did also the dukes of Bedford and Grafton.

Lord Ellenborough expressed his determination to vote against the bill.

The bishop of Chester said, he had given his vote for the second reading of this bill upon the full but painful conviction that her majesty was guilty. As it appeared to his judgment, the crime

of adultery could be proved by circumstantial evidence alone; and it also appeared to him, that in the present case, that evidence had been accumulated in a most convincing manner. If, as she solemnly protested in the name of her Maker, she were innocent, never, in the annals of the world, was innocence accompanied with such corroborating circumstances of guilt. He had voted against the divorce clause, because he thought it contrary to the religious precepts expounded by the Divine Teacher of Christianity. These were the motives which induced him to vote as he had done; and he wished them to be understood, in order to repel the insinuation, that those who voted against the divorce clause were degrading the king. So far was this reflection from being merited on his part, that he had heard with surprise and abhorrence the abuse which had been made of the sacred name of their sovereign. One noble earl had said, that he would have thrown the liturgy in his face. And it was with shame and horror, he had heard a monarch, whose regency would bear a triumphant comparison with the proudest period of our history, compared with the most sanguinary and merciless monster that ever degraded the human form—the eternally execrated despot of Imperial Rome. Having voted for the second reading of the bill, because, in his conscience, he believed the queen guilty, and having opposed the divorce clause, because it was in opposition to that ministry, whose imperfect servant he was, he could not, now that the clause was retained, consistently vote for the third reading of

190] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1890,

the bill, and he should, therefore, withdraw, without voting one way or the other.

The bishop of Gloucester stated, that he could not concur in the divorce clause in this bill, which, if not hostile to, was certainly inconsistent with, the spirit and tenor of the Christian morality and law. It did appear to him inconsistent with the standing order of the House on other occasions, and not according to impartial justice between the parties. This being his conscientious feeling on the divorce clause, he was compelled to vote against the third reading of the bill.

The House then divided on the question, "that the bill be now read a third time." The numbers were,

Contents	-	-	108
Not-contents	-	-	99

Majority	-	9
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The majority being ascertained, lord Dacre observed, that he had been intrusted with a petition from her majesty, praying to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill.

The earl of Liverpool said, that he apprehended such a course would be rendered unnecessary by what he was about to state. He could not be ignorant of the state of public feeling with regard to this measure; and it appeared to be the opinion of the House, that the bill should be read a third time, only by a majority of nine votes. Had the third reading been carried by as considerable a number of peers as the second had been, he and his noble colleagues would have felt it their duty to persevere in the bill, and

to send it down to the other branch of the legislature. In the present state of the country, however, and with the division of sentiment so nearly balanced, just evinced by their lordships, they had come to the determination, not to proceed further with it. It was his intention, accordingly, to move, "That the further consideration of the bill be adjourned to this day six months."

Lord Liverpool's motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned to the 23rd of November.*

* The following Protests were entered on the Journals :

I.

Adhuc 10 Die Novembris, 1890.

Moved, That the further consideration of the bill be adjourned to this day six months; which being objected, the question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the affirmative.

"Dissentient,

"Because no sufficient ground appears for the abandonment of the bill, founded on the charges against her majesty the queen, which had undergone the most solemn and accurate investigation: charges, in which the morality of the country was deeply interested, and on which all the peers spiritual and temporal, who delivered their opinions, with a very few exceptions, declared their conviction of her guilt.

"Because the abandonment of the bill, after the most profligate criminality had been substantiated by the strongest moral and legal evidence, is a measure calculated to bring into contempt, not only the character of our highest court of judicature, but that of the nation itself.

"Because we cannot observe, but with the deepest concern, extreme want of consideration for the sovereign in the dereliction of proceedings so necessarily brought on, by which a wife, declared by the House of Peers to have been long guilty of an adulterous intercourse with a menial servant, and of conduct the most depraved, is to remain his queen-consort, thus degrading the dignity of

HISTORY OF EUROPE. [191

The Commons, we have already seen, had adjourned to the same day. Previous to that day, Mr. Brougham sent a written commu-

nication to the Speaker and to Lord Castlereagh, that a message would be delivered from the queen. [For a copy of the in-

the crown, and embarrassing the country with far greater difficulties than those which seem to have induced his majesty's government to relinquish the prosecution of the bill.

(Signed) SHEFFIELD.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

LOTHIAN.

WILLIAM (D. of Clarence.)

AYLESBURY.

II.

Adhuc, 10 Die Novembris, 1820.

"Dissentient,

"Because, that in a case of this nature, in which this House appears to us, by its resolution to read the bill a second time, by its proceedings in the committee upon the bill and the report, and by its resolution to read the bill a third time, to have strongly manifested that, in the judgment of a majority of this House, the guilt imputed in the preamble of the bill had been clearly proved, we think that considerations, affecting the justice and honour of the House, made it fit that the bill should pass.

"Because this appears to us to have been the more fit in a case in which so many peers, who voted against the third reading of the bill, had declared their conviction that the guilt imputed had been proved.

"Because we also think, that the House ought not, in considering whether the bill should pass, after its having been read a third time, to have been influenced by any regard to what might take place in an inquiry in the other House of Parliament, as was suggested in the course of our debates, save only that we deem it to have been just, that the party accused should have had an opportunity of calling for the judgment of both Houses, when this House, proceeding by a bill of Pains and Penalties, had expressed in its resolutions a judgment unfavourable to that party.

"Because we cannot but apprehend, that the resolution to adjourn the further consideration of the bill will lead to great misapprehension as to the real opinion of the majority of the peers of this House, as it is to be collected from the antecedent proceedings, properly

understood, with reference to the question upon the guilt imputed to the party accused in the preamble of the bill.

(Signed) SHAFTESBURY.

BRIDGEWATER.

VERULAM.

WILLIAM (D. of Clarence.)"

III.

"Dissentient,

"Because it has been clearly established by undeniable evidence, and confirmed by the votes and declarations of a great majority of the House of Peers, that the princess of Wales (now queen) did commit adultery with a foreigner, and because we know of no other tribunal where this crime against the state, and against society, can be punished, or the repetition of the offence be prevented.

"Because the failure of this bill, unaccompanied by any other legislative or judicial proceeding, must encourage the commission of crime, and leave a great stain upon the honour of the throne, and the morals of the present generation.

(Signed) HARRIS.

WILLIAM (D. of Clarence.)"

IV.

"Dissentient,

"Because the guilt of her majesty the Queen having, after the fullest investigation and consideration of the evidence adduced for and against her majesty, been made out and established to the entire satisfaction of my honour and conscience, and the bill of Pains and Penalties having in the most solemn and deliberate manner, passed through its different stages, and received the sanction of this House to the third reading, I cannot allow of its abandonment at this period of the sedulous and exemplary attendance and labours of this House, without recording my protest against a measure which involves a dereliction of the sacred duty of administering justice by this House, and which suffers the most abandoned and licentious conduct to remain, if not triumphant, at least unpunished, to the disgrace of our country, in derogation of the honour and dignity of this House,

tended message, see Chronicle, page 496.] The Speaker returned for answer, that he would take the chair at a quarter before two o'clock. He accordingly entered the House at that hour. Two members having been sworn in, and two new writs moved for, Mr. Denman then rose, about five minutes past two, with a paper in his hand, which, he said, was a communication from the queen. At the same time, the deputy-usher of the black rod entered the House, amidst the loudest cries for "Mr. Denman," from about fifty members. With these cries, were mingled shouts of "withdraw, withdraw," addressed to the black rod. Mr. Denman continued standing, with the message in his hand, and did not, for a moment, give way to that officer. Not a word the usher said was heard. His message was drowned amidst vehement cries of "Shame, shame," from the Opposition. His lips moved, but no sound was audible. After this mummery, the black rod retreated. A pause ensued, when

Mr. Tierney rose, and observed, that not one word of what had fallen from the deputy usher had been heard; and how, then, did the Speaker know what was the message, or whether he was wanted at all in the other House?

The uproar still continuing, and Mr. Bennett exclaiming, with a loud voice—"This is a scandal

to the country," the Speaker rose, and proceeded down the body of the House, amidst cries of "Shame, shame," and loud hisses from the Opposition. Lord Castlereagh, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the ministerial members, accompanied him to the House of Lords.

There, after the lords commissioners had given the royal assent to a private bill, the Chancellor announced, in their name, that they had it in command from his majesty to prorogue parliament to a day mentioned in the commission authorizing that prerogation. The commission was then read; and the chancellor immediately, in his majesty's name, prorogued the parliament to the 23rd of the following January. No speech was delivered by the commissioners.

Probably, no measure was ever introduced into parliament, in the success of which the crown took a deeper interest, than in that of the bill for the Degradation of the queen. It was a measure, too, in behalf of which, many sound reasons might be urged: for it was much less difficult to assign grounds for believing her majesty guilty, than to find out pretexts for saying, that she was innocent. Yet, in spite of all the royal influence—in spite of the strong case which the ministers made out—in spite of the aid which they derived from the co-operation of some of the ablest members of the Opposition; they were, notwithstanding, forced to yield to the general clamour, and to abandon their measure. Such a result—whether it was wise or unwise—just or unjust, in the particular case—ought, at least, always to be recollected, as a no-

and which tends to lower the first tribunal in the world in the estimation of this nation, of Europe, and of posterity.

(Signed) POWIS.

(Signed) WILLIAM
(Duke of Clarence.)"

le proof of the independence of
ar aristocracy. Our nobles dis-
regarded the displeasure of the
rown, and chose rather to yield to
the current of popular prejudice,
sinking that the most effectual
mode of reducing her majesty to
insignificance, was to abstain from
all measures against her. There
was one circumstance, of a nature
not to be openly avowed in de-
bate, which had great weight with
many of the peers. They were
convinced, that the bill would
not be passed by the Commons,
and they opposed it for that rea-
son. Since it was not to pass
finally, the sooner it was stopped
in its progress, the better. Whe-
ther it would have received the
sanction of the Lower House, had
it been allowed to go so far, it is
not easy to divine; but it is ob-
vious, that the difficulties of the
investigation, felt to be consider-
able in the Lords, would have
been increased a thousand-fold in
the Commons. That House could
not examine witnesses on oath;
it could not have the benefit of
the opinions of the judges: the
advocates on both sides were like-
wise members, so that whatever
they could not say or do, in the
one capacity, would be said and
done by them in the other. It is
impossible to guess what course
the inquiry would have taken

there, how it would have been
conducted, or to what extent it
might have been spun out.

The failure of the bill, though
a defeat to ministers, was far from
being a triumph to the queen;
for, surely, it could be no matter
of exultation to have been pro-
nounced guilty of adultery, and
worthy of degradation, by a ma-
jority of the highest assembly
known to our law, and to have
been declared guilty, even by the
greater number of those who were
unwilling to concur in any me-
asure of punishment. The faction,
however, hailed it as a triumph.
On the evenings of the day on
which the bill was abandoned, and
of the following Saturday and
Monday, scanty illuminations
took place in some quarters of
the metropolis—less the ebullition
of zeal, than the fruits of precau-
tion against the outrages of a mob
that paraded the streets. Ad-
dresses of congratulation poured
in upon her; and resolutions were
passed at various meetings, cou-
demning the ministers, and re-
commending their removal. The
ministers, however, remained in
their places; and, from the day
when the bill was abandoned, her
majesty began to be less an ob-
ject of public interest, and to fall
gradually into comparative insig-
nificance.

CHAP. XII.

FRANCE—*The Ministry of 1819—Influence of the Count de Cazes—The Operation of the existing Election-Law—A new Ministry formed, of which De Cazes is the Head—The Election of M. Gregoire annulled—Different Schemes for modifying the Election-Law—The Murder of the Duke de Berri—De Caze's Election-Law—His Law restraining the Liberty of the Press—His Law authorising arbitrary Arrests—He resigns—The Duc de Richelieu appointed Minister—Debates on the Law of Arrests, and on the Law for the Regulation of the Press—New Election-Law—The Grounds on which it was recommended—Violent Opposition—The Ministers express their willingness to consent to a Modification of it—A Modification proposed by some of the Liberals, and accepted—Finance—Louvel's Trial—Attempts to alarm the Duchess of Berri—The Birth of a Prince—Fresh Conspiracy.*

WE concluded our account of French affairs for the year 1819, with the speech addressed by the king to the Chambers on their re-assembling in the month of November. The ministry, which had been in the possession of power from the commencement of that year, consisted chiefly of men, who were supposed to lean more to the side of the liberals, than to that of the ultra-royalists, and had come into place upon the resignation of the duke of Richelieu and his friends. The marquis Dessoie was minister of foreign affairs; M. de Serre was keeper of the seals; Count de Cazes was at the head of the police; the baron Louis, of the finances; and the baron Portal, of the navy. Of these, M. Decazes was supposed to possess the principal share of influence. Though a creature of Buonaparte, and, indeed, raised from a very obscure situation by the patronage of some of the females of the usurper's family, he

had distinguished himself by his fidelity to the Bourbons during the interregnum of a hundred days in 1815, and by his refusal to acknowledge the authority of the newly returned emperor. This conduct recommended him for promotion, higher than that to which he had already attained; and, being shortly afterwards advanced to a situation, which gave him frequent access to the king, he availed himself of these opportunities to conciliate the good-will of the monarch, and to acquire a considerable influence over him. The opinions and prejudices which he professed, were precisely those which suited a prudent yet aspiring statesman—great attachment to the royal family, with a strong predilection for liberal principles. The latter was fitted to procure him the support of the nation; the former, to make him a favourite at court. It was scarcely possible for the king to leave all power in the hands of

the ultra-royalists; for their notions, feelings, and prepossessions were not in unison with those of the majority of the nation, and yet they cared much more for them than for the tranquillity of their sovereign. As little could he be disposed to trust the generality of the liberals, who were, for the most part, too intimately connected with the partisans of the late usurper. But Decazes was free from both kinds of objection. His principles of government were acceptable to the nation; his personal attachments made him acceptable to the Bourbons.

This ministry were not quite agreed among themselves. The principal point on which they differed, was the law of elections. According to the settlement of 1817, every Frenchman of thirty years of age or upwards, who paid 300 francs of direct contribution, had a vote; and the deputies were chosen directly by their votes, without any intermediate appointment of electors. The effect of this arrangement had been to make the chamber of deputies much more popular in its constitution than before; and, at each annual renovation of a fifth part of its members, which had since taken place, the *côté gauche*, or violently liberal party, had gained greatly in strength. Had any doubt been entertained as to the practical operation of the existing mode of choosing the deputies, that doubt was entirely removed by the result of the elections of the Autumn of 1819. Nearly two-thirds of the returns had been in favour of the *côté gauche*, while the remaining third was divided very unequally between the ministers and the ultra-royalists. If, therefore, the system was not al-

tered, the next elections would necessarily put the reins of power in the hands of the liberals.

It was from a knowledge of this, and to guard against that accession of strength, which it was foreseen that the liberals would acquire, and which they did acquire, by the elections of 1819, that the ultra-royalists had, in the beginning of that year, attempted to procure a modification of the election law, and that the Chamber of Peers had declared in favour of a change. The ministers, we have seen, defended the law as it stood, and no alteration was made. Some of them were still inclined to follow the same course, and to trust for support, not to any arrangement by which the structure of the Chamber of Deputies might be affected, but to the adoption of such a line of policy as should ensure them the concurrence of the more moderate adherents of the *côté gauche*. Others were favourable to some change of the election-law, provided the change was not fundamental. As both of these classes threw themselves, in effect, into the arms of the decided oppositionists, M. Decazes could not have concurred with them without endangering his credit at court. He therefore thought, that the system of elections should be placed on a new basis. And as the liberals would never co-operate in effecting an alteration which would impair their own influence, he saw, that, to accomplish his design, it would be necessary to form a partial union with the ultra-royalists. Accordingly, in the month of November a change of administration took place. The baron Pasquier succeeded the marquis Deasle in the depart-

ferred to the future stages of its progress through the Chamber a more particular discussion of the *projet de loi*. The details of the measure were comprehended under six heads, or titles. The first related to the number of deputies. They were to consist of 430 members, 258 chosen by the colleges of *arrondissement*, and 172 by the departmental colleges. The departments were divided into electoral *arrondissements*, each of which had a college composed of members residing within the *arrondissement*. The departmental colleges were composed of a number of electors, of which 600 was the *maximum*, and the *minimum* 100, named by the colleges of *arrondissement*, and paying 1,000*f.* per annum of direct contributions. The second title related to the contributions of the electors, and of the eligible; the third, to the formation of the bureau, or presidency of the college, all presidents being to be named by the king. The fourth head prescribed the form of voting, which was by *writing* the name on slips of paper, the scrutiny remaining open five days. The fifth title included some general dispositions. Of these, one was, that, in case of a dissolution of the Chamber, all the deputies, after being newly elected, should hold their seats for 5 years—so that the renewal by fifths should not commence until *after the expiration of the 5th year*, and one-fifth of the body of the Chamber would retain their seats for nine years. The sixth head contained what were termed “transitory dispositions,” or such as provided for the manner in which the new *projet* should affect the composition and dura-

tion of the existing Chamber. The 172 members wanting to complete the 430 were to be chosen by the departmental colleges, between that and the ensuing session.

On the same day, Decazes introduced into the Chamber of Peers a law for subjecting, during five years, all writings of a political nature to a previous censorship. It was only in the preceding year, that the censorship had been removed, and that the consideration of offensive publications had been transferred from the tribunals of police to the ordinary courts of justice, to be there determined by the verdict of a jury. “Experience (said he, in presenting the new law to the Peers), has shown us the inefficacy of trials. But, complete as was the conviction of government on that point, yet it would have waited for more examples to form or augment your conviction on the same head, or till public indignation, or a just return of moderation, however difficult to expect, had put a stop to the guilty excesses at which there is not one honest man who has not shuddered.

“But the loss which we deplore draws with it a conviction but too powerful: it will make all friends of the throne and of the country recognise but too strongly the imperious necessity of applying to these excesses a remedy, which doubtless will not impair the evil already inflicted on France, but which, by stopping in its career the fatal impulse given to men’s minds, will at least spare us fresh tears.

“This cruel lesson has proved too well that our repressive laws are insufficient, and that the in-

rest of society requires, while the late dreadful events compel the enactment of preventive laws which may supply that want of power but too much felt by our tribunals.

“ His majesty, therefore, has ordered us to submit to you a project of law which may supply the insufficiency of the existing means of repressing the deplorable abuses of the licence of the journals. This project contains only a temporary measure, commanded by necessity, pointed out by prudential foresight, and which ought to be transient, as doubtless, thanks to the devoted loyalty of the two Chambers, and to the good feelings of the immense majority of Frenchmen, will be the dangers of our present situation.

“ The superintending guardianship, appointed to protect the sacred interests of society against anarchical doctrines, is intrusted to an independent authority. Its operation is placed in impartial but firm hands, guided in the exercise of the discretionary power committed to them by the general interest alone.

“ All the acts of government and of the administration, will continue to receive the greatest publicity, and will be freely appreciated. The proposed law will not restrain the discussion of political matters: it will prevent merely the odious abuse daily made of it in publications full of audacity and disloyalty, which attack at once all our institutions, and the public peace, of which these institutions are the basis.”

A third measure of the ministry was analogous to a suspension of the Habeas Corpus act with us.

The provisions of the new law proposed on this subject were twofold :

1. That any individual accused of plots or machinations against the person of the king, the safety of the state, or the persons of the royal family, may be arrested and detained, without the necessity of being brought to trial, in virtue of an order determined on in the council of ministers, and signed by three ministers at least.

2. That all gaolers shall be required to send, within 24 hours from the arrival of the person arrested, a copy of the warrant of arrest to the attorney-general, who shall hear immediately the prisoner, draw up a proces-verbal of what he says, receive his memoirs, petitions, or other documents, and transmit them to the minister of justice, to be reported on to the king's council. The minister of justice will make known to the prisoner the decision of the council. If the present law is not renewed, in the approaching session of the Chambers, it will cease to have effect.

“ The charter (said the baron Pasquier, in bringing forward this measure), protects individual liberty, with especial care. None can be arrested but in the cases provided for by law, and in the forms which it prescribes; and to the magistrates alone belongs the right of arrest under the obligation of bringing the prisoner immediately before the courts. But the law may correct and modify itself; it can demand temporary extraordinary powers. Those, which we now require, are not unprecedented; they were granted to the government by the law of Feb. 12, 1817; and the circumstances

were then less grave, the fermentation of parties less violent. We hoped for tranquil and serene days; but for a year past this fermentation has been renewed, and is increased to a degree which it never before reached. We have just reaped the fruits of it. Is this crime the act merely of a fanatic, blinded and misled by the perverted opinions which are daily published, and with impunity, because, forsooth, they are only opinions—as if opinions did not corrupt the mind? Is it, I say, such an insulated act, or has the assassin accomplices? Are we in such a happy state, that in the midst of such excitation, and so many errors, we have only one fanatic amongst us? Are we not, on the contrary, too forcibly reminded, by this unforeseen calamity, that we must watch over the preservation of that venerable and sacred trunk, whose youngest scion has been demolished by a sacrilegious hand? Well, then, in this alarming crisis, we demand of you, for one year, the renewal of the law of the 12th of February, 1817. We demand the means of watching, in particular, over the safety of the king, of his family, and of the state. All these are menaced, not by mere words, but, alas! by a dreadful blow. We demand of you, therefore, the power to arrest, without being compelled to go through any preliminary judicial form, any individual suspected of plots or machinations against the person of the king, the safety of the state, or that of the royal family. We hope not to have occasion to use it, but we ought to be invested with it, that we may not remain unarmed before

opinions, plots, and crimes of the same nature, which might have the same source, and which we must turn aside, or prevent."

Of the wisdom of these measures it is not easy to form a fair opinion. They might be requisite in the actual state of France; but, if requisite, the necessity for them must have been long felt, and they ought to have been adopted sooner and more gradually. It is impossible to conceive that the act of a single desperado, however atrocious, can be a sufficient reason for a complete change in the internal administration of a great country.

They failed, at least, to accomplish the end for which they were more especially intended. That was, to confirm the power of the ministry, by stemming the odium which poured in upon them for the indecisiveness of their past conduct, and by inducing the royalists to rally round their banner. The ministers, however, by the course which they now adopted, only alienated the Liberals still further from them, without engaging the confidence or gaining the support of the high monarchical party. On the 18th of February, Decazes was obliged to resign his portfolio, and the duke of Richelieu was placed at the head of the government. Decazes, however, retired with every mark of royal favour. He continued a member of the privy council, was raised to the rank of duke, and was soon afterwards named ambassador to our own court.

The measures, which he had introduced, were prosecuted by the new ministers. The law of arrests was keenly debated in the Cham-

er of Deputies on the 6th of March, and the six following sittings. It was finally passed by 34 votes to 115, modified, however, by the introduction of a clause forbidding arrests to be made under it during the night. On the 26th it was approved by the Peers, 121 voting for it, and 6 against it; and, on the same day, it received the royal assent.

The keen discussions, which at every stage of its progress it excited, were entirely of a general nature, and related less to the merits of the measure itself, than to the political state of the country. The liberals insisted that no class or party had any connexion with Louvel; that his crime had been perpetrated without previous concert, and had called forth every where sentiments of pity for its victim, and horror against the assassin; and that to suspend the liberties of all Frenchmen on account of such a deed, was an assumption of despotical power not more oppressive than insolent and alumnious. The opposite party maintained, that the crime of Louvel, if it had not yet been proved to be the result of previous conspiracy, had been hailed, both in the capital and in the provinces, with a joy and exultation, which proved too clearly, that, in many minds, the fury and corruption of political faction had stifled, not merely every sentiment of loyalty, but the common feelings of humanity and the plainest dictates of the moral sense. Attempts, too, had been made to seduce the troops from their duty. The health of the late usurper had been drunk, and the emblems of his government had again made their appearance. True, it was only a small num-

ber of the French people, who cherished wishes and views so fatal to the public welfare. But, small as it was, it was nevertheless sufficient, if not resisted, to make the land a scene of universal misery and mourning; and it was only by such a law, as that which had been proposed, that the machinations of an unprincipled faction could be seasonably and effectually opposed.

The law restraining the liberty of the press, was resisted even more keenly, than that for authorizing arbitrary arrests. After it had undergone many modifications, it was passed by the peers by a majority of only two votes, 108 voting for it, and 104 against it. In the deputies, it was carried by 136 to 109. A few days afterwards, a royal ordinance established commissions of censorship in the chief town of each department, consisting at Paris of twelve members, and in the other towns, of three. The duty of these commissioners was to examine all articles intended for publication in any journal or periodical work; and they were to render weekly an account of their proceedings to a superior board, composed of nine members, who, with the approbation of the minister of justice, might order the provisional suspension of any journal.

The most important, however, of the measures brought forward by M. Decazes, was allowed to remain dormant. The new ministers took no steps to carry his proposed system of election into effect, and petitions were constantly coming in against it. At last they resolved to abandon it, and to substitute another in its stead. The new project con-



sisted of nine articles, which were to the following effect:

1. There shall be in each department an electoral college of the department, and electoral colleges of districts.

Nevertheless, in those departments which have but one deputy to nominate, and in that of Corsica, all the electors shall be united in a single college.

2. The electoral college of each department shall be composed of electors who are most highly taxed. The number of members of each college shall be equal to the fifth of all the electors, provided that it be not less than 100, nor greater than 600, with the exception of the department of the Seine, the departmental college of which shall consist of 800 electors.

3. The electoral college of each district (*arrondissement*) shall be composed of all the electors who have their political domicile within the district, and who do not belong to the college of the department.

When there are not more than 50 electors in a district, they shall join with those of the neighbouring district where the college is more numerous, and form with such electors but one and the same college.

4. Each district college shall nominate, by absolute majority, as many candidates for the deputations, as the department has deputies to choose.

If the same candidate is nominated by several colleges of districts, his election shall be accounted as of that district where he obtained most votes, and he shall be replaced for the other districts by the next eligible person who has obtained most votes.

5. The electoral college of each department shall nominate deputies to the Chamber. It shall choose them from among the candidates nominated by the colleges of districts.

6. This article was of no importance.

7. In proceeding to the election of candidates and deputies, each elector shall write his vote on the bureau, or cause it to be written by a member of the bureau on a slip of paper prepared for the purpose. He shall give it to the president, who is to place it in the urn.

The 8th article provided that the property or patent which gives a right of voting, shall have been enjoyed a year before the election.

The 9th article continued in force, so much of the law of 1817 as should not be repealed by the present project, if carried into a law.

This scheme was laid before the Chamber of Deputies, by count Simeon, minister of the interior, on the 17th of April. The reason which he assigned for withdrawing the former was, not any disapprobation of its provisions, but the advanced period of the session, and the pressure of business, which did not leave leisure for the deliberation, which so complicated a system would require. "The principal object of that system (said he), was to call up a more considerable number of deputies, proportioned to the population of the kingdom; to give to the Chamber more stability, instead of its annual renewal by fifths; to afford more guarantees to liberty, to independence of suffrage, and to equality of representation, by not abandoning the election to the

total mass of the electors, composed of a majority of small proprietors, to the exclusion of the great proprietors. A part of the latter would have composed, by delegation from the colleges of arrondissement, a separate election, which would have given them the hope of procuring a representation of their interests, without injuring those of the middling class of tax-payers. The reasons on which these dispositions were supported may still be fresh in the memory of the Chamber. Although they experienced a strong opposition before their discussion, they would perhaps have triumphed if they had been developed and examined; but the time was short, as the session was far advanced, and the important questions which the project of law presented could not in the short interval be maturely deliberated and decided. It would have been easy to repel those ideas which originate in a fear of touching those articles of the Chamber which are only matters of regulation, which do not reach its essence, which might have been omitted or arranged differently without making the government or the constitution less representative; without attacking the division of powers, without affecting the liberties or the rights of the nation or of individuals, and without diminishing the security promised to property of all kinds, without exception. That which was useful when it was proposed, and when it might be discussed with deliberation and calmness, has ceased to be so since we have arrived at the fifth month of the session, and when we have still to occupy ourselves with the law of

the finances, the urgent necessity of which increases every day."

As the essence of the new plan consisted in the erection of district as well as departmental colleges, the former comprising all voters, and electing the candidates, out of whom the departmental colleges, composed of the wealthier proprietors, were to choose the deputies; the minister was at great pains to point out the advantages of this arrangement, and its consistency with the charter. "It has been observed (said he), that electors in great numbers neglect to exercise their political rights. Generally more than a third part of them remained indifferent at the last elections. There is reason to believe, that the convocation of the voters to a single place in the department far removed from their domicile, may prevent their attendance. Party men brave and surmount this difficulty; but many of the electors, who are without passions, yield to a sort of indolence very common among moderate persons, and prefer their repose to a duty of which they do not sufficiently feel the importance. They will perceive it more when the elections shall take place, as it were, at their doors; when, instead of a journey to undertake, they will only have a few steps to take; and when to this advantage there will be added the greater advantage still, of not having to fear the influence of the capital of a department, where they meet a mass of electors with whom they find it difficult to contend—a consideration which, perhaps more than distance, dissuades them from giving a suffrage that they may think unavailing. If, then, there were a college of arrondissement, it is pro-

bable that a greater number of electors would repair to it, and consequently that the elections would better express the public wish. The wish will be the more free and enlightened in proportion as it is expressed in a less extended circle, where every elector, in the midst of his neighbours, will better preserve his independence, and be protected from foreign influence. By this means we shall avoid an evil which has been experienced, namely, that three-fifths of the arrondissements have taken no part in the elections. By the new project, every college of arrondissement will nominate a number of deputies equal to that which the department is to furnish. This nomination will not indeed be definitive; it will only be a representation to the departmental college, which will make its choice from among the candidates so nominated. The election, by passing two degrees, will only be the more purified:—the members will have passed two trials—that of the candidanship, and of the definitive election. The college of each department will be composed of those who pay the greatest sum in taxes. Their number will equal the fifth part of the electors, without, however, being below a hundred, or above six hundred, with the exception of the department of the Seine, where the departmental electors will amount to eight hundred. The charter offers no obstacle to this division of colleges. It says only, that each elector shall pay 300 francs of contribution. It says nothing about the election being direct or indirect. This present project of law preserves the right of election to all those who have hitherto enjoyed it. If it deprives them of a direct suffrage, which the law of the 5th of Feb. allows them; it grants them, in return, a right more real. Their votes have hitherto been in a great measure lost: they will now have a real effect on the nomination of candidates. This effect will be the more important, as the electoral colleges will not possess, as they did before Feb. 5, 1817, the right of nominating, by their own authority, the half of the deputies, whether presented to them or not: they will only have the right to choose from among the candidates presented. The departmental colleges will exercise a definitive right, but their suffrages will not be allowed to diverge beyond the circle which the colleges of arrondissement shall draw. In a department which elects three deputies, for instance, and has four arrondissements, the colleges of arrondissement will fix the attention of the departmental colleges on twelve candidates; and the departmental colleges, forced to elect three from among these twelve, will be able to send to the chamber only deputies who, having obtained and received the votes of the greatest number of electors as candidates, will join the assent of the most wealthy electors in the departments. Thus the votes of the small proprietors will not be thrown away, and the dispositions of the charter meanwhile will remain untouched.”

The mere statement of this new scheme, produced in the Chamber the most violent commotion—a certain presage of the resistance which would be made to the measure in its further progress. Amid the disorder and tumult

which ensued, there was no possibility of either hearing or uttering connected argument; but, though the only point formally in discussion related to the printing of the *projet*, a preliminary question was raised, whether the new proposition deserved to be considered a *projet de loi*, in the sense affixed to that term by the royal charter and the standing regulations? It was contended, by the *côté gauche*, that the king had no right to withdraw one *projet*, already under examination by the committee, and to supply its place by a second. The minister asserted the contrary. After long commotions, and frequent suspensions of the sitting, that the infuriated legislators might have time to cool, the question was put to the vote, viz. Shall the *projet*, and the motives avowed by ministers for introducing it, be printed? This was decided in the affirmative, and the chamber adjourned. One ridiculous circumstance which attended the whole of this tumultuous sitting, was the conduct of M. Girardin, who got possession of the tribunal at an early hour, and never left it until the close of the day. This deputy was never permitted by the members of the right and centre to proceed with his speech beyond the first sentence, which he repeated at intervals, above a dozen times, and always in terms following:—"Is it a part of the royal prerogative to withdraw a *projet de loi*?" Here M. Girardin was sure to be silenced, on pretence of his flying from the question, but really for the ominous words with which he opened, and from which it was inferred that he would prove a refractory Liberal. When, at last,

he got leave to answer his own question, he added merely the monosyllable "*Oui*," thus supporting the ministerial proposition. The disappointment produced shouts of laughter on both sides.

As the minister had dwelt at great length on the tendency of the proposed measure, to benefit the poorer electors, by enabling them to give their votes near their own homes, without the trouble and expense of a long journey; an amendment was proposed by the left side, which would secure this advantage, without deviating from the principle of the existing system. The purport of it was, that each department should be divided into a number of districts equal to that of the deputies returned by the department, and that each of these districts should elect one deputy. The effect of such an arrangement would have been, to render the Chamber still more democratical than it actually was, and to give numbers a still more decided preponderance over property: yet it was lost by a majority of ten only, in a sitting from which no more than one deputy was absent.

In the mean time, the fermentation in Paris was very violent, and began to extend itself to most of the considerable towns in the kingdom. Large assemblies collected round the palace, in which the sittings of the deputies were held, as well as in the open spots in the neighbourhood of the Tuilleries. The more distinguished of the Liberals were received with the loudest applause, while indubitable marks of popular odium were bestowed upon the supporters of the ministers. The *côté gauche*, instead of quel-

ling this tendency to disorder, seemed inclined, by their words and actions, to foster it. It was more than once necessary to have recourse to military aid; and an Englishman, who should have spent the first week of June in Paris, would have been surprised to witness bodies of cavalry patrolling through the streets at full gallop, and dispersing every group of people that curiosity or accident might have drawn together. Some of the deputies mingled now and then with the mob, and of course met with the same treatment from the military, as any private individual. Conceiving, however, that their legislative character should, by its sanctity, exempt them from all the consequences of their own folly, rashness, or mischievous intentions, they never failed on such occasions to make their complaints in due form to the Chamber, as if the government had violated in their persons the most sacred rights of the legislature, and as if they themselves were martyrs in the cause of national freedom. During these tumults, the military in the discharge of their duty were exposed to much insult, and in one of the riots, a student of law, Lallemand by name, was shot by one of the soldiers. His funeral was made a pretext for fresh disturbances. The body was attended to the grave by a numerous concourse of people, to whom no less than three funeral orations were addressed. These disturbances, however, were confined to the lowest rabble, wrought upon by political emissaries. The troops displayed the best dispositions, and the better classes of society were strenuous in the preservation of order.

Amid all this opposition, both in the chamber and out of it, the ministry thought it expedient to yield somewhat to public prejudice, and to be contented with a little, where, if they persisted in aiming at all that was desirable, they ran the risk of effecting nothing. Accordingly M. de Serre, who had been reappointed to his former post of keeper of the seals, intimated to the chamber, that he and his colleagues were willing to abandon the proposed plan, so far as it put an end to the present system of direct election, provided that an additional number of deputies, chosen by the more wealthy part of the voters, were introduced into the legislature. Even after this moderate proposal, the *côté gauche* continued for some time steady in their opposition; and the first clause of the project, which established in each department an electoral college of the department, and also electoral colleges of the districts, was carried by a majority of five only. After this trial of strength, the Liberals determined to avail themselves of the terms, to which the government had professed its willingness to accede; and two of their own members proposed an amendment of the law then under consideration. The purport of the amendment was, that, while 256 members (the actual number of the chamber as it was then) were to be returned by the colleges of the districts, composed of all persons of 30 years of age or upwards, who paid 300 francs of direct taxes or upwards, 172 additional deputies should be chosen by departmental colleges, which were to be composed of one-fourth of the electors, that

birth being made up of those who paid the largest public contributions. The ministers having agreed to the amendment, it was carried, though not without keen discussion, by a majority of 59 in the Chamber of Deputies, and of 85 in the Chamber of Peers.

This alteration in the election-law had clearly two very different tendencies. As the 172 new deputies were to be chosen by the more opulent classes, the introduction of them weakened the democratic influence on the legislature. On the other hand, the transference of the election of the then existing number of deputies to the colleges of the districts, made it more easy for the poorer voters to avail themselves of their privilege, and thereby added some weight to the democratical scale.

The budget had been brought forward early in the session, and before the murder of the duc de Berri. The estimated expenditure for the year, consisted of the following particulars :—

	Francs.
Civil-list	34,000,000
Administration of Justice..	18,000,000
Foreign Affairs	8,000,000
Home Department	104,343,000
Army, &c.....	181,850,000
Navy	50,000,000
Pensions, Annuities, &c...	115,181,000

511,371,550

To this must be added the Charge of collecting the Revenue, estimated (including) allowances for Deficiencies at

138,388,430

There must be added also the annual Charge of the Public Debt and Sinking Fund, amounting to

228,341,200

878,101,180

For the ways and means by

which this expenditure was to be provided for, we refer to the Appendix to the Chronicle, page 715.

The session of the two Chambers terminated on the 22nd of July.

The trial of the assassin Louvel had been long delayed, in the hope that he might reveal his accomplices, if any such there were. But though often examined, he continued steady in the same story—that he had long brooded over this deed, without having ever communicated it to a single human being, and that he had perpetrated it, because he thought it necessary for the good of France. On the 5th of June he was brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers. The trial concluded on the 6th, when he was condemned to be beheaded. The sentence was executed on the following day. The particulars of the trial, and of the execution, as well as of the assassination, will be found in the Chronicle (page 209).

The duchess of Berri was pregnant at the time of her husband's murder; and the unborn child was the only hope of the zealous royalists of France. Should any accident happen to the mother, or should the child prove a daughter, there would no longer be any chance of lineal male issue of Louis XIV., and the crown would devolve upon the family of Orleans, which had sinned too heavily against the Bourbons, to be much liked by their ardent partisans. Those, on the other hand, who were hostile to the royal family, were not displeased at the probability, that the duchess would sink overwhelmed by her misfortunes, and that grief, terror, and anxiety, might so work

upon her, as to prevent the fruit of her womb from being brought into the world alive. Contrary to the general expectation, her bodily frame withstood her mental agony. Perhaps the very circumstance which rendered her situation more critical, contributed to her safety: the hopes of the mother may have soothed the sufferings of the widow. With a degree of brutal cruelty, which it is scarcely conceivable that the deepest personal injuries and much less political faction could engender in any human heart, attempts were made, first on the 28th of April, and afterwards on the 6th of May, to bring about an event which now did not seem likely to happen in the ordinary course of nature, by placing lighted petards so near the apartment of the princess, that the explosion would be likely to throw her into sudden alarm, and by that means occasion a miscarriage. Both attempts failed, and in the second the culprit was seized. His name was Gravier, and he had formerly been an officer under Buonaparte. He and an accomplice were both condemned to death; but their punishment was afterwards, at the intercession of the princess, commuted into hard labour for life.

The atrocities of such wretches increased the interest which France, and indeed all Europe, took in the fate of the widowed princess. The anxious wishes of the country accompanied her through her pregnancy, till, between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 29th of September, she was delivered of a son. This event was hailed in the metropolis, and in the provinces, with every species of fea-

tival, by which joy could be expressed. The young prince received the title of Duke of Bourdeaux.

Not long before this joyful addition to the royal family, the public mind had been alarmed by the discovery of a fresh plot. The persons engaged in it were principally officers in the army, who had not communicated their design to the soldiers, relying chiefly on the co-operation of the sub-officers. Like the Cato-street conspirators, they were to begin the work of revolution by a series of atrocious murders. Fifty persons of the highest rank were to be assassinated, and at the same time the officers who had engaged in the plan, were to join the troops in their respective barracks, and after haranguing them, were to lead them to the Tuilleries. A regency was then to have been proclaimed in the name of the son of Buonaparte. The execution of these schemes was originally intended to have taken place on the festival of St. Louis, but it was afterwards fixed for the 19th of August.

In the mean time, the government had received intelligence of all these proceedings, from some of the persons whom it had been attempted to seduce; and measures of precaution were taken. At seven in the evening of Saturday, the 19th of August, all the officers of police assembled at the prefecture. At eleven the conspirators began to be arrested. At one in the morning, the legions of La Meurthe and the lower Rhone, received orders to quit Paris immediately. The barriers were closed, and the arrests continued. About twenty-five officers were taken into custody

on that evening, none of them above the rank of captain. Some of them, when arrested, endeavoured, but without success, to excite the troops in their favour. Among them were several officers of the second regiment of Guards.

The plot had extended beyond Paris: for upon the arrival of the news of what had happened in the capital on the night of the 19th, some of the legion of the Seine, then in garrison at Cambray, fled into the Netherlands. In the course of six weeks, not less than seventy-five persons were put under arrest. It was consolatory to find, that these despera-

does no where met with any countenance or support from the troops, whom they had hoped to seduce without difficulty from their allegiance.

Towards the end of October, the elections of deputies, according to the new system, began to take place. Upon this occasion, the king addressed a proclamation to the nation, which will be found in the Appendix to the Chronicle, page 827. On the 19th of December, the session of the two Chambers was opened by a speech from the king, for which also we must refer to the Appendix to the Chronicle, page 829.

CHAP. XIII.

The Netherlands—Sweden—Denmark—Germany: Measures for preventing the Excitement of the public Mind by political Speculations: Suppression of the Weimar Opposition Paper—Prussia—Austria: Final Act of the German Confederation—Deliberations of the Diet—Hesse Darmstadt—Baden—Württemberg—Bavaria—Saxony—Russia: Expulsion of the Jesuits—Imperial Family—Poland: Commercial Intercourse between Poland and Russia.

THIS year does not present any occurrence worthy of particular notice in the kingdom of the Netherlands. Next to the financial arrangements, which excited very keen debate in the legislature, that government was occupied chiefly with the regulation of the foreign trade, and of the internal industry of the country. Their possessions in the East Indies involved them in disputes with some of the petty states of the eastern Archipelago, especially with the sultan of Palembang; and they had recourse to military operations, which do not appear to have been attended with much success. Some differences, which arose between them and the British authorities in those distant regions, as to the limits of their respective possessions, and the extent of their several rights, were put in a course of amicable adjustment. Many prosecutions and convictions took place in the course of the year, for offences connected with the abuse of the press.

The same spirit of political discussion, which led to such

offences, and such prosecutions in the Netherlands, extended itself to the north. At Stockholm a plan was digested for the formation of a regular debating society, on a very extended scale. The governor, apprehensive of danger from such an institution, interfered to suppress it, and finally the matter came before the king. After some deliberation, the king and his ministers approved of the proceeding of the governor; declaring, that the proposed institution, however harmless or praiseworthy the intentions of the parties concerned in it might be, was likely to lead to great irregularities.

In Denmark, the taste for political speculation, if less generally diffused, was carried, in some instances, to a much more extravagant height. A young theologian, of the name of Damp, had been suspended from the exercise of his functions, for publicly denying the divinity of our Saviour. With his visionary notions heightened by the ardour of opposition, and his heart embittered by what would appear

HISTORY OF EUROPE... [211

to him as persecution, he occupied himself with delivering private lectures, in which he laboured to disseminate his religious and political dreams. These lectures were attended chiefly by individuals of the lower classes. His proceedings at length attracted the notice of the government. Upon his arrest, there were found among his papers memorandums of a scheme for revolutionizing the kingdom, and establishing a constitution. He, and one of his partisans, were condemned to death, but had their sentence mitigated into perpetual imprisonment.

The wild notions of Dampé, were probably a scion of those crude speculations, which have long been the bane of Germany, and which still continue, in part, to corrupt her youth. In this, as well as in preceding years, the German universities exhibited symptoms, that they had not yet completely learned to confine themselves to their proper province; and that, in their eagerness to promote the diffusion of political dogmas, they forgot to superintend, with due vigilance, the moral and intellectual discipline of their members. A revolutionary spirit, in the scholastic establishments, appeared even at Vienna, and the emperor was forced to have recourse to severe measures, to remedy the disorders that showed themselves in the principal seat of learning in the metropolis of his own dominions. The adoption of the old German costume by the young men, had been for some time regarded, particularly in the northern part of Germany, and along the Elbe, the Maine, and the Rhine, as an emblem of hos-

tility to existing institutions, and as a pledge of willingness to co-operate in the re-establishment of an ancient ideal system of Teutonic freedom. This costume was certainly not such as to recommend itself by its own intrinsic merit: if liked at all, it must have been liked, not for its own sake, but for that which it was supposed to intimate. Its characteristics were, long unshorn locks—a bare neck—profusion of ruffle expanding in full pride around it—and a coat elaborately ill-made, and intended, one would have thought, not for the individual who wore it, but for the species in general. The king of Prussia was ruthless enough to issue an edict against this antiquarian barbarism; and, trifling as the matter may appear, the prohibition was prudent; for, the most insignificant external symbols, often serve to extend and to perpetuate particular sets of feelings and opinions. His Prussian majesty, also, very early in the year, forbade any German newspaper published in France or England, to be admitted into, or allowed to pass through any part of his dominions: and the same order was made, with respect to all newspapers published in the Netherlands, whether in Flemish, or in French, or in German, with an exception in favour of those, of which the introduction should be permitted by the Prussian ambassador to the king of the Netherlands.

It was out of a similar spirit of precaution, that the newspaper called the *Oppositions-Blatt* (*Opposition paper*) was suppressed. This journal was published at Weimar, and had acquired a very extensive cir-

212] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1830.

lation. The editors, availing themselves of the assistance of the numerous men of talent and learning, who lived in the vicinity of the place of publication, conducted it with very considerable ability. Its spirit corresponded to its name. It professed itself the enemy of all abuse and oppression, and the advocate of every species of reform. Its strictures had been carried to a pitch of licence, very disagreeable to the German courts; but the grand duke, swayed both by his own inclinations, and by the hereditary precedents of liberality which his family furnished, had hitherto declined to interfere, or had interfered only by gentle admonitions. Towards the end of the present year, however, the courts of Prussia and Austria united in the strongest remonstrances against this journal, and the grand duke found himself constrained to take measures, which terminated in the discontinuance of the obnoxious publication.

No advance was made in the course of the present year towards the formation of a representative constitution for Prussia; though, in some of the public edicts, reference was still made to schemes of that sort that were yet in embryo. From the general tenor of the administration, however, it is evident, that there was no serious intention of establishing anything like a popular government. Had any such intention existed, the ministers would not, as a prelude to the effectuating of it, have employed the utmost precautions against the fermentation of public opinion. The most extreme change, which they were willing to sanction, went no further than

to the introduction of assemblies of the estates in the different provinces of the monarchy. Such bodies had long existed, and did still exist in many parts of Germany,—even in those parts where the sovereign is nearly absolute—in the dominions of the House of Austria, for example, and likewise in Saxony. They had formerly existed also in some of the Prussian provinces. In re-establishing them, therefore, the ministers would enjoy the advantage sometimes of building upon old foundations, and always of having neighbouring examples before their eyes, at once to aid them in their plan, and to lend to it authority. These provincial estates, besides gratifying the people by presenting a legitimate mode in which they might participate more or less in the public administration, might be rendered useful in the arrangements both of the police and of the finances, and in the general local administration of the districts. As checks upon the prerogatives of the monarch, indeed, they would be inefficient; since they would neither possess legislative power, nor the dignity and influence attending an assembly of the representatives of the whole nation. But was it to be expected, that a military sovereign should divest himself of his power spontaneously? Was it not enough, that he exercised the greatest vigilance in conducting his administration with a view to the tranquillity and prosperity of the country? Nay, was there not reason to apprehend, that, in the circumstances in which Prussia was placed, surrounded by powerful despots, with large armies at their command, the infusion of any considerable portion of democracy

into the government, would be inconsistent with the public safety?

Though nothing was done towards the formation of a new constitution, there was no want of vigilance in the internal administration. The public debt was fixed at somewhat more than 180 millions of rix-dollars, or between 28 and 29 millions sterling; and with the payment of it, all the demesnes of the state were declared to be charged. If at any time any new loan should be necessary, it was not to be charged upon these funds, but was to be provided for separately.

In the preceding year, the expenditure had been fixed at somewhat more than seven and a half millions sterling. A royal ordinance was published in the month of January, urging the necessity of further retrenchment, and commanding the state of the finances to be laid before the public once every three years. The requisite saving was sought to be effected, chiefly by reducing the number of battalions in the militia-regiments. The regular troops had been already diminished. Yet, with all the rigid economy for which the Prussian administration is remarkable above any state in Europe, the imposition of new taxes was found to be necessary, in order to equalize the income with the expenditure; and judging from these taxes, we must infer, either that political science is in a very low state in Prussia, or that the resources of the country are exhausted, and consequently an exhausted country is responsible to God and man.

profits of trade—tending to the diminution of that fund exclusively, out of which additions to the national capital are usually made. Another was a poll-tax, which must always be unjust, because it presses with too much equality on the poor and on the rich. Others of them were on the necessities of life.

Austria, with much greater resources at her command, and an infinitely greater capacity of improvement, was more embarrassed in her finances than Prussia. In the beginning of the year, she contracted for a large loan; and the military preparations, which she made in consequence of the events in Italy, forced her afterwards to borrow a still larger sum. Perfect harmony subsisted between her and the other powers of Germany. The emperor made various journeys, and the arch-duke Rainer married a princess of Savoy.

On the 25th of the preceding November, ministers from the different German states had assembled, for the purpose of conferring on the means of completing and consolidating the organization of the Germanic league. No less than thirty-one sittings were held under the presidency of prince Metternich, and, at last, on the 17th of May, the "final act"—the result of these multiplied conferences—received the signature of the representatives of the different states concerned in the deliberations. This "final act"

regarded as supplementing the federal constitution of 1815. It contained no more than sixty articles. The emperor declared that the conference had increased the confidence and intimacy of the German states, and that no member can

ever withdraw itself from the league, which is declared indissoluble; nor can any new state be admitted without the unanimous concurrence of its existing members. A permanent council of the Diet is established, which is to consist of 17 ministers—an absolute majority of one to decide each question. The more important questions—such as a declaration of war, or an admission of a new member—must be submitted to the “general council” or assembly, and then a majority of two-thirds is necessary to give validity to a resolution. The subjects especially committed to the Diet are, the internal and external relations of Germany. With respect to the former, the Diet is authorized to interpose whenever its interference may be called for by the sovereign, or people, of any state in the Confederation, provided, after due inquiry, just cause for such interposition should appear. In all cases where the public tranquillity is threatened, as by the revolt of subjects against their sovereign, the Diet is allowed to act with promptitude and vigour, even should the prince himself be unable, from circumstances, to claim the support of that body. The Diet may receive the complaints of subjects against their prince, and “engage” him to do them justice. The Diet is to watch over and enforce, if necessary, the execution of the 13th article of the federal act, for establishing representative constitutions throughout Germany. With regard to foreign powers, and the means of defending the rights of the German states against them, or of securing them against aggressions from those states, the “final act” presents a series of

articles, which, it must be confessed, are not a little vague and obscure in their conception, as well as complex and ineffectual in the means provided for their execution.

This final act was adopted by the Diet as a fundamental law of the Germanic union; and, in their subsequent deliberations, various resolutions were passed for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

The most interesting clause in it—that clause at least for the operation of which there was the most certain occasion—was the 54th article, which provided, that the Diet should take care to enforce the establishment of assemblies of the states in every country of the Confederation. It was not, however, meant that popular governments should be created: for, by the 57th article, it is declared, that, the fundamental principle of the Union requiring that all the powers of the sovereignty should remain consolidated in the supreme head of the government, the sovereign cannot be bound to admit the co-operation of the states, except in the exercise of rights specially determined. In other words; we pledge ourselves to establish assemblies of the states, but these assemblies shall possess just as much power as the prince shall be pleased to concede to them, and no more.

The most cursory examination will detect abundance of imperfections and incongruities in this final act. Such will always be the case, where an impossibility is attempted. A state cannot at once be completely sovereign, and also subject to any external authority; yet the aim of this final act is to arrange the means, by which states, supposed to be so-

foreign and independent, shall, without the intervention of force, be controlled by a superior law.

Besides these constitutional deliberations, the state of commerce in Germany occupied the attention both of the Diet and of the ministers who were assembled at Vienna. And on this subject there were two classes of regulations, which it was conceived would be advantageous. The first related to the exclusion of foreign manufactures from the German market, so that German industry might be promoted, and impoverishment might no longer be occasioned by paying in money for commodities, which, with proper encouragement, might be produced at home. The crudeness and inaccuracy of the notions, on which these views are founded, would not have prevented them from being carried into practical operation; but the opposing interests of some of the members of the confederation, and the difficulty of framing a system of exclusion which would suit the supposed advantage of a variety of independent states, hindered the Diet from going farther than words upon this subject. The second class of regulations would undoubtedly have been very advantageous. They were intended to give greater facility for the circulation of commodities, by suppressing the transit duties, which existed in the different states. But here the financial loss, which almost every state would have sustained from the proposed alteration, threw insuperable difficulties in the way of the adoption of the scheme.

To a committee of the Diet was also allotted the task of preparing a plan for the organization of an

armed federal force. The results of its labours were comprised in a project containing 51 articles. This project we have not seen; but its outline is said to be as follows: "The federal force, in time of peace, is to be in such a proportion to the population, that out of every million of people there shall be 10,000 soldiers, with a reserve, besides, equal to the half of this number; the cavalry of this army to be 1-7th of the whole; the corps of engineers to be in the proportion of 1-100th. For every 1,000 men there are to be two pieces of artillery, with 36 men to each; the guns, one-half six-pounders, one-fourth 12-pounders, and the other fourth howitzers. There is to be, besides, a battering train of 100 pieces of large calibre, 70 mortars, and 30 howitzers. The men attached to the artillery are calculated at 30,000. The whole army is to be divided into ten corps; three of them to be formed of contingents from the small states.

The history of the minor powers of Germany, during the present year, is confined to the steps taken for the settlement or improvement of the representative constitutions, which, according to the federal act of 1815, each sovereign was bound to grant his subjects. On this point, much dilatoriness had appeared in the councils of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. At length, on the 18th of March, the long-desired edict was issued, creating two chambers, and fixing their respective rights and privileges. An abstract of this edict will be found in the Appendix to the Chronicle (page 747). In addition to the articles there specified, we may add, that it did not

oblige the sovereign to convoke the chamber oftener than once in three years ; that the budget was always to be voted for that length of time ; and that, in case of a difference of views between the two chambers upon it, it should be discussed by them both united in one assembly, under the presidency of the president of the first chamber, and the decision taken by an absolute majority of votes. It was further expressly declared, that laws of police, and all those regarding the administration of the state of a regulating kind, might be made, and carried into execution by the sovereign, without the concurrence of the chambers.

This constitution was not sufficiently democratical to please the Hessians ; and in some places they would not even deign to elect representatives. When the deputies assembled at Darmstadt, a great majority of them, previous to the formal opening of the session, concurred in an address to the grand duke, declaring that they could not look upon themselves as deputies, nor exert their functions as such, till the necessary alterations were made in the constitution. The government, while they condemned this proceeding as illegal, sought to conciliate the deputies, and promised, after they should have taken the oaths, to consider what modifications might advantageously be made in the system established by the edict. Many of the deputies were intractable, and immediately left Darmstadt, to resign their trust into the hands of their constituents. Thirty-two (the second chamber consisted of fifty in all) were prevailed on to take the oaths ; and, the session having

been duly opened, a law was immediately passed, ordering the towns and districts, whose deputies had withdrawn themselves, to proceed to fresh elections. Many useful measures received the sanction of the legislature ; and, considerable changes in the constitution having been agreed upon, a new charter was presented to the states on the 11th of December. The alterations introduced into it were not all of a popular nature. One of them, for instance, was, that if a bill, introduced by the ministers, was approved of by one chamber, and rejected by the other, in two successive sessions, the bill might be considered as passed, if the sum of the votes for it in the two chambers exceeded the sum of the votes against it.

In the neighbouring territory of Baden, also, some difficulties occurred in the proceedings of the legislature. The states met at Carlsruhe, on the 25th of June. It was then found, that several of the members, who had been troublesome to the government in the preceding session, could not attend ; some, because they had been unable to obtain leave of absence from their usual avocations in the service of the public ; others, because no letters of summons had been issued to them. The chambers immediately presented a remonstrance to the grand duke. The absence of the public functionaries was placed by him to the account of attention to the public service ; and it was proposed, that, whenever a functionary of the state was chosen deputy, another should, at the same time, be elected, who should be entitled to vote, in the legislature, as often as the former

should be detained from its sittings by his official duties. This arrangement was rejected; the grand duke yielded, and the absent deputies were summoned. To Englishmen it seems not a title extraordinary, that public functionaries should be the most active members of opposition. In the present case they were probably individuals, who held posts at the university, or who filled legal situations—two descriptions of persons, who in Germany are protected against the caprice of the sovereign, both by public opinion, and by the facility which, if they have attained to any eminence, they possess of acquiring a reputable subsistence in some neighbouring state.

Wurtemberg, too, was not without embarrassments in the proceedings of its legislature, though these were of a very different nature from what occurred in Baden and Darmstadt, and sprung from a very different origin. The first session of the states-general had been terminated by prorogation on the 15th of June of the present year. Every thing had passed in it with perfect harmony between the sovereign and his subjects. By the new arrangements, which had been carried into effect after the downfall of Buonaparte, several petty princes, who were sovereign and independent in the old German empire, subject only to the Diet, had been annexed to Wurtemberg. There, as elsewhere, they were distinguished by the epithet of mediatised princes. Though now subjects, they still possessed many peculiar privileges, and, being undoubtedly superior to the common nobility, they had seats and votes assigned them in the first

chamber. On the meeting of the states, however, in December, the greater number of these mediatised princes absolutely refused to attend as members of the legislature, to take any share in its proceedings, or to acknowledge its authority.

In Bavaria every thing went on quietly. The course of improvement, which had been steadily pursued for some years, was still followed. The people were strongly attached to their sovereign; and that sovereign merited their attachment by his liberal views, his economical administration, and his simple unassuming manners and mode of life.

Even in Saxony, where, satisfied with the mild paternal rule of their royal family, the people have shown less eagerness for political change than the subjects of any other of the second-rate sovereigns of Germany, the spirit of improvement was not altogether idle. For, in the course of the year, an alteration was made in the constitution of the estates, by which persons, not noble, might be elected members of that body.

The spirit of improvement displayed itself in Russia, not less than in Germany. By an imperial ukase, published in the month of January, all the serfs of Livonia, whether belonging to the crown, or to cities and corporations, or to individuals, were declared free. This emancipation was to be carried into effect gradually, and was to be completed in 1826.

The Jesuits, upon their suppression by pope Clement XIV. in 1773, had been received and protected by the empress Catherine. They acquired considerable property, and gradually became very

numerous, acting in Russia as they had formerly done in other parts of Europe, not merely as ministers of religion, but also as instructors of youth. Latterly, however, they had carried their zeal of proselytism too far, and had frequently attempted (probably with no small success) to gain converts from the Greek church, from the Protestants, and even from the Jews. Though they had been admonished by the proper authorities to desist from such a line of conduct, they, nevertheless, persisted in it: and, at length, by an edict, issued in the course of the present year, their schools were abolished, and they themselves were banished beyond the frontiers of the empire, with a prohibition of re-entering under any form or denomination whatsoever. The grounds of this measure, and the provisions for carrying it into effect, are detailed in the edict itself, which will be found in the Appendix to the Chronicle, page 831. There is a degree of harshness and cruelty in it, which does not seem called for by the occasion, and which is little in unison with the general character of the emperor.

In the month of September, one of the regiments of the imperial guard, which numbered among its officers several young men of distinguished family, after having been long dissatisfied with the capricious and severe conduct of the colonel, openly refused to obey the orders which he had issued for a review on the following Sunday. Late on the evening of Saturday, they sent a deputation to communicate to him their resolution not to obey him, and not finding him at home, they broke his windows. On the next

day, their general of division remonstrated with them. In their reply, they disclaimed all intentions of revolt, but protested, that there was no punishment which they would not endure, rather than remain under the command of their present colonel. They were ordered to march into the fortress, and they immediately obeyed. There part of them were put under arrest; the remainder were embarked and transported to forts in Finland, where the battalions were soon afterwards disbanded, and the soldiers distributed among other corps. An inquiry was instituted into the conduct of the colonel, and of some of the officers, to whose mismanagement and negligence this instance of insubordination was mainly owing.

The grand duke Constantine had married early in life a princess of Saxe-Cobourg Saalfeld, who, not finding much happiness in her matrimonial connexion, had left Russia in 1801, and did not appear to have any intention of returning. Under these circumstances, an ecclesiastical synod, upon the application of the grand duke, dissolved the marriage; and the decision was confirmed by an imperial decree, dated the 20th of March, which, at the same time, declared, that the children of any marriage, which might be contracted by a member of the imperial family with a person not born of a reigning house, would possess no right of succession to the throne. Nine weeks afterwards, the grand duke married, with his brother's approbation, the countess Gradzinaka, to whom he had been for some years attached.

The grand duke's usual residence was at Warsaw, and he was

regarded as the real director of headministration of the kingdom of Poland, though the title and dignity of viceroy were nominally conferred on a native Pole. The Russian policy towards this dependency of their crown, was extremely liberal. It had its own military force, and the public functions were discharged for the most part by natives. It had a legislature, which bore the name of Diet, and was composed, according to the prevailing fashion, of two chambers. This body, which had met, for the first time, in 1818, assembled again in the Autumn of the present year. The emperor opened the session with a speech; which will be found in the Appendix to the Chronicle, page 833.

Three important measures were brought forward by the ministers—one, for modifying the constitution of the senate; another, the plan of a civil code; and the third, a criminal code. The first, after being approved by the senate, was rejected by the lower chamber; the second, was withdrawn by the government itself; and the third, was lost in the lower chamber by a majority of 120 to 3.

While the Diet thus paid but little reverence to the schemes which were proposed to it with the imperial sanction, it received with attention numerous petitions from the different provinces, and recommended them to the notice of the emperor. These petitions pointed out specifically many improvements which might be made in the administration of justice, in the collection of the revenue, in the state-expenditure, in the management of public funds, and in the regulations affecting agriculture and commerce. On the

latter subject, it was especially prayed, that the army might be clothed in Polish cloth, and that the importation of English merchandize should be prohibited, so long as the corn-bill remained in force. Let such an instance teach us to doubt, whether, for the sake of a policy, which is in itself more likely to cramp than to foster national prosperity, it is worth while to excite sentiments of hostility in the minds of foreigners, and to lead them to adopt a system unfavourable to our interests.

The session was closed on the 1st of October, by a speech from the emperor, in which he expressed a grave and dignified displeasure at the reception which the plans of his ministers had met. We may be surprised, that the Russian autocrat should allow so much freedom of thought and of will to any of his subjects, as we find displayed in the proceedings of the Polish Diet. It is, however, his strength that makes him generous. The lion may allow the lamb to gambol about him. The king of Prussia must watch over, and must suppress every symptom of resistance to his authority; because, the prevalence of a spirit of independence among his subjects would endanger the existence of his throne. But, Alexander may safely allow the Poles to carry free deliberation and discussion to any length. A single word from him will, at any time, calm the tempest. Were they even to launch forth into all the extravagances of democracy, he could instantly overwhelm them with a deluge of his northern barbarians.

Though Poland is nominally an independent kingdom, yet, as it is an integral part of the de-

pendencies of the imperial crown, the emperor Alexander has, with sound views of policy, endeavoured, in the course of the present year, to promote its commercial intercourse with the rest of his dominions. The establishment of tolls, on the frontier of Russia towards Poland, is still maintained; but only in respect to goods coming from, or going to foreign countries: as to all other commodities, Poland has, since the 1st of January, 1820, ceased to be considered as a foreign country. There is now a free and uninterrupted passage across the frontier, for, 1st, all the raw productions of the two countries, which are intended for the use of each other respectively, under the single condition of specifying them at the frontier, for statistical purposes; 2nd, for the manufactures and productions of the industry of the two countries, but accompanied with certificates of origin; those manufactured from the raw materials of the two countries respectively, free of duty; and those manufactured from the raw materials furnished from other countries, upon conditions hereafter to be determined.

The Russian ministry of finance, and the Polish government, are to agree together on the most convenient stations for taking the export duty on Russian productions exported to foreign countries through Poland.

To maintain the superintendence over the importation of fo-

reign manufactures through Poland into Russia, and at the same time increase the trade, and especially the fairs of Warsaw, it has been ordered—1. That, to prevent fraud, the Russian chief board of customs is to receive from the Polish government a complete catalogue (to be successively completed as circumstances require) of all Polish manufactures, with a statement of the place, the proprietor, the quality and quantity of the goods manufactured, adding the stamp and mark of the manufacturers: but that (2) all goods coming from the Warsaw fairs to Russia, shall have, for three years together, an abatement of ten copecs per ruble, on paying the tariff duty to the Russian custom-house at Warsaw, and of five copecs per ruble, on paying it at the Russian frontier toll-house. 3. All Polish manufactured goods (except from those parts which are too remote) shall be imported into Russia by way of Warsaw only, and have a certificate from the Russian board of customs.

All the subjects of the two states are entitled to be admitted into the guilds or companies of each other. Travellers from Russia to Poland, and *vice versa*, are subject to no other formalities, than from one government of the Russian empire to another.

It is in regulations like these, that the liberal policy of Alexander's administration is chiefly conspicuous.

CHAP. XIV.

pirit of the Spanish Army—The Movements of Riego—The Junction of Riego and Quiroga before Cadiz—Movements of General Freyre—Expedition of Riego—His Detachment is disbanded—Comotions in Galicia—La Mancha revolutionized—Councils of the King—The Constitution of 1812 adopted—Proceedings of the Supreme Junta—Events at Cadiz—The Ministry—The Cortes meet—Their Proceedings—Disturbances—Riego exiled to Oviedo—The Session of the Cortes closed—Remonstrance to the King—His Answer—Subsequent Measures—Organization of the Army.

WE have seen, that, in the preceding year, Spain directed her efforts towards the equipment of a powerful expedition intended for America; and that her plans were, for a time, disconcerted by the military conspiracy, which the energy of count Abisbal suppressed. After that event, new levies were made, and the preparations were urged on with fresh eagerness; when a pestilence, breaking out in Cadiz and the isle of Leon, and spreading hence over a great part of the kingdom, forced her again to suspend the efforts, which she was about to make for the recovery of her transatlantic possessions. It was the beginning of December, before the ravages of the contagious distemper ceased. The preparations for the intended expedition were then renewed, and upwards of sixteen thousand troops were assembled in the neighbourhood of Cadiz.

The transactions of the preceding June had proved amply, that the officers were generally ill-affected to the government of

Ferdinand. That government held out to them no peculiar advantages. On the contrary, several popular military leaders had suffered all that the headstrong vengeance of the tyrant could inflict, and monks had more credit with him than soldiers. In the wars of the peninsula, liberal, if not democratic, notions of government had been imbibed, which were not yet forgotten, and which must have inspired feelings of hatred and contempt for the despicable tyranny under which their country groaned. The peculiar service to which the army was then devoted, could not fail to give new vigour to these elements of discontent. The expedition to America, far from flattering the imaginations of the officers with visions of promotion, wealth, conquest, and glory, promised them only defeat, poverty, captivity, and disease. Was it not, then, better to promote at once their private and the public interest, by overthrowing the despotism of Ferdinand, than to be doomed to death in a distant

region, for the sake of vainly endeavouring to extend his sway?

Of the success of a bold effort there could scarcely be any doubt. The discontent was known to be general among the officers, and the army at large participated in the same sentiments. Indeed, the private soldiers, with the same general motives as their superiors to wish for a change, had still stronger reason to be disgusted with the service on which they were to be sent, as holding out to them less chance of gain, and a certainty of having more than their equal share of privation and suffering. The former conspiracy, it was true, had failed; but the discontent was then neither so strong nor so general. The very troops, too, who suppressed it, had shown their insubordination, by having yielded only to the promise that they should be exempted from serving in America; and the very general, who arrested its progress, was himself suspected of being an accomplice, and was deemed so little worthy of the royal confidence, that the command of the army had been withdrawn from him.

The general diffusion of these views and sentiments led, in the month of December, to the formation of a plan for an insurrection among the troops, who were collected in the neighbourhood of Cadiz. Colonel Riego and lieutenant-colonel Quiroga, were the two persons, who were to take the most active part in the conspiracy. The latter, who, since the discovery of the plot of the preceding year, had remained under arrest in a neighbouring convent, was to make his escape, and, joining two battalions quartered at Alcala los Gazules, was, on the

1st of January, to march with them upon Cadiz. On the same day, Riego, who was stationed with the second battalion of the regiment of the Asturias at Los Cuberas, was to proceed to the head quarters at Arcos, and there arrest the commander-in-chief, count de Calderon, and such of the superior officers as could not be trusted.

These arrangements were carried successfully into effect. On the 1st of January, Riego having proclaimed, amid the acclamations of his troops, the constitution adopted by the Cortes in 1812, reached Arcos early on the morning of the second, and surprised the commander-in-chief with his whole staff. Being joined by the garrison of that town, and the second battalion of the regiment of Seville from Villa Martin, he entered Bornos on the following day, and was there joined by a battalion of the regiment of Arragon. He acquired additional strength at Xeres and Port St. Mary. Thus reinforced, he proceeded to join Quiroga, who, after having effected his escape, had been retarded by the sudden swelling of the rivers and the badness of the roads, so that he did not arrive in the isle of Leon, till the magistrates of Cadiz had had time to man the lines, called the Cortadura, and so arrest his immediate progress. The insurgent army (it assumed the name of *National*), assembled before these lines, amounted, after the junction, to seven battalions. Quiroga was the first in command, Riego, the second. Within a few days they were still further strengthened by the arrival of a detachment composed of infantry, cavalry, and a brigade of artillery,

who had been sent by the royal commander to occupy Port St. Mary.

On the night of the 12th, they succeeded in making themselves masters of the arsenal of the Caacacas. Two successive attacks were then made on the Cortadura; the first, by the insurgent troops from without; the second, on the 4th of January, by their partisans in the city. In both they were baffled.

In the mean time, Don Manuel Freyre, who had been declared captain general of Andalusia, had been employed in meeting the proclamations of the insurgents by counter-proclamations, in throwing some succours into Cadiz, and in assembling at Seville such troops as he thought were most to be depended upon. Gradually he approached nearer to the scene of hostilities, and on the 27th of January established his head-quarters at Port St. Mary.

On the same day, the insurgents, having been baffled in all their attempts upon Cadiz, in order to elevate the spirits of their troops by variety of enterprise, and in the hopes of exciting the province, which had hitherto taken no active part in favour of either side, to declare for them, detached a body of about 1,500 men, under the command of Riego. He entered Algesiras on the 1st of February. Shouts and expressions of good-will, with some scanty supplies of food and clothing, were the only aid which he found the inhabitants willing to afford him. Neither there, nor in the district which he had traversed, did he meet with many who would consent to march in his ranks. In obedience, there-

fore, to orders which he had received, he sought to rejoin Quiroga. This was now impossible; for Don Joseph O'Donnel, the brother of count Abiabal, had been sent by Freyre with a strong body of horse in pursuit of him, and had completely intercepted all communication between Algesiras and the isle of Leon. After some deliberation, he resolved to march into Granada. On the 18th of February he arrived at Malaga, closely pursued by O'Donnel. The garrison withdrew at his approach. On the following day, he succeeded in repelling a very keen assault, which was made upon him by O'Donnel; but, meeting with no aid from the inhabitants, he did not choose to wait the event of another attack, but left the town during the night, and directed his course northwards among the mountains. He crossed the Guadalquivir at Cordova on the 8th of March, having been hotly pursued and constantly harassed by the enemy; and on his arrival at Bienvenida on the 11th, he found that his troops did not muster more than 300 strong. Too weak to act as an army, they now disbanded themselves at the foot of the mountains of Ronda, in order that each individual might seek safety in flight or concealment.

While Riego was entangled in this career of misfortunes, the situation of his associate Quiroga was becoming every day more critical. With Cadiz before him, which he was unable to reduce, and the army of Freyre intercepting his communication with the country, he was in fact shut up in the isle of Leon, with his troops reduced to about four thousand, dejected by long inactivity, and

likely soon to suffer from the want of provisions.

Notwithstanding the apathy with which Riego's progress through Andalusia and Granada had been contemplated, and which seemed to intimate a total indifference on the part of the people to the cause of the insurgents, there were other parts of Spain which exhibited a very different temper. The endeavours of the court to prevent any knowledge of the events in the south from being generally diffused, were ineffectual. The intelligence was circulated throughout the kingdom; and the first fruit of it was a commotion in Galicia, more remarkable even than that of Andalusia, both because the people took a greater share in it, and because it triumphed completely and without difficulty over the existing authorities. Some officers of the garrison of Corunna took the lead, both in planning and executing this revolution. While Venegas, the captain-general of the province, was holding a levee, they raised a shout of "The nation for ever," in the market-place, and hastened with their followers to the government-house. Having disarmed the guards, they made their way into the room where Venegas was receiving his visitors. The officers who were present immediately joined their party, and all with drawn swords declared themselves ready to die for the constitution. Venegas left the room. As he had always been a favourite with the Galicians, the insurgents were desirous, and not without hopes, that he would put himself at their head. Their leaders went to make the proposal to him. Upon his refusal to comply with

their wishes, he and his staff were put under arrest; but during their confinement, were treated with the utmost consideration. Colonel Acevedo was, at the recommendation of Don Carlos Espinosa, chosen captain-general of the province; a supreme junta was constituted; and a corps of two thousand militia was raised to co-operate with the garrison in the defence of the new order of things.

At Ferrol, on the 23rd of February, and about the same time at Vigo and Pontevedra, similar scenes occurred. The count de St. Roman, governor of Santiago, endeavoured to stem the revolutionary current, but was forced by the approach of Acevedo, to abandon the seat of his government. He afterwards collected a considerable body of peasants, with whom he, for a time, maintained the cause of Ferdinand; but they gradually dropt away from him, and all Galicia submitted to the junta of Corunna. At the same time that Acevedo marched against the count de Roman, Mina appeared in Navarre with some of his partisans, and proclaimed the constitution in that province.

Count Abisbal was not an inactive spectator of these events. He had taken his resolution, and as he had checked the former resurrection when it was going on in a successful progress, he was determined to have the opposite glory of enabling the present to obtain a complete triumph. Through two of his brothers, who commanded battalions, one at Santa Cruz, the other at Ocaña, he had held communications with the officers commanding in La Mancha, and a plan was agreed

pon for proclaiming the constitution, in which his brother Don Joseph O'Donnel, who was at that very moment completing the destruction of Riego, would be able to lend important assistance. Abisbal left Madrid on the 3rd of March. At Aranjuez he was joined by some of the royal body-guard; and on the next day, supported by his brother's regiment, he arrested the governor of Ocaña, and proclaimed the constitution. All the troops of the province immediately declared in his favour; while the people, as in Andalusia, showed no ardour in his cause, and remained passive spectators of transactions which so deeply concerned their own happiness.

Before this last defection, the royal councils had been in extreme perplexity, and endeavours had been made to soothe the public mind by official intimations of a purpose to reform every part of the administration. But from the moment that the desertion of Abisbal was known, Ferdinand had no resource except submission. The power arrayed against him was too great to be resisted: his enemies were the choicest of his own troops, commanded by the very individuals, whose talents, reputation, and influence with the army had saved him before, and could alone have saved him again. He resolved, therefore, to swim with the stream, and an official instrument was published, declaring his intention to summon the Cortes immediately, and his readiness to remedy every abuse. This concession was taken for what it really was—a public avowal of weakness; and the populace of Madrid, who had been for some time in a state of great secret agitation,

produced by the intelligence which poured in upon them from every quarter of the kingdom, broke out into such open violence, and assembled in such multitudes in the neighbourhood of the palace, demanding the constitution with loud cries, that fears began to be entertained for the personal safety of the monarch. Yielding to his own apprehensions, and to those of his counsellors, the tyrant Ferdinand submitted to become the slave of the rabble of Madrid; and on the evening of the very day, on which he had promulgated his purpose of summoning a Cortes, he issued a circular letter to the authorities of the city, declaring, that *the will of the people having been pronounced*, he had decided to swear to the constitution, sanctioned by the Cortes in the year 1812.

This declaration was more than a mere ceremony: for they, who had now gotten the reins of power in their hands, immediately took the most decisive measures. A Supreme Junta was established, composed of men of known antipathy to the system which had just been overthrown. All persons imprisoned for state offences were liberated: a general amnesty for political crimes was published, the Inquisition was abolished, and complete liberty of the press established. All this was but a part of the work of two days. The principal proclamations and decrees, relating to these transactions, will be found in the Appendix to the Chronicle, page 787, &c. Many other measures of inferior importance were adopted, all of them tending to subvert every vestige of the ancient despotism. The duke of San Fernando, the

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former minister, was sent as ambassador to Vienna.

Soon after the defection of count Abisbal, general Freyre arrived in Cadiz. The news of the transactions in Galicia and La Mancha, had excited the enthusiasm of the populace, and Freyre saw, that it was in vain to struggle against the stream. Perhaps he thought, that he would be able to do his master more effectual service by seeming to yield to what he could not resist, than by vainly sacrificing the handful of troops on whose fidelity he could depend. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the 9th of March, the very day of his arrival, he made his appearance in the square of St. Antonio, and in person gave notice to the public, that on the following morning, at 10 o'clock, he would put up the stone of the constitution, and that it should be sworn to immediately afterwards. The people, not satisfied with this, eagerly calling aloud, "Now! now!" general Freyre drew from his pocket the book of the constitution, and kissed it, exclaiming, "Now, then, the oath is taken; to-morrow the remaining requisite solemnities shall be performed." Immediately after, a flag was displayed, with the emblem, "The Constitution for ever, and Freyre our Regenerator." The general then required from the people an assurance that no animosity or vengeance should be shown against any body: upon which the people called out, that "in free hearts no malice existed, and that all would be forgiven." Immediately after, the gaol and the castle were opened, and all the persons who had been arrested

for political offences, were liberated. This bustle continued the whole night; the city was illuminated, but no disorder of any kind took place. On the following morning, an order, signed by the general, was issued, that all the houses should be decorated; that the municipal authorities should form themselves into a procession, in order to assist at the regular proclamation of the constitution, and that the city should be illuminated for three nights in succession. The stone of the constitution was carried into the middle of the square of St. Antonio, in preparation for the ceremony. A message had been sent to the isle of Leon, to invite general Quiroga and his staff to be present on the occasion. He did not come himself, but sent four of his staff. The whole city, on the morning of the 10th, exhibited a scene of pleasure and hilarity which nothing could equal. The hour of ten approached; and as the clock struck, the troops rushed out, and began firing upon the people, crying aloud, "Ferdinand for ever, and down with the constitution!" The greatest terror and consternation ensued among the crowd, who, in their confusion, ran against and fell over each other, not knowing in what way escape could with safety be attempted. As soon as the assembled people had nearly all dispersed, the officers disappeared from among the soldiery, who, deprived of the little control exercised over them, soon lost all subordination, and the whole city resembled a place delivered over to the horrors of military assault. This scene of drunken violence and savage brutality lasted from ten

in the morning till eight in the evening; when the officers again interfered, and by degrees succeeded in conveying the intoxicated troops to their quarters. The dead bodies in the streets exceeded 400, and the wounded were proportionally numerous. A day or two elapsed before quiet was completely restored, and, by that time, intelligence arrived of the acceptance of the constitution by the king. The troops had no longer any pretence for resistance, and submitted in sullen silence. No open disturbance took place, but suspicion was seated deep in every mind; nor did either citizens or soldiers think themselves safe, till they were removed to a distance from each other. The governor Valdes, and Campana, the military commander, were removed, and within a week from the massacre, the troops were marched away.

It seems to have been admitted on all hands, that Freyre had no participation in this atrocity; but Valdes and Campana, have not stood equally clear of suspicion. In all probability, however, it was the spontaneous ebullition of the fury of the troops, enraged at the idea of their submitting to a party whom they had so successfully opposed in arms. Their superior officers may have been blamable for not taking due precautions, or for not exerting themselves sufficiently to check the insane cruelty of their troops, but we have seen no shadow of proof, that they either planned, or consented to, or approved the melancholy transactions of the 10th of March.

Freyre's army took the oath of fidelity to the constitution, on the

21st of March. Several of the corps exhibited so much discontent with the late revolution, that it was thought prudent to disband them. On the other hand, it was ordered, at the suggestion of Quiroga and Riego, that the army of the isle of Leon, which was now trebled in its numbers, should not separate till the meeting of the Cortes. These chiefs, with two of their comrades, were raised, in spite of their own real or affected reluctance, to the rank of field-marshal. Quiroga was soon afterwards elected a member of the Cortes; and then the sole command of this army devolved upon Riego.

The new ministry was composed wholly of men who had been strongly opposed to the late measures of the court: Perez de Castro, the secretary for foreign affairs, was at the head of it. The marquis of Las Amarellas was minister at war; and the two brothers Arguelles, presided, the one over the finances, the other over the home department. With their approbation, or by their advice, a multitude of decrees were issued, all furthering, or confirming, the progress of the revolution. No political power was left in the hands of any, except keen constitutionalists. Some slight resistance was made to them in Arragon and Galicia, at the instigation principally of the clergy; but that was soon suppressed: and, at the meeting of the Cortes, on the 9th of July, when the functions of the supreme junta expired, the revolution may be regarded as having been completed throughout the kingdom.

The Cortes was opened by a
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speech from the king, and proceeded immediately to deliberate and determine on almost every point connected with the internal economy of a great kingdom. New commercial regulations were adopted, not more remarkable for wisdom than the old; the press was declared free; entails were abolished; and all the convents and monasteries, except eight, were dissolved, and their revenues ordered to be applied to the payment of the national debt. That debt amounted to about a hundred and sixty millions sterling. Great endeavours were made to reduce every branch of the expenditure; and, in some branches of the public service, it was reduced to a third, in others, to a half of its former amount: yet, after every saving, the revenue fell short of the charge for the outgoings of the year, by nearly two millions sterling. This deficiency was provided for by loan.

The Cortes did not, in their attention to the public interest, forget the stability of their own system. To plot against the constitution was made a capital crime: to dissuade the people by words or writing from the observance of it, was punished with banishment for eight years. The deputies, who had joined with the king in 1814, in overthrowing the constitution, were incapacitated to hold any office; those who had been banished for their adherence to the French during the usurpation, were restored to all their rights, and perpetual annuities were granted to the military chiefs, who had been most active in effecting the revolution.

During the sitting of the Cortes, disturbances took place in Anda-

lusia, Valencia, Catalonia, Galicia, and Estremadura. In the latter, the movement was excited by a person of the name of Morales, who prevailed on some of the Bourbon cavalry to join him, and, by spreading reports of the great accession of strength which he was soon to receive, acquired more importance than he deserved. These events gave rise to some keen debates in the Cortes, where the ardent revolutionists urged ministers to adopt a more decided system.

The ambition of some of their own partisans was another source of embarrassment to the constitutionalists. It had been resolved advisable to disband the army of the Isle of Leon; and Riego had, as a compensation for the loss of his military command, been appointed captain-general of Galicia. Little disposed to acquiesce in a change which annihilated his power, he came to Madrid to resist the measure; and finding that he could not succeed with the ministers, he endeavoured, by means of his popularity with the mob, and his influence in the political clubs of Madrid, to overawe the Cortes. The government, however, acted with firmness. Laws were passed to prevent the abuses of factious clubs; several of those who had been active in promoting disturbances in the capital, were punished; Riego himself was deprived of his office of captain-general, and exiled to his native town of Oviedo.

On the 9th of November the session of the Cortes was closed. The king remained at the Escorial, pretending that he was prevented by sickness from being present at the termination of their labours; but a speech (which, as well as

that addressed to the Cortes on its assembling, will be found in the Appendix to the Chronicle, page 796) was read to them in his name. The Cortes, before they separated, resolved, that three-fourths of their number should always remain at their posts. The garrison of Madrid, at the same time, renewed its oath of fidelity. Such measures prove, that the constitutionalists did not think their authority firmly established. They believed, that the king, while he acquiesced in every thing that was demanded of him, was watching for an opportunity of subverting all that they had laboured to effect.

The absence of the king from Madrid had given umbrage to the populace and the revolutionists, because his motions could be less easily watched at the Escorial than in the capital. While still at the Escorial, he, on the 16th of November, nominated general Carvajal to the government of New Castile, without causing the appointment to be duly countersigned by the ministers. The permanent deputation of the Cortes, and the municipal body of the capital, immediately met, and, while the city was in a state of the greatest fermentation, drew up and presented the following extraordinary remonstrance to the king:

"Sire,—The provisional deputation, and the municipal body of Madrid, united in the council chamber, in extraordinary permanent sitting, inform your majesty, with all the respect due to you, that notwithstanding the continual effort for the preservation of public tranquillity, the mind of our noble inhabitants is extremely agitated, and in such a

state of effervescence, that without some prompt and energetic remedy, it may produce the most dreadful consequences. Their desires, and the manner of expressing them, are conformable to the wisdom, prudence, and moderation of a great people. At this moment, five o'clock in the evening, a considerable number are united in the great square; and in abstaining from all violence, and even from guilty insubordination, have manifested, with the firmness and energy worthy of freemen, the certain, and perhaps the only, means of saving the state from the crisis into which it has fallen, namely, the extraordinary convocation of the Cortes.

"The deputation and the municipality would be wanting in their duty, and would ill deserve the confidence reposed in them by this numerous population and the whole province, if they were not to assure your majesty that this demand of the people of Madrid is as wise as it is just; and that in refusing to follow it, they could not be answerable for the sad consequences which should result from their refusal.

"Your majesty's absence has occasioned apprehensions that are aggravated by nominations to important employments of persons notoriously opposed to the constitutional system, which your majesty has sworn to preserve, and which we are all ready to defend to the last drop of our blood. We are compelled, sire, to say, that without some public manifestation to the new institutions, of a nature to destroy every hope in their most determined enemies, confidence cannot be re-established. Every other measure would be illusory, and the vessel

230] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

of the state would threaten shipwreck.

"This manifestation, in our opinion, can be none other than your majesty's return to the midst of your children, and the immediate extraordinary convocation of the Cortes. This is what the people demand, and what in such circumstances they ought to demand, as the only means of saving us from the imminent dangers that surround us. The deputation and the municipality consequently hope and pray that your majesty will accede to their just desires, showing yourself, as hitherto, the worthy father of your people, and causing, by this wise and provident measure, all our present anxiety to cease.

"Nov. 17, 1820."

On the same evening an answer was received from the king, in which he stated, that, in appointing Don Jose Maria Carvajal to be captain-general of Madrid, his majesty never imagined that this nomination would give rise to the events that have taken place in the capital; and that, having entire confidence in his ministers, he charged them to propose persons who might fill, to the satisfaction of his people, the vacant posts of captain-general and political chief of Madrid, and of inspector-general of militia. He added, that he would have flown to his children in the capital, if the state of his health had permitted him; that he would do so, as soon as the permanent deputation of the Cortes assured him that the uneasiness and effervescence had subsided, since the acclamations of joy, which his return to the capital would occasion might perhaps be confounded with the cries of sedition; that

he did not resolve, without grief, to remove from him his confessor and chief major-domo, the latter of whom had never interfered in political affairs, and the other had never given him any counsels not conformable to the principles of piety and virtue, on which the felicity of states depends; but that, if the removal of those two individuals was thought necessary to ensure the tranquillity of his people, his majesty consented to this sacrifice, to which the two persons interested would readily submit. As for the extraordinary convocation of the Cortes, the king stated, that the permanent deputation might point out to him the object for which their convocation was necessary, and that doing it in this manner, conformably to the provisions of the constitutional law, his majesty would take it into consideration, his sole desire being, the prosperity and the tranquillity of his people.

On the 21st his majesty returned to the capital, and, shortly afterwards, the commands in the different provinces were entrusted to the most violent partisans of the new order of things. Riego was appointed captain-general of Arragon. The archbishop of Valencia, who had opposed himself openly to the confiscation of ecclesiastical property, was banished from the kingdom. Morales, the leader of the disturbances in Estremadura, was forced to fly into Portugal, followed by twelve or fourteen adherents; and, being taken by the Portuguese, was delivered over to the Spanish authorities.

Immediately before the return of the king from the Escorial, the organization of the army was definitively settled by receiving the

HISTORY OF EUROPE. [231

royal sanction. In time of peace it was to consist of 66,828 men, viz.

Infantry . . .	48,353
Cavalry . . .	12,475
Artillery . . .	5,000
Sappers . . .	1,000
	66,828

In time of war it was to be doubled. The three Swiss regiments were suppressed. Numerous enrolments of militia likewise took place in the different provinces.

CHAP. XV.

PORTUGAL: *State of the public Mind—Revolution at Oporto—Progress of Sepulveda—Measures of the Regency—Revolution at Lisbon—Tranquillity of the Capital—Union of the Juntas—Arrival of Lord Beresford in the Port of Lisbon—He is not allowed to land—His Departure—Dissensions in the Junta—Military Interference—The Adoption of the Spanish Constitution—The moderate Party recover the Ascendancy—NAPLES:* *A representative Constitution desired—Concerted Movements in the Provinces—Conduct of Pepe—The Revolution breaks out at Naples—Its Progress—The Measures of the Court—The Duke of Calabria appointed Vicar-General; and the Spanish Constitution accepted, and sworn to by him and the King—Foreign Relations of Naples—Conferences at Troppau—The King goes to Laybach—Sicilian Insurrection—Palermo reduced—Disturbances at Pontecorvo, Benevento, and Civita Vecchia—Conspiracy at Rome.*

NOTHING was more likely than that Portugal should follow the example which Spain had set. Portugal, besides suffering the numerous evils which always flow from an ill-organised government, had, for many years, been reduced to the situation of a mere dependency on the Brazils. The nobility, unattracted by the pleasures of a court, and deprived of the consideration derived from participating in the civilities or friendship of their monarch, naturally sought a compensation for the loss, in the acquisition of political influence. The sentiment of loyalty, weak enough in modern times, even under the circumstances most favourable to its growth, could not be strong in the minds of a people, who saw themselves abandoned by their royal family. Neither could

any dependence be placed on the army, who could not feel themselves bound by any peculiar tie to a monarch, separated from them by the whole breadth of the Atlantic. They had, besides, one peculiar grievance, which could not fail to be very galling to their commanders. Marshal Beresford had been continued in the supreme command, with which he had been invested during the exigencies of the war; and about a hundred British officers still retained their commissions. These were considered as interlopers, and their removal would open the path of promotion to the natives.

The greatest obstacle to the accomplishment of a revolution would have been the presence of Beresford. Unconnected with the factions of the country, and hav-

g nothing either to hope or fear from them, he would have acted with promptitude and firmness; the royalists would have rallied around him with confidence; and the recollection of his past services, his military reputation, his high station, and the credit accruing from his supposed connexion with the English government, would have rendered him formidable opponent. He, however, had embarked for Rio Janeiro, in the month of April; and there was no person in the council of regency, whose influence or talents the popular leaders had any reason to dread.

Under these circumstances, the revolution broke out at Oporto. In consequence of plans which had been concerted there by both the civil and military authorities, at the quarters of a young noble of the name of Don Bernardo Correa de Castro e Sepulveda, who commanded the 18th regiment, an address was, on the morning of the 24th of August, read to the regiments there stationed, inviting them to serve their king and country, by establishing a constitutional government. The troops answered the address by approving acclamations; and, in the presence of the bishop, the governor, and the magistrates of the city, a provisional junta of sixteen members was appointed, and charged with the government of the country till the meeting of the Cortes. The first act of the Junta was, to publish a manifesto, in which they set forth their grievances, and the necessity for restoring a representative government; professing, at the same time, the greatest reverence for the rights of the church, and of all the

authorities, both civil and ecclesiastical, as well as the most devoted attachment to the monarchy and to the House of Braganza. An intimation was also given to the English officers, that the privileges and emoluments of their present rank should be continued to them, till the meeting of the Cortes; but they were warned not to interfere in the passing events. Though it was thought prudent to put some of them under arrest, they were all treated with the utmost respect.

On the 28th of August, Sepulveda left Oporto, to oppose count Amarante, the commander of the province of Tras os Montes, and whose brother was president of the Provisional Junta. The count, deserted by his troops, fled into Galicia. Every where the cause of the constitution prevailed; and even the clergy, where they did not take an active share in promoting it, at least abstained from offering any opposition. Sepulveda, having reached Coimbra without opposition, prosecuted his march towards Lisbon, and was followed by the Provisional Junta.

The regency had, on the 29th of August, published a proclamation at Lisbon, condemning the transactions at Oporto as a nefarious conspiracy, and declaring that the king alone could convoke the Cortes. The defection of the troops in every province taught them the necessity of yielding; and, on the first of September, they issued the following proclamation for assembling the Cortes, which forms a strange contrast to the proclamation of the 29th:

“Portuguese!—The governors of the kingdom, persuaded of

234] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

the imminent danger which the nation and the monarchy incur if the crisis produced by the insurrection of Oporto be prolonged, and employing the extraordinary powers which have been conferred upon them by their instructions in urgent cases, after hearing the opinion of a great number of persons included in the council of his majesty, and conspicuous among the different classes of the nation, have resolved, in the name of the king, our lord, to convoke the Cortes, nominating immediately a commission, for the purpose of proceeding with the arrangements necessary for the prompt assembling of the same. The governors of the kingdom hope that a measure which so decidedly proves their determination to attend to the complaints and listen to the wishes of the nation will immediately unite in a legitimate and common centre the whole people, and that all classes of which it is composed will acknowledge the necessity of such an union, to avoid the threatening evils of anarchy, of civil war, and perhaps a dissolution of the monarchy.

“Lisbon, Palace of the Government, Sept. 1.

(Signed)

“CARDINAL PATRIARCH,

“MARQUEZ DE BORBA,

“CONDE DE PENICHE,

“CONDE DA FEIRA,

“ANTONIO GOMEZ RIBERIO.”

Other conciliatory measures were adopted; but the insurgents continued their march, and the regency found their authority becoming every moment more insecure.

The 15th of September was usually celebrated with much military pomp, as the anniversary

of the deliverance of Portugal from a foreign yoke. Apprehension of the effects of the popular agitation induced the regency to omit the customary reviews and ceremonies; and orders were given, that the troops should remain all day in their quarters. About three in the afternoon, however, the 16th regiment began to form themselves, and to prepare for effecting an instant charge. Count Resende was actually at the moment with them on the part of the regency, endeavouring to soothe them and keep them quiet; but their resolution was formed, and much against his will, they obliged the count to head them, and to lead them down to the Rocio (the principal square of Lisbon) to proclaim the constitution. They reached the square about four, and in a quarter of an hour they were joined by the tenth regiment from the castle; then came the 4th, from Campo d'Ourique, then the artillery from the Caez dos Salvados, the cavalry from Alcantara; and, in short, before sunset both the Rocio and the Praca were filled with troops, headed by their officers, and in full marching order. No resistance of any sort was made, and nothing was to be heard but the repeated *vivas* of the soldiers and the people. The regency halls were opened, and a new set of governors were named. The troops waited on the ground till between ten and eleven at night, when they received their orders, which they instantly obeyed, retiring to their several quarters in the most perfect regularity and peace; so that this great change was brought about without riot or disturbance. Not an angry or

alting word was heard; and streets were filled with well-dressed parties of both sexes, king about with the greatest dom, and enjoying the sight the illumination, unapprehensive of the slightest danger. The volunteers of every description, the militia all mustered, and wed the same mind; the police ards, horse and foot, joined ntaneously in the common ise. A guard of fifty men was t to the houses of each of the e governors, for the purpose, it s said, of protecting them from ult or violence; perhaps, also, prevent them from making ir escape.

The supreme government consisted of Dean Freyre, count St. Ivo, count Resende, count Peniel, Matthias Axedo, and Heranno Braam. They immediately notified their appointment to the porto Supreme Junta, who were en at Coimbra, and requested their co-operation in the establishment of a constitution. On the following day, they received the submission of the whole royal army stationed in the neighbourhood of the capital, which was formally notified by their general barbacesa. Orders were issued that no vessel should leave the ay without special permission.

On the afternoon of Sunday the 7th, the whole of the troops in the city and district passed in review before the new governors, who appeared at the balcony of the regency-hall windows; the oath of allegiance was taken by the several officers, and a *feu de joie* given by the castle and troops in honour of the occasion. The crowd was immense, and the enthusiasm of the people and soldiery great beyond description.

Some of the officers were carried on the shoulders of the men round their regiments; others had their caps raised on the top of the serjeants' halberts, in honourable distinction; and, in short, every demonstration of the most heart-felt joy was exhibited — general illuminations every night; the theatres crowded; the performers called on to sing the national hymn and constitutional odes composed for the occasion; between the acts patriotic verses read from the pit and boxes; then the national hymn sung again by the ladies in the boxes.

On the first of October, the Oporto junta entered the capital. Soon afterwards the armies of the north and of the south arrived. The two juntas were blended into one; and their aggregate mass was divided into two sections — one charged with the ordinary administration — the other, with taking proper steps for assembling the Cortes.

On the tenth of October an event occurred, which, had it happened three or four weeks earlier, might have changed the course of events. On that day, lord Beresford arrived from Rio Janeiro, and anchored in the port, in the British line-of-battle ship the *Vengeur*. A communication was instantly made by general Campbell to the secretary of war, that lord Beresford had arrived from Rio Janeiro, somewhat indisposed; that he had only learnt the occurrences which had taken place in Portugal from a fisherman; and that he requested, as a simple individual and an Englishman, permission to land, as he had various affairs to settle in Portugal, which required his personal attention.

The war secretary, considering the popular fermentation such an event would create, instantly declared, in the most positive terms, to general Campbell, that he was not only unable to give his lordship permission to land, but, in the name of the government, expressly forbade it.

About this time captain Maitland, who commanded the *Vengeur*, requested the inspector of the port to furnish him with a boat-load of water. This was instantly done; and the inspector soon afterwards went on board, by the orders of the secretary of war, to inform the captain and officers, that the measures taken with regard to lord Beresford had nothing to do with the British nation, and that the government was ready to afford the captain and officers of the vessel, as well as other British subjects, all aid and assistance, according to the law of nations, and the relations of friendship which subsisted between the Portuguese and the British. This communication being made, the inspector represented to his lordship the unpopularity of his name with the people, and even with the army, the danger to which his life would be exposed on shore, and the state of public alarm and fermentation which his presence excited: and he again intimated to him, on behalf of the government, that not only would he not be allowed to land, but that he ought to quit the port without delay. Lord Beresford expostulated, but all that he urged was in vain. The officer could not depart from the orders which he had received.

In the mean time, alarm began to be spread through Lisbon, when it was known that lord Beresford

was in the port. Groups collected in the streets; the troops were restless and uneasy; the populace broke out into horrid threats and imprecations.

Lord Beresford now requested to be allowed to converse with his friends, and to nominate two to arrange his affairs in Portugal; adding, that his English surgeon, being desirous of residing at Lisbon, after his lordship's departure, would need to land; and that, as he had also with him some Portuguese servants, they wished to go on shore, and afterwards return to his service, or settle their accounts, in order to remain in their native country. The government answered, that free communications with the shore were absolutely refused him, as this was requisite, in consequence of the state of fermentation in which the people were; that the English surgeon might remain in Portugal, as well as all other British, for these measures merely related to the person of lord Beresford, and arose out of the exigence of circumstances; but that when once landed from the man of war, he should not be permitted to return on board. The Portuguese servants, too, should be allowed to land, but on an express declaration that they would not go on board afterward.

During all this time, no precaution was neglected; the shores were guarded, and every motion of his lordship watched. Still the agitation in Lisbon increased hourly; and the Junta were alike apprehensive of the violence of their own partisans, which might lead to excesses, especially against the English; and of the machinations in which the presence of lord Beresford might encourage their

ponents to engage. At last, they caused it to be intimated to him, that, in consequence of the quietude in which the people were, they could no longer permit his stay in the port, because by every moment feared some terrible commotion; and that, therefore, if for any reason the Vengeur could not depart, they would themselves prepare a vessel for him. As the Vengeur was under orders for the Mediterranean, Lord Beresford, finding that he could hold no communication with the shore, came to England in the Arabella packet, which was ready to sail. Captain Maitland then delivered to the Junta a sum of money, which had been sent from Rio Janeiro, for the pay of the troops.

Divisions now sprung up among the members of the Junta. The Lisbon Junta were desirous of adhering to ancient forms and principles in the constitution; the Porto Junta, on the contrary, animated by a spirit of furious democracy, wished to go as great lengths as the Spaniards. The latter faction, headed by Silveira, prevailed so far as to obtain a determination, that the Cortes, like that of Spain, should be elected according to the population, and that one deputy should be returned for every thirty thousand inhabitants. This, however, was not enough; for the Cortes, even thus constituted, might not be willing to degrade the throne and the church, so completely as had been done at Madrid. To effectuate their purpose, therefore, they prevailed upon the troops to assemble on the 11th of November, round the palace of the government, where the Junta were sitting in council; and by their loud clamours, they instantly obtained

from it a decree, that the Spanish constitution should be adopted *in toto*, and that the Cortes should have the power of altering it only in minute and subordinate particulars. The democratical faction, at the same time, gave the command of the army to one of their most eager partisans, and secured to themselves a majority of votes in the council. The more moderate members withdrew. Silveira took to himself the department of foreign affairs.

This change was a surprise upon the public. The measure itself was not acceptable; and the mode in which it had been effected, excited alarm and disgust in the more respectable classes of the citizens, and in all the corporate bodies. The nation was struck at seeing many of those, in whose talents and integrity it had hitherto placed the greatest confidence, refuse to take any share in the administration after the events of the 11th.

A hundred and fifty officers of the army resigned their commissions. Texeira, commander in chief at Lisbon, who had been deluded into co-operation with Silveira's party on the 11th, and through whose means the obnoxious measures had been successful, repented of the part which he had acted; and Sepulveda laboured strenuously to make the army sensible of their fault or error. He succeeded so completely, that on the 17th of November, a military council was held of general officers and commanders of divisions. After deliberating from ten in the morning to three in the afternoon, they came to the following resolutions:

1st. That the state of the capital and public opinion require, that

the deputies who lately desired their discharge, resume their functions, because neither the army nor the nation concurred.

2d. That the election of deputies to the Cortes be made according to the Spanish system, this being the general opinion of the nation and the army, and the sole motive which caused the general parade on the 11th of November.

3d. That no other part of the Spanish constitution shall be enacted, except when the Cortes shall meet and adopt it, with the alterations which they shall judge proper.

Major-general Povao and Vassall was dispatched immediately to the palace of the government, to notify these resolutions to the Junta, and the result was, that the moderate party resumed the ascendancy. Their leaders were received with unbounded applause by the people. Silveira was deprived of all power. He was further ordered to quit the city within two hours; to retire without stopping on the road, except for necessity, to his estate at Canales, and not to quit it without permission. He immediately left the capital, accompanied for the first three leagues by an escort of cavalry. The Cortes did not meet till the beginning of the following year.

A vessel arrived from Rio Janeiro on the 16th of December, bringing the first dispatches that had been sent from the court, after the news of the revolution had reached them. When they were written, however, the subsequent events of the 15th of September and the 1st of October were unknown in the Brazils; so that they were not at all applicable to the actual circumstances of affairs.

The Spanish constitution found

in Naples, imitators not less zealous than in Portugal. The passion for a representative government had long existed in the south of Italy, amid the better and middling classes of society. The secret associations, known by the name of Carbonari (of which as yet we know little with certainty, except their existence and their name), preserved and diffused this passion, and afforded it the means of displaying itself in action. And such was the influence of the Carbonari, even so far back as 1814, that, in that year, fifteen Neapolitan generals formed a plan, which accidents afterwards induced them to lay aside, of marching upon Naples with twelve thousand men, who were cantoned in the marshes, in order to force Murat to grant a constitution. Ferdinand himself, in the proclamation addressed to the Neapolitans, when he was on the point of leaving Sicily in 1815, promised to gratify his subjects on this point. *The people, he there says, will be the sovereign, and the monarch will only be the depository of the laws, which shall be decreed by a constitution the most energetic and desirable.* Hitherto, however, he had taken no step to fulfil his promise, deterred, no doubt, in part by his own aversion and that of his ministers to change; but still more perhaps by the influence of Austria, who was so apprehensive, lest the example of a free government in one part of Italy might endanger her possessions in Lombardy, that, in a secret treaty with Naples signed at Vienna, in June 1815, it was expressly stipulated, that his Neapolitan majesty should not introduce in his government any principles irreconcilable with those which were

opted by Austria in the government of her Italian provinces.

Desirous of a representative government, hopeless of obtaining from the spontaneous grace of their sovereign, and encouraged by the example of Spain to conceive in the efficacy of their own labours, the Neapolitans seem to have formed a plan, in the early part of the year, for a simultaneous rising in different parts of the country against the established system. The Carbonari were very instrumental in promoting and carrying on the plot; and the greater part of the national guards seem to have participated in it. In the month of April a considerable force was collected in the neighbourhood of St. Agatha and Cassa, for the purpose of practising military manœuvres; and as they remained together for several weeks, the officers who were inclined to revolutionary projects, and every opportunity to concert their plans.

Salerno was regarded as the centre of the *Liberal*, that is to say, of the revolutionary societies in the kingdom. On the 30th of May, the Liberals of that city sent general William Pepe, who commanded the provinces of Foggia and Avellino, a nomination to be their captain-general, with several printed proclamations recommending an insurrection in all the provinces, of which Pepe was urged to take the direction. Pepe burned the papers, disclosed nothing to the king, and told the salernians to moderate their zeal.

On the 20th of June, Pepe was informed of his majesty's intention to appoint him to the command of the Calabrias. "I saw clearly," says Pepe, "that if I

removed from Avellino, partial revolts would break out at different points, which, for want of proper direction, might plunge the kingdom into anarchy. From that moment, I determined to unite, on the 25th of June, ten thousand men of the third military division, who, without disturbing the public tranquillity, should acquaint the king with the truths which his ministers had not dared to disclose, or beseech him to grant the promised constitution." Particular circumstances afterwards compelled him to delay the execution of this plan, and he dispatched an officer to the regiment of Bourbon, which was stationed at Nola, to prevent that corps from injuring the common cause by any premature partial movement. Pepe himself continued at Naples.

The plans of the revolutionists, however, were now ripe. On the second of July a squadron of that very regiment of Bourbon proclaimed the constitution at Nola. The same step was taken at Foggia, Avellino, and Salerno; and before there was time for orders to arrive from the capital, the constitution had been proclaimed in all the provinces.

As soon as intelligence arrived of the insurrection at Nola, and of the movement of the insurgent troops upon Avellino, general Compagna was ordered from Salerno, and general Carascosa from the capital, to oppose them. During the 4th and 5th of July, the royal army was in front of the rebels, who had posted themselves in the defiles of the mountains, and no mark of disaffection had yet appeared among the troops, though the general had been extremely inactive. On the evening

of the latter day, general William Pepe quitted Naples, and, followed by a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry, proceeded to Avelino. This was a certain proof, that Carascosa too was in the plot. The king, therefore, seeing that resistance was vain, sent Pepe's brother to the royal army, to retract the orders that had been previously dispatched for attacking the insurgents. On the following day, he issued a proclamation, in which he promised to publish within a week the basis of a constitution, and formed a new ministry, composed chiefly of men who had been employed by Murat. The duke of Campo Chiaro, the marquises Amato and Ferreri, and counts Zurlo and Camaldoli, were the most conspicuous persons in it.

The army, not satisfied with these concessions, sent a deputation to Naples, to insist that Ferdinand should, within four-and-twenty hours, adopt the Spanish constitution. Upon hearing this new demand, he resolved to divest himself of the exercise of the royal prerogatives; and on the same evening he declared his eldest son, the duke of Calabria, vicar-general of the kingdom. On the morning of the 7th of July, the vicar-general announced his acceptance of the Spanish constitution; and the king at the same time confirmed the act of his son, and pledged his royal faith to its observance. On the 9th, after the triumphal entry of the revolutionary army into the capital, the vicar-general named the provisional junta; and in their presence he and his father swore, on the 13th of July, fidelity to the new order of things. Thus the kingdom of Naples, under the

control of the army, abolished all its existing political arrangements, in order to adopt a bad and imperfect system, of which not ten men out of a million knew any thing except the name. With the exception of some lives that were lost in a quarrel between two regiments (whether produced by accident or by political feeling, is uncertain), the revolution was effected without bloodshed.

But though the leaders of the revolution found every thing going on prosperously at home, they looked with considerable alarm to the proceedings of foreign powers, and particularly of Austria. They immediately dispatched ambassadors to the principal courts of Europe; but these envoys were no where received or acknowledged, except at Madrid. Austria, more especially, did not dissemble her opinions of the late changes, or the line of policy which she meant to pursue. She issued violent proclamations against the Carbouari, forbade the exportation of military stores to the Neapolitan dominions, and began to assemble a large army in Italy.

Towards the end of October, the emperors of Austria and Russia, and the prince royal of Prussia, met at Troppau, to deliberate on the measures proper to be pursued towards the revolutionary government of Naples. They were assisted by their prime ministers. Lord Stewart also, and the French ambassador to the court of Vienna, went to Troppau; but the former at least took no share in the conferences. The result of the meeting was, that the three sovereigns, by letters dated the 20th of November, invited Ferdinand to meet them at Lay-

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

THE following bulletin was exhibited at St. James's palace:—

“ Windsor Castle, Jan. 1.

“ His Majesty's disorder has undergone no sensible alteration. His Majesty's bodily health has artaken of some of the infirmities of age, but has been generally good during the last month.”

A gentleman in the city lately received a remittance from Cadiz, -part of which was in Bank of England notes, which turned out to be forgeries. They are allowed to be some of the best imitations ever seen, and the Solicitor to the Bank, it is said, has for some time been in possession of information concerning their source, and on the extent to which the forgeries have been carried. They are believed to be of French manufacture, but difficulties existing to their circulation in that country, the scene of operations has been changed to Cadiz.

For some time past it has been known, that a brute, genteelly dressed, infests the fields near the Edgeware-road. Lately he stabbed a young lady walking with her sister, on the footpath leading to Kilburn, because they refused to listen to his impertinent importunities.

At the present Admiralty sessions, which commenced on Friday last, the following case of dreadful murder came on for

trial, before Sir William Scott, Mr. Justice Park, and Mr. Justice Best.

James Pater, a man apparently 60 years of age, was indicted for the murder of his brother, John Pater, on the 14th of November, on board a vessel called the *Aurora*, lying about two miles off Dungeness, in the county of Kent. There was no counsel for the prosecution. Wm. Bonsey, a youth, stated, that he was cabin-boy on board the smack, of which the prisoner was the master. One night before Christmas last, the vessel was off the coast of Dungeness, and he was lying in bed in the cabin, when he heard a noise something like a tumble. He looked out of bed, and saw that it was John Pater who had fallen down, the prisoner stood over him, and was beating him all over the head and body with the bellows.—The deceased kept crying out, “ My dear brother James, leave off.” The prisoner and the deceased were both in liquor, and witness saw the former wash the face of the latter with liquor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alley. —Prisoner had some wounds in his head, and was often mad. When the prisoner met a smuggling vessel at sea, he became quite deranged. While beating his brother he constantly cried out, “ Richardson, I am giving it to you.” He had always previously been kind both to the deceased and witness.—The fact

of the murder was also proved by two other witnesses.

The prisoner was called on for his defence.

He said he was quite insensible at the time, and he knew no more of what was done than a child. The jury, after a few minutes consultation, retired precisely at five o'clock, and after an absence of half an hour, returned and pronounced the prisoner—Guilty. The unhappy man looked attentively on the jury, and breathed a deep sigh. He was asked if he had any thing to urge in stay of judgment? The prisoner made no answer, and the learned judge (Sir W. Scott) proceeded to pass the awful sentence of death upon him. The prisoner appeared faint, and was led from the bar by one of the attendants. Sir W. Scott observed, that he had been informed the tide would not serve conveniently for the execution of the prisoner until Tuesday; it would therefore be deferred until that morning, but he begged it would be understood, that on account of that circumstance, and that alone, it would be deferred.

A bill is in course of progress through parliament, to amend the marriage act, so as to prevent, for the future, those disgraceful cases of husbands, after having been married for several years, taking advantage of their own perjury, to annul their marriages, and bastardize their issue. Some most atrocious and distressing examples of this abominable conduct have proved the necessity of an alteration in the law.

An American ship which lately put into Cowes, reports, that Mr. Cobhett, in selecting the relics of Thomas Paine, in America, has made a great mistake; for, in-

stead of bringing the bones of Paine, he has brought the remains of a negro!—*Plymouth paper.*

An official account of the total weekly amount of Bank-notes and Bank post-bills in circulation, from the 23rd Nov. 1819, to the latest period to which the same can be stated, states the total for the week ending the 30th November at 23,248,340*l.*, of which 6,745,850*l.* are under 5*l.*; for the week ending the 7th December, 22,536,690*l.*, of which 6,694,040*l.* are under 5*l.*; for the week ending 14th December, 22,418,220*l.*, of which 6,621,990*l.* are under 5*l.*; and for the week ending the 21st December, 22,194,650*l.*, of which 6,569,560*l.* are under 5*l.* It appears from this account, that the Bank has reduced its issue of bank-notes within the last month, to the amount of upwards of one million.

Accounts have been printed by order of the House of Commons, showing the amount of the total capital of the funded debt of Great Britain, including the Austrian and Portuguese loans, as it stood on the 1st of February or 5th of January in each year, from the year 1786 to the year 1819, inclusive. By these accounts it appears that the total amount of the unredeemed debt in the year 1786 was 238,231,248*l.*, of which the total charge was 10,302,402*l.* The public debt thence was gradually sinking to the year 1793, when the unredeemed debt amounted to 227,989,148*l.* From that year it rapidly and constantly increased to the present year; and on the 5th of January, 1819, the total debt of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 1,181,502,362*l.*; of which has been redeemed 389,637,049*l.*, leaving the total

unredeemed debt at 791,867,313*l*. The Sinking Fund amounted to 15,815,001*l*; and the total charge, including the Sinking Fund, to 45,749,296*l*.

It appears, by a return which has just been laid before Parliament, that the number of male and female pauper children, resident and non-resident, between the ages of six and sixteen, who were on the books of the several parishes within the bills of mortality, as chargeable to each parish respectively, on the 5th of May, 1819, amounts to 13,430. The resident pauper children, are 7,087; the non-resident, 6,343. —From 28 parishes no return has been made.

An Inquisition has been taken in Old Round-court, Strand, on the bodies of John Masters and Mary his wife, found dead in their miserable lodging. Mr. John George, cheesemonger, in Old Round-court, Strand, stated, that he had been acquainted with the deceased about 30 years; he was a jobbing porter, and was of sober habits. He and his wife lodged upwards of a year in a little back room, at a house belonging to Mr. George in Round-court passage, which he lets out to lodgers. They being exceedingly poor, he charged them no rent the greatest part of that time. Last Monday night Mrs. G. informed him, when he came home, that dreadful moaning was heard in their room, and next morning he sent his shopman to see how they were, when they were found both dead, lying on the floor. A woman deposed, that she lodged in the room above the one occupied by the deceased persons; she said they were 60 years old, and had been ailing for some time past; they were very

poor, but some person used to bring them food. Tuesday evening all the lodgers came to the door in consequence of hearing them moaning; finding the door shut, they called to them to open it, but no answer was given, although the woman was heard to say to the husband, "Where are you?" and he answered, "Here I am:" this was about eight o'clock. A printer lodged in the next room to them, and knew them to be in great distress. A few days ago the man came to borrow 6*d*. of him, and then said they had nothing to eat, nor any fire. Monday night he came again, and paid the 6*d*. with another 6*d*. which had been previously owing. Their moans and groans were shocking to hear. The Jury thought, as there was bread and butter in the room, they were not starved to death; but not having clothing, bed, nor fire, during the inclement season, they perished. —Verdict to that effect.

Mr. Kinloch of Kinloch, who was under sureties to take his trial in the High Court of Justiciary, at Glasgow, on a charge of sedition, has absconded, and, in consequence, a sentence of outlawry has been pronounced against him. His estate was worth upwards of 3,000*l*. per annum.

Manchester.—The Rev. Mr. Hay, with a living of 800*l*. per ann., and chairman of the Lancaster quarter sessions, with a salary of 400*l*. who took an active part in the transactions of the 16th of August, 1819, and others subsequent to them, has been presented with the rectory of Rochdale, vacant by the death of Dr. Drake. This living, which is in the gift of government, is estimated at 2,500*l*. per annum.

4 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

2. *Forest of Dartmoor.*—The cultivation of this forest is again held out as a means of providing for the poor. It is parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, settled by Edward the first on the Prince of Wales, and on all future eldest sons of the King, who were to have the title of Dukes of Cornwall. The improvement of this tract of land has been often contemplated. It was proposed to the council of his Royal Highness, by Mr. Robert Fraser, nearly thirty years ago, and a company was formed by the late Mr. Charles Cole, of which Lord Lauderdale was to take a part, with a capital, by subscription, of 100,000*l.* for the improvement of the forest. A bill was prepared for dividing and allotting the forest, and forming it into a separate parish; but, on consideration, it was found the soil was so poor, that it would never pay for the expense of cultivation, except in some narrow tracts on the banks of the Dart. Since that time, many attempts have been made to turn it to use. The erection of an immense building for the confinement of prisoners of war, it was thought, might contribute to its improvement. But little benefit was obtained from the expensive measure, while the situation was found to be insalubrious, from the perpetual fog in which it was involved. Several grants, for 99 years, have been made of it to experimental agriculturists, at 6*d.* per acre for the first 30 years, and afterwards at trifling advances, but these grants have been generally relinquished. When the marquess of Hastings was resident in Scotland as commander-in-chief, he assembled a number of the most intelligent farmers,

and proposed to them, with the authority of his royal highness, to allot portions of this forest to the numerous bodies of Highlanders who were emigrating to the more bleak deserts of America. We remember the noble marquess's report of this interview, the result of which, he said, strongly evinced the sagacity of the northern agriculturists. The noble lord stated to them the benevolent intentions of his royal highness;—here was a most extensive tract of elevated table land, situated in one of the finest counties of England, near to the grand naval station of Plymouth, &c. &c., instead of their wandering to a distant and a miserable climate, away from all their friends, from all markets, and nearly from all civilized society. —The company were mightily pleased with this description; but they proceeded to ask information as to the soil and products of this elysium. What did Dartmoor produce in its natural state? What weeds? Were there any whins (that is, long heath), or broom, or nettles, or even thistles? To all these questions the noble marquess candidly owned that he never saw any one of these spontaneous products, except in narrow sheltered spots; and the conclusion was, that a moor upon which there was not to be seen heath, nettles, nor thistles, was not likely to be worth cultivation.

At Leeds, a strange discovery has lately been made of a human being, who has been incarcerated in chains in the house of his parents, for upwards of 15 years. The mother of this unfortunate young man, whose name is Benjamin Surr, applied to the committee of the Leeds Workhouse, stating that she was in want of

relief for her son, who was not of sound mind. The committee, on investigating the case, found that the family belonged to another township, Seacroft, we believe, and referred her to the overseers of that place. On the following day, the old woman had a fatal accident: while walking in the streets, she came upon a piece of ice, and, falling backward, fractured her skull so dreadfully, that after languishing till Friday she expired. One of the neighbours, moved by her situation, went into the house, and after rendering the last offices to her remains, walked into the cellar to wash her hands. She there heard a moan as from a human voice, and on examination she found that it proceeded from an object, so neglected and destitute, that it was difficult to say whether it was of the human or the brute species. This discovery was communicated to the neighbours, and a considerable number of persons assembled round the house; but John Surr, the father of the family, had locked the door, and refused to admit any of them. The overseers and constable were then sent for. The old man, probably from an apprehension of the fury of the populace, refusing still to open the door, they were obliged to force their way into the house. On obtaining admission, they proceeded into the cellar, and here they found an unfortunate man squatted under the cellar steps, chained by a leg to the wall, and in so loathsome a state, that it was evident he had not been washed for years. "Sharp misery had worn him to the bone;" a few sacks and a little straw served him for a bed; his appearance was that of a spectre; and his

bones had in several places penetrated through his skin, which was much excoriated. As a first step, the parish officers ordered him to be taken to the workhouse; and on viewing a comfortable bed which had been prepared for him, he exclaimed—"What! is this for me? God bless you! you will go to heaven for this!" and other expressions of a similar import. Sometimes he conversed freely, but frequently incoherently. There was, moreover, a vacuity in his look, which showed a want of mind. He appeared, however, to be perfectly inoffensive and tractable, and it was evident that he knew and felt the difference between his present and his late situation. When the young man, who seemed to be about thirty years of age, was taken to the workhouse, his father was taken to the prison, and underwent a private examination before the magistrates at the Court-house. The reason, we understand, that was assigned by the old man for keeping his unfortunate son in the situation in which he was found, was, that he was deranged in his intellect, and required restraint. It also appeared that the prisoner had always maintained a good character; and though it is impossible to justify his conduct towards his son, the nature of his offence was not judged to be cognizable by the law; it was therefore determined that he should be discharged. The maniac died a few days afterwards, in consequence of the change in his treatment.

5. This day was distinguished from all the other days of the present cold weather by this circumstance, that, during the lightest part of the day, and when

there was some sun-shine, no impression was made upon any frozen object, not even upon a frosted twig. During every preceding day, there has been a partial thaw about noon, and thus the snow had been removed from the fields near London, so that some verdure was visible. But the fog, which came on in the evening of Tuesday, was so frozen, during the night, that the fields and trees were nearly as white as if covered with snow: and not the slightest sign of moisture was apparent upon either, on Wednesday, even when the sun shone with some brilliancy, and the western windows of houses reflected its gleams.

A disturbance has taken place at Leeds amongst the workmen, who have published a defence of their conduct, from which we extract the following paragraph, as indicative of the present times:—

“To give an example of the earnings of the men, take, for instance, 25 warterns of slubbing to weave 63 portiffs—breadth ten and a half quarters—length 36 strings, which employ a man 21 days, according to the following statement:

189 skeans of warp spinning,
4 days.

14½ warterns of weft spinning,
3 days.

Warping and sizing both webs,
2 days.

Looming and weaving both webs, 36 strings, 12 days.

“Here then is 21 days work for the man, and for 14 days the man's wife must assist him in winding, warping, sizing, and the like. Then he has his own gears and sizeings to find, which may safely be stated at 5s. This sum deducted from 2l. which has been given for the above quan-

tity of labour by Mr. John Varley, of Stanningley, leaves 36s. for 24 days work for a man, exclusive of the assistance of his wife: or about 10s. 8d. a week for both their earnings. Nor must they work moderate hours to make this: they must be employed 14 or even 15 hours each day, for six days in the week, to earn such a scanty sum. The advance which the workmen require would demand 12 hours per day to be fully employed, to enable a man to earn from 18s. to 20s. per week.—And who will say such wages are exorbitant? Is it not a sum quite too small for the proper maintenance of a man, his wife, and four children? To the public we make our appeal, and are confident at the bar of public opinion we shall be acquitted.”

A stand for the exposure of woollen cloth, in the coloured cloth-hall, at Leeds, which within the last twenty years would have sold freely for 16l. to 18l. was knocked down last week at the low price of forty shillings, and numbers of these little freeholds have fallen into the hands of trustees for *sweepings*, which is a term used to imply—a small annual demand for cleaning and attending to the hall. This is a circumstance strongly indicative of the distressed situation of the clothiers.

Dumourier, the once celebrated French republican general, now in the 80th year of his age, is at this time in London.

7. The Message of the President of the United States, to Congress, has been this day received. (*Vide Appendix.*)

At a meeting of agriculturists held at Bristol, petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for relief, have been resolved on.

A few mornings ago, at Newley-hall, the seat of lord Grant-ham, on the front door of that mansion being opened, a large handsome coffin, covered with black cloth, fell into the passage. It was directed "*To lord Grant-ham, who will want it soon.*"

Variations of the Thermometer.

—Monday, 32 degrees (freezing point; Tuesday, 24; Wednesday, 16—that is, 16 degrees below the freezing point. We have had winter during the last week in all its rigour of frost and snow. The frost on Friday night, we believe, was one of the severest experienced for a number of years.

A coroner's inquest has been held on the body of a poor wretch named Hatchett, whose death was produced by the want of the common necessities of life, during the inclement season.—The jury took a view of the body; a more loathsome object cannot be described—a heap of bones, covered with rags and filth. Only one witness was examined: her name was Maxwell: she resided at 9, in Stewart's-rents, Drury-lane. Her appearance was very little better than the subject of the inquest. Witness stated, that she was at 9, Stewart's-rents, on Monday last, and the deceased came to her place (cellar), and said, "Be so kind as to let me boil a potatoe or two, which I have got." Witness told her she might. Deceased then said, "I have no home to go to, and I shall be glad if you will let me stay and warm myself by the fire and broil a piece of herring, for I am almost starved to death." Witness, seeing the deceased in such a condition, told her she might. The deceased said, that

she should receive 1s. 6d. next day at St. Ann's workhouse, and after some conversation she asked witness if she might remain all night in the cellar. Witness told her that she herself had no bed or covering, and she (deceased) was welcome to lie on the floor, as she was compelled to do. The deceased thanked her, and they both laid themselves down. On the following morning witness got up and advised the deceased to go to St. Ann's workhouse for the money. The deceased said she felt unable to get up; witness assisted her, but she could not rise. In the course of the day the deceased expired. Information of the circumstance was given at the workhouse, and the body was removed thither. Witness was of opinion that the deceased died from want of proper nourishment, clothes, and from the severity of the weather.

A man of decent appearance was found dead on Castle Nerochie-hill, a victim to the inclemency of the weather.

As the Leeds coach was passing between Bawtry and Ferry-bridge, it came up to a cart, which was standing by the road side, with a man sitting in it, in an upright posture, with the rein hanging loose in his hand. The coachman having called to him several times without receiving any answer, alighted; and on examining the man, was shocked to find him quite dead. He had, doubtless, perished through the inclemency of the weather.

Two apprentice boys who were sent last week by their master (Mr. Wills, of Lentonford, in the parish of Ashburton, Devonshire), to look for some cattle

on Dartmoor, were unfortunately lost in the snow. The master who went to look for them was also brought in insensible, and lay in that state for five or six hours, but at last recovered by constant rubbing. The farmers in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor say the snow is deeper on the moor than it was in the severe winter six years ago.—*Exeter Paper.*

10. On the night of Thursday the 6th, the Birmingham theatre was discovered to be on fire, and by two o'clock on Friday morning, the whole of the roof fell in, and all, except the outer walls, were destroyed. It would have been wonderful, in the present state of excitement in the country, if such an event were not attributed to the people termed "Radicals." This may account for certain reports in town yesterday, which mentioned that Mr. Bunn, the manager, had some days previous to the fire, received letters, containing threats that, if he persisted in cramming "*God save the King*" down the throats of his audience every night, his theatre should suffer for it. We do not, however, learn that these letters rest on any other foundation than an admitted unpopularity on the part of the manager, for what was deemed *extra* loyal line of conduct.

12. This day an important case came on for trial in Westminster-hall. Cullen *versus* Morris: the plaintiff, a householder of Westminster, complained of the defendant, the high bailiff, that he unlawfully and maliciously refused plaintiff's vote at the late election of a member of parliament. The vote had been proffered for John Cam Hobhouse,

esq., the opposition candidate. The ground of the high bailiff's refusal was, that Mr. Cullen had not paid up his poor-rates. The plaintiff, a person of respectability, was not aware of that; but, on going home, and finding them in arrears, he immediately paid them, and on a subsequent day again applied to be permitted to vote. The high bailiff again rejected it, on the ground, as stated by the counsel for the defence, that, by the 20th of the king, no person could be admitted to vote at an election as an inhabitant paying scot and lot, unless he had *bona fide* been paying scot and lot for *six calendar months* before the day of election. The Lord Chief Justice summed up. It had been contended by the learned counsel for the defendant, that a voter was prevented by the 36th of the King from exercising his right of election, unless he had paid rates for six months before; but he (the chief justice) must state it to be his opinion, that as the plaintiff had paid for several years, and as during the time in which he was in arrears, he was never called on personally, nor received a written notice, *he had a right to vote.* Out of this question there arose another, namely—whether the defendant was justifiable in rejecting the vote. He was disposed to think, that the opinion of the learned counsel for the defendant was correct, when he stated that if the high bailiff erred in rejecting the vote, he was not liable to an action, unless some improper motive was proved. He was not to receive every vote offered without inquiry, and if he rejected any on the best of his judgment, it would be hard to punish him

for it. Chief-justice Holt, indeed, was of opinion, that if the vote of a person who had a right, was rejected, the party aggrieved had an action against the returning officer. No person had a greater reverence than he had for the decisions of that learned judge, but he thought that if ever he was wrong in law, it was on this point. The jury were the best judges, whether or not in this case there had been any improper or malicious motive. After a short consultation in the box, the jury retired, and were absent from about half-past four till six o'clock. A paper was then sent in to the chief justice, the purport of which we understood to be an assurance from the jury that they never should be able to agree on the verdict. His lordship communicated with the counsel for both sides, and after a consultation carried on in whispers, they signified assent to some proposition which his lordship seemed to have made to them. The jury were called, and the chief justice informed them that the counsel had agreed to relieve them from the necessity of giving a verdict, by withdrawing the cause. A juror was accordingly withdrawn, and the court adjourned.

At the London sessions, the court was occupied till 2 o'clock in swearing in constables. It is the duty of the sheriffs to summon the grand jury, and to attend the court during the swearing in of that jury, as ministerial officers of the court.

The Recorder, upon looking round, perceived that the only sheriff in attendance was Alderman Rothwell. At this time there were upon the bench, besides the Recorder, the Lord Mayor, Al-

dermen Hunter, Christop. Smith, sir J. Eamer, and Rothwell.

The Recorder.—Where is Mr. Sheriff Parkins? Why is he not in attendance?

An officer replied, that he was in the Guildhall.

The Lord Mayor immediately ordered the City-marshal, Mr. Wontner, to state to Mr. Sheriff Parkins, that the Court desired his attendance immediately.

Mr. Wontner, upon his return, informed the Court, that Mr. Sheriff Parkins, upon being informed of the order of the Court, said, that he was in the hall-keeper's office, in readiness to attend the Lord Mayor to the Court of Hustings, but he had nothing to do with the Court of Sessions.

The Recorder.—Tell the sheriff, that the Court orders his attendance.

Mr. Wontner a second time left the court to wait upon Mr. Sheriff Parkins, and on his return said, "Mr. Sheriff Parkins desires me to say, that if his attendance was required, an official notice should be sent to him to that effect."

The Recorder.—Go to Mr. Sheriff Parkins again, and let him know, that it is not the Lord Mayor, but the Court that requires his attendance, and that if he refuse, it is at his peril.

These messages, which were delivered in a very resolute tone, caused some sensation in the court. During the delay of the worthy sheriff, no business was done. In a very short time the cry of "Make way for the sheriff," was heard.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins walked up smiling to the Lord Mayor, and said, "Did you want to speak to me, my lord?"

The Lord Mayor.—No, sir.

The Recorder (in a very authoritative tone).—The Lord Mayor has nothing to communicate to you. You are ordered by the Court to attend.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins (stooping over to the Lord Mayor across the Recorder).—I wish, sir—

The Recorder (in a very loud tone).—I shall hear no altercation.

Sheriff Parkins seemed exceedingly displeased at this refusal to hear him. He made an effort to speak, but did not succeed.

The Recorder ordered that the business of the court should proceed.

Sheriff Parkins was still on his legs and looking angrily.

Alderman Hunter.—You have been ordered by the Court to attend here, and you had better say nothing.

Sheriff Parkins.—Well, then, I am here.

Alderman Hunter.—Well then, sit down, and hold your tongue.

Three Frenchmen have been apprehended at Dover, on suspicion of having come from France on some bad design; one of them has been a captain in the army of Buonaparte: they are said to belong to a gang of banditti, and came over, it is reported, to rob and set fire to some houses there: they were attended by a person, one of the three, as a spy, who gave information that four others are expected across. There is a good look after them.—*Kentish Gazette*.

At the monthly meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, the poem entitled *Don Juan*, and attributed to a celebrated noble poet, was,

after much discussion, ordered to be removed from the library, as an immoral publication. As soon as this decision took place, a notice was given of a motion for the next month to restore it to its place in the library.

"The rumour," says *The Sun*, "that measures are in train to effect a divorce in persons of a very exalted rank, has been recently revived with more than ordinary earnestness, and seems to wear a more probable aspect. As the subject is, to use an expression of Mr. Burke, too 'high matter' for comment in a public print, and at all events, is not ripe enough for discussion, we shall forbear at present to say any thing more on an occasion of such interest and importance."

15. A good deal of discussion has lately taken place at the police offices, in consequence of overseers of parishes, during the inclement weather, disagreeing among themselves as to which ought to render the relief to a particular object; bandying about the poor wretches in consequence, "like battledore and shuttlecock," as a magistrate expressed it. One or two instances of absolute death took place while the miserable objects were kept in the streets, by the disputes of the overseers; coroners inquests, as well as the magistrates, expressed strong indignation at these scandalous inhumanities.

An inquest was held, in the Broadway, Westminster, on the body of Edward Lee, aged twenty, livery servant. The deceased having been refused admission into the Westminster Infirmary, was sent back, and after a long delay expired in

the coach he was conveyed in. but we think the persons at the
The jury, after some hesitation, Infirmary to have been guilty of
returned a verdict "that the great neglect, and inhumanity,
deceased died a natural death; and gross violation of their duty.

Variations in the Thermometer for four days in last week.—Barton-Street.

	Morn.	Deg.		Noon.
Sunday..... Jan. 9 .	.....	22	{ A few flakes of snow. Eager N.E. winds.	
Monday	10	.....		
Tuesday	11	.....	Snow; thaw, S.W. wind...	34
Wednesday	12	.....	Snow. N.E. wind.	

The thermometer on Thursday morning, in Barton-street, was at 14; 18 degrees below the freezing point.

A poor man, named W. Stringer, lately perished under the following circumstances: It appeared in evidence before the coroner's inquest, held in Stratford-upon-Avon, that the deceased, in company with several other paupers, was on his way to Birmingham, and was taken ill on the road, near Enstone, in the county of Oxford, where (being unable to proceed further) he was left in charge of the overseer. The deceased remained there for several days, and was recovering, when the overseer came to him, and insisted upon his resuming his journey, observing "he had been expense enough to them already." Deceased objected, and expressed a wish to remain another week, but the overseer was inexorable; and John Russell, the keeper of the lodging-house in which deceased was, said, "He'd be d—d if he should not go, for he would carry him out on his back." Deceased was accordingly, with some difficulty put into the waggon, the overseer observing, "he did not think he would want any provisions from there to Birmingham." A woman, however, of a more humane disposition, gave him a small bottle of gin and a piece of pudding, but he did not use either, being extremely ill all the way to Stratford, where the waggon arrived at seven o'clock the same evening. Nobody took any notice of deceased, and he was left in the waggon, where at 10 o'clock he was found dead. The jury, after a long and patient investigation, found the following verdict—"That the deceased was in an improper state to be removed from Enstone; and that by his removal thence, at this inclement season, his death was accelerated; and that the conduct of Wm. Smith, overseer of Enstone, was culpable in ordering such removal." Much praise is due for the interest with which the case of this poor man was taken up. The mayor caused witnesses from a great distance to be procured; and Mr. Bodkin, one of the officers of Clerkenwell, went from London express to assist in the investigation.

The Bristol and London mail-coach has been robbed of several parcels containing remittances to a considerable amount, from tradesmen of Bristol to their correspondents in London. It

suspicion of having at several times set fire to his house and furniture; she was also charged with having, by some extraordinary means, set fire to the wearing apparel of Mrs. Wright at various times, by which her clothes were burnt off her back, and injured her so dreadfully that her life is despaired of. The office was crowded to excess. Mr. Wright stated, that the prisoner had been servant in the house for some time past, but they never suspected her of any thing wrong until they were induced, from the following most extraordinary circumstances, to entertain an idea that she had intentions of destroying the house and family. Wednesday morning, January the 5th, about half past 8 o'clock, his mother was sitting in the parlour by herself, and the prisoner was in the shop alone; his mother was seriously alarmed by a fire which broke out in the shop, which did considerable injury, and it commenced by some means in one of the drawers in the counter. Friday, the 7th of January, about 11 o'clock in the morning, his mother was sitting by the fire in the kitchen, the prisoner being the only person with her, and on rising she had not gone as far as the door before all her clothes were on fire; and had it not been for speedy assistance in putting out the flames, she would have been burnt to death; she was burnt dreadfully. The next day (Saturday), about 12 o'clock in the morning, on witness's return home he had not been long in the house before he was alarmed by the dreadful screams of his mother, who was in the kitchen; he proceeded there, and again found her enve-

loped in flames: he succeeded in putting them out: there was scarcely any fire in the grate at the time; the prisoner was the only person with her; and when her clothes caught fire his mother was more than eight feet from the grate. No suspicion was at this time formed against the prisoner, and she was ordered to protect his mother. On the Sunday he was in the parlour, and his mother and the prisoner were in the kitchen together, but being alarmed by her screams, he ran down stairs, and found her again covered with flames; he put a rug over her, and put them out, by which he saved her life. Part of her clothes were burned to a cinder, and her flesh was materially injured: the prisoner had just left the kitchen at the time this happened, and when his mother was crossing the kitchen she found herself again in flames; her clothes were burned off her back; she did not know by what means she caught fire, but was fully confident that no spark flew on her; she thought something supernatural attended her. She described when the flames touched her skin, that she felt it like knives crossing her. The prisoner, when this happened, burst into laughing at his mother, although her life was in peril; the suspicion on his mind was, that the prisoner had thrown something on her to cause the burning. On the Sunday his mother was placed under the protection of his sister, but happening to go into the kitchen, where the prisoner was, her clothes by some unknown means again caught fire; her violent screams alarmed miss Wright, who went down stairs and found

her clothes all in flames ; she tore off her clothes as well as she could, but she was injured so dreadfully by the fire, that she was put to bed : they left her apparently asleep, but in a short time after they were again alarmed by her screams, and on going up stairs they found her in the bed surrounded by fire, the bed and the curtains being all in a blaze, and she attempting to extinguish them ; the house and property were much injured. The prisoner was afterwards sent up stairs, and she came down again, saying the room was all on fire ; they went up stairs, and found one of the rooms all in flames ; they were with much difficulty put out : the next alarm was on Tuesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock ; when he returned home his sister met him, and said the place had been in the utmost confusion, and again on fire ; the counter (a fixture) was literally destroyed, and the place was filled with smoke and fire. The prisoner was ordered to go to bed at 11 o'clock, at which time she went, but she shortly returned, begging them to go up stairs, that Mr. Bannister's room (one of the lodgers) was on fire ; they went up stairs to Mr. Bannister's room, and found him going to bed, and calling out fire. Witness then opened his sister's bed-room door, when he was nearly knocked down by the flames and smoke rushing upon him ; the room was filled with a dense smoke, and the room all in a blaze. He went to a mahogany chest of drawers the day after, all of which were locked except one, on opening which the flames rushed out on him, and the drawers partly were burned to a cinder. At 4 o'clock in the

afternoon of the same day, another fire broke out in the same room, although firemen were employed to stay in the house, and had stopped up the preceding night. The following morning, about 11 o'clock, another fire broke out in an apartment up stairs, and did considerable injury. The prisoner, on the discovery of the fire was seen close by the door, under very suspicious circumstances ; and he ordered her instantly to quit the house. He spoke to Mr. Lockie of the Fire-office. The officers of this establishment were employed to make every inquiry, and since the prisoner had quitted the place they had not undergone the least alarm. His mother was confined to her bed, and was under the care of a surgeon, without the least hopes of recovery. Miss Wright attended in a very weak condition, and corroborated every thing her brother had stated. The prisoner, in her defence, denied the charge, and said her mistress's clothes caught fire accidentally. She knew nothing of the other accidents. Mr. Conant said, of all the cases he had ever heard of, he never knew of one to equal the above in atrocity, and he had no doubt the prisoner was guilty of something which he was afraid could not be brought against her, without the attendance of Mrs. Wright ; the evidence was defective unless it came from her own mouth. She being unable to attend, and taking the prisoner's youth into consideration, he would order her to find bail to keep the peace towards her, until Mrs. Wright was able to attend herself. Mr. Wright assured the magistrate that he would use every entreaty to make her come

forward, but her situation at present was most dangerous.

An inquest was held at the Black Swan, in Rider's Court, Leicester-square, on the body of Mr. William Bowers, aged 61, late of Earl's-court, Cranborne-alley, leather-seller. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased, who was a man of respectable circumstances, had been for some years deranged in his intellects, and confined by his wife in a room which was extremely cold, and there left for days together, while he was heard to utter the most piteous cries for food. His body was a perfect skeleton, the manifest result of the inhuman treatment he had experienced. The jury retired for nearly an hour, and then returned the following verdict:—"The deceased departed this life in a natural way; but his death was, in the opinion of the jury, accelerated by culpable neglect." The wife of the deceased was about 85 years of age, and had been married to the unfortunate man 11 years.

There are no fewer than fifteen indictments for libel against *The Manchester Observer*. One of them is against David Wroe, a child about ten years of age, who has already suffered incarceration, and been held to bail, for that he (being instigated by the devil) did utter, vend, and sell a seditious libel contained in *The Observer* newspaper, &c.

25. Tuesday's Gazette.—DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT.

Whitehall, Jan. 24.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, departed this life, at Sid-

mouth, after a short illness, his royal highness Edward Duke of Kent and Strathern, his majesty's fourth son, to the great grief of all the royal family.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 25.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday next, the 30th instant, for his late royal highness the duke of Kent and Strathern, fourth son of his majesty, viz.

The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn, crape hoods, chamois shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress.—Dark Norwich crape.

The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, chamois shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress.—Dark gray frocks.

Herald's College, Jan. 25.

The deputy earl Marshal's order for a general mourning for his late royal highness the duke of Kent.

In pursuance of the commands of his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty.

These are to give public notice, that it is expected that upon the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late royal highness Edward Duke of Kent and Strathern, fourth son of his majesty, all persons do put themselves into decent mourning, the said mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 30th instant.

HENRY HOWARD-MOLYNEUX-HOWARD, Deputy Earl-Marshal.

Horse-Guards, Jan. 25.

It is not required that the officers of the army should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

By command of his royal highness the commander-in-chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 25.

His royal highness the Prince Regent does not require that the officers of his majesty's fleet or marines should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late royal highness the duke of Kent and Strathern, than a black crape round their arms with their uniforms. J. W. CROKER.

For further particulars of this melancholy loss, and a biographical notice of his royal highness, see the *Appendix*.

His majesty, the moment the intelligence of the alarming illness of the late duke of Kent arrived at Carlton-palace, addressed a most affectionate letter to his royal brother at Sidmouth, on the receipt of which his royal highness expressed the greatest pleasure; but the disorder had increased to such a degree, as not to allow of an answer being returned.

27. ARCHES COURT, Doctors' Commons.—The case of George Norton, esq. *versus* Sarah his wife, is one almost *unique* in this or in any other country. The suit was brought by the husband, to annul his marriage on the ground of his own impotency! The object was stated to be to protect the legal heirs to Mr.

Norton's property; the lady, after seven years of cohabitation, turning out to be pregnant. The lawyers all agreed that such a case had never before been brought before the Court, and air J. Nicholl on the first hearings, requested the counsel to search for precedents. This day judgment was pronounced. The learned judge said, that this was a suit brought by George Norton, the husband, against Sarah, his wife, in order to declare his marriage null and void. The libel had been given in; and it was pleaded that the marriage took place in the month of June, 1812; that the husband was then of the age of 45 years, and a bachelor; that the wife was above the age of 23, and a spinster; that the cohabitation between the parties continued to subsist until the month of January, 1819; that during such cohabitation they were both in good health, but that the husband now prayed a divorce, *propter naturalem et insanabilem defectum suum*.—The wife opposed the divorce, and prayed to be dismissed from all further observance of the suit. The objections to the admission of the husband's allegation were, sir John Nicholl said, numerous. The first was, that this suit was quite of a novel kind; for after the most diligent search which could be made, no case had yet been found where a party had obtained a sentence to declare his own marriage null and void, he alleging his own incapacity. Generally, as had been observed, the suit had been brought by the wife complaining of the husband. The second circumstance that he should notice, as occurring on the face of the libel, was, the age of

the man at the time of the marriage. He was asserted to have been 45 years of age; and that he should remain ignorant of his own bodily defect—a defect, apparent upon inspection, was next to incredible; or if it was not absolutely incredible, his knowledge of the defect was strongly to be presumed, while his ignorance of it, on the other hand, was a matter incapable of proof. But besides this, there was a third objection—a subsequent cohabitation of seven years before any suit was brought. It could not be supposed, but that at all events he must have discovered his own incapacity then, long before the institution of the cause, and the rule was to be applied here which was laid down in all the text authorities, and in the spirit of which the Court was accustomed to inquire—

“Cur tamdiu, antequam, petitur?”

Now, the lapse of time might not be a fatal bar to the prosecution of many suits. Where the woman was the complainant, the modesty of her sex might account for her forbearance, for it was very well known that the delay of the wife was always accepted as in her favour, even in cases of adultery. But a delay of more than seven years, where the man was the complainant, was by no means an immaterial subject of presumption as against him, when he came forward, as now, alleging his own incapacity. Not only had he defrauded his wife by this long possession of her large property, which the celebration of the marriage had entitled him to, but he had injured her by this long cohabitation of several years; and yet he now appeared before

the Court, anxious to get rid of the burthen and duty of supporting her, and alleging her subsequent misconduct. There was another circumstance occurring in the libel not wholly to be passed over: that this was a marriage by licence, and as it was usual for the man to obtain it, the Court was obliged further to presume, that he had done so in this instance upon his own affidavit. In this affidavit he must have sworn that he knew of no impediment, whereas he now avoided the impediment in his affidavit before the Court; and, as had been already observed, his ignorance of this defect was next to incredible. The learned judge then alluded to one or two judgments at common law; but there was one broad principle of our laws, which, in its own view of the case, was especially applicable here—“that no person should take advantage of his own wrong to avoid his own contract;” and the Court could hardly suppose the party not conscious, at the time of marriage, of the impediment. The learned judge concluded by declaring, that, on the whole view of the case, he was not satisfied, either by the facts pleaded, or by the arguments advanced by counsel, or after very material consideration which he had given to this subject himself, that from any facts stated in this libel (so far as they were capable of proof), the husband was entitled to the remedy which he prayed; and he therefore felt himself bound to reject the libel, and to dismiss the suit.

Another curious case has been decided in the *Consistory Court*. A Mrs. Mortimer, wife of John Mortimer, esq. residing at Blackheath, gave birth to a male child

in August, 1811; and being alarmingly ill, she, in the belief of her approaching dissolution, told her husband that she could not die happy, without relieving her mind, by confessing to him that she had long carried on an adulterous intercourse with a Mr. Young. Mrs. Mortimer the same evening having received the sacrament, and supposing her death to be inevitable, made a similar confession to Mrs. Maria Mortimer, by whose husband it had been administered. In consequence of this confession, various circumstances recurred to the mind of Mr. John Mortimer, in which he had to complain of indecent familiarities observed to have passed between his wife and Mr. Young; and upon Mrs. Mortimer's unexpected recovery from her dangerous illness, he determined, in consequence of her confession, no longer to live with her. Accordingly, he acquainted her soon after with his determination; but being unable to obtain any clear and specific proofs of the adulterous intercourse in question, except those which resulted from her own unsolicited declaration, he did not institute any criminal proceedings. Upon consulting with her father, therefore, how best to provide for Mrs. Mortimer's future support and condition, they mutually agreed that she should go to her father's house and reside with him, Mr. John Mortimer agreeing to allow her a maintenance of 100*l.* a year. The lady, however, now applied to the Court for restitution of her conjugal rights, on the ground that no legal proof of adultery exists against her—her own confession not being admitted as such. It was given against her.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

(Private hearing.)

Atherly v. The Earl of Coventry and Gresley.—The Lord Chancellor was occupied until eleven in his private room with hearing this case.

It was a motion for an injunction to restrain the earl of Coventry from encouraging the marriage of his daughter, who is only 17 years of age, with Mr. Gresley, who is not 20 years of age, a student of the University of Oxford, and son of sir George Gresley; and also to restrain the young people from having any communication or correspondence with each other, during the minority of the young lady. It appeared that the earl of Coventry and sir George Gresley approved of the intended marriage of their children, but that the plaintiff, who is joint guardian with the noble earl of the young lady, disapproves of it, and has made this application to the Court for the purpose of preventing it.

The Lord Chancellor postponed giving his decision to a future day.

THE KING'S DEATH.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.—SUNDAY, JAN. 30.

Whitehall, Jan. 30.

A letter and inclosure, of which the following are copies, have been this morning received from his royal highness the duke of York, by the lord viscount Sidmouth, one of his late majesty's principal secretaries of state:—

Windsor, Jan. 29.

My lord;—It becomes my painful duty to acquaint your lordship, that it has pleased Al-

mighty God to take unto himself the king, my beloved father, and our most gracious and excellent sovereign. He expired at 35 minutes past 8 o'clock, p. m.

I inclose the certificate of all the physicians in attendance at this melancholy period.

I am, my lord, ever your's,
most sincerely,

(Signed) FREDERICK.

The right hon. viscount
Sidmouth, &c.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 29.

It has pleased the Almighty to release his majesty from all further suffering. His majesty expired, without pain, at 35 minutes past 8 o'clock this evening.

(Signed) HENRY HALFORD,
M. BAILLIE,
W. HEBERDEN,
ROBT. WILLIS,
DAVID DUNDAS.

For his Royal Highness
the Duke of York.

A letter was also sent to the lord mayor, which was placarded at the Mansion-house, of which the following is a copy:—

Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1820.

My lord;—It is my painful duty to inform your lordship of the demise of his majesty king George III. This melancholy event took place, without the least apparent suffering at Windsor-castle, at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock yesterday afternoon, to the great grief of his present majesty and the royal family. I have to request that your lordship will give the direction usual on such occasions for the tolling of the great bell at St. Paul's Cathedral.

I have the honour to be, my

lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

SIDMOUTH.

To the right hon.
the Lord Mayor.

31. His majesty George the Third was born on the 24th of May, 1738; which, since the alteration of the style, has become the 4th of June. At his death, therefore, he had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years, seven months, and twenty-six days. He was proclaimed king on the 25th of October, 1760, and crowned on the 22nd September, 1761. On September 8th, 1761, he was married to her late majesty, and had issue seven sons and five daughters, of whom six of the former and four of the latter survive him. His royal highness the prince of Wales was appointed regent on the 6th of February, 1811; and from that time he has been virtual sovereign, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty. A few months ago his majesty's constitution seemed quite unimpaired, and it was remarked that few lives promised a surer duration for several years, notwithstanding his majesty's advanced age; but about three months since a gradual loss of strength and flesh were perceptible, and since which time the medical gentlemen attendant on him considered themselves bound to prepare the public mind by alluding to the infirmity of his age in the monthly bulletin. A slight bowel attack about six weeks ago gave his medical attendants considerable alarm, and although it lasted but two days, it left his majesty much debilitated. No actual bodily malady, however, existed from that time

until the early part of last week, when the renewal of the bowel complaint, which showed that the bodily functions had lost their power, announced a probability that the king's dissolution could not be very far distant. Every thing that he took passed through him as he received it, so that nature had become entirely exhausted and refused her office. In this state it is not surprising that the decay should be rapid; the retentive powers only a short time before his dissolution lost their command—the royal patient sunk without a struggle, and nothing like a lucid interval took place as has been erroneously supposed.

From the beginning of this month, lords Henley and St. Helens have been the two lords in waiting, and they were noticed to remain longer at their post and to quit their charge for shorter periods than usual. His majesty, in the early access of his second attack, rejected animal food. The most nourishing and tempting diet, in every form that could be devised, was prepared for him, but seemed to fail in its purpose of sustaining or recruiting exhausted nature. A few days before his death he became reduced to a complete skeleton. The general decay to which his constitution was now subjected showed itself in the usual symptoms. It was evident that his blood was becoming torpid and chilly; for though artificial means were used to raise the temperature of his apartments, yet he continued to manifest increasing pain from cold. Among other distressing proofs of his debility and approaching dissolution, he lost his remaining teeth: he also lost his appetite, which had previously been so

hearty, that it had been usual to medicate his food in order to procure digestion and prevent any injury from the tendency to excessive indulgence. It was not, however, till within two days of his decease that he kept his bed entirely, though for several days past he had not risen at his accustomed early hour. On the night of Friday, the 29th, the symptoms became so alarming, that sir Henry Halford came express to town very early on Saturday morning, and had an immediate audience with the duke of York.—The consequence was, that his royal highness's carriage was immediately ordered, and without a moment's delay he set forward with post horses for Windsor-castle. His royal highness appeared agitated as he got into the coach; and there was an air of mystery and hurry in the whole affair, which gave but too much reason to anticipate the distressing nature of sir Henry Halford's communication. The rapid movements of official personages throughout Saturday and the preceding day strengthened the accounts of the alarming crisis which his majesty's indisposition had attained. At a late hour on Friday evening, the earl of Liverpool set off to Windsor, where he remained the whole of the night. All the messengers of the House of Lords had been in hourly attendance upon sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the usher of the Black Rod, during the last two days. The fires in the House of Lords were kept regularly lighted as if the Peers were sitting; and Mr. Cowper, the deputy clerk of parliament, through whom the summonses for the immediate convocation of parliament should

issue on the demise of his majesty, arrived at three o'clock on Saturday, rather unexpectedly. Soon after his arrival he communicated with sir T. Tyrwhitt, and Mr. Quarne, the deputy usher of the Black Rod. The archbishop of Canterbury was at Lambeth-palace on Saturday, having specially arrived from the country. At ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the medical attendants, and the lords in waiting, felt assured that the last hour of the venerable sufferer was approaching, and that the day must terminate his mortal career. As the evening advanced, his majesty became gradually weaker and weaker, but apparently without the slightest pain, till nature was quite exhausted; and, at 35 minutes past eight o'clock, he breathed his last without suffering even a struggle. The strength of the king's recollection remained unimpaired almost to the last, but the aberration of his reason was never in any considerable degree diminished. In the earlier stages of his malady an experiment had been made to recall to his recollection and direct his attention to public affairs; but it was soon laid aside, as it was found to create that irritation which is the leading symptom of mental derangement. His majesty's recollection of past events was extremely exact, and the occasional sketches of persons and characters, which formed great part of his soliloquies, afforded the strongest proof of the activity of his mental powers, which were most strikingly exemplified in a particular instance when the conversation turned upon the merits of the earl of Sandwich, whom his majesty designated by the term of

Jemmy Twitcher, a nickname with which the whole of our readers will be well acquainted. At the moment of his dissolution there were present, besides the usual attendants, his royal highness the duke of York, lord Henley, lord Winchelsea, all the physicians, and general Taylor. In the palace were the duchess of Gloucester, the princesses Augusta and Sophia, and some reports add the duchess of York. Immediately after the decease, the duke of York retired and dispatched general Cartwright with the mournful and important intelligence to the prince regent. The general arrived at Carlton-house about half-past eleven, and soon after, in consequence of dispatches being sent off to summon the lord chancellor and the rest of the cabinet ministers, the news began slowly to spread itself through the metropolis. In the course of Sunday, the Gazette Extraordinary (given above) was published.

St. Paul's bell commenced tolling at midnight. It was preceded by the tolling of all the other church bells in London. Pursuant to orders from the dean, the great bell of the abbey began to toll at one o'clock, and continued to do so during the day, in consequence of the demise of his late majesty; the great bell of St. Margaret's was also tolling during the whole of the afternoon.

The total blindness and increasing deafness of his majesty gave great facility to his medical and other attendants in the performance of their duties. Until very lately it has been his usual custom to dress and undress himself without any assistance; indeed, he had a particular aversion

to any of his domestics assisting him, and hence arises the circumstance of his beard having grown so long. It was always with the greatest reluctance that he permitted the hair-dresser to perform his operations, and he has frequently in consequence let his beard grow for several days, and sometimes weeks, until it became unpleasant to him, and then he submitted very unwillingly to the necessity of removing it. His meals were extremely temperate and simple: he usually dined at one, and retired to bed at eight o'clock. One of the physicians in waiting always attended him on these occasions. Before his deafness he frequently amused himself at the harpsichord, and seldom played any thing but the music of his favourite Handel. The royal patient seemed never to forget that he was still a king, and this was strikingly observable in his demeanor towards his attendants, which exhibited the same mixture of dignity and affability which had always characterized his conduct to all around him. A few months ago it was deemed advisable that he should use one of Merlin's chairs, with which he was so pleased, that he has since constantly been removed from one room to the other in it.

FIRST ACTS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE IV.

31. At 2 o'clock on Sunday the present king held his first court at his palace in Pall-mall. The court consisted of all the male branches of the royal family now in England, most of the cabinet ministers, the great officers of state, the members of the privy council of the late king,

and a numerous assemblage of the nobility, members of the two houses of parliament, the lord mayor of London, and of the court of aldermen, &c. His majesty having first declared himself successor to his father (our late sovereign), the oaths of allegiance were administered by viscount Chetwynd, the clerk of the council, who afterwards took the same himself, which were administered by Mr. Buller. His majesty then commanded a privy council to be holden, when all those (present) of his late majesty's council were re-sworn privy-councillors to his present majesty king George IV; among those present were their royal highnesses the dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex, Gloucester, and prince Leopold, the archbishop of Canterbury, and lord Eldon, and the chiefs of the other law courts. The following form of proclamation was then agreed upon, for proclaiming his present majesty king George the IVth, sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain :—

“Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord, king George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince, George, Prince of Wales; we, therefore, the Lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and

24 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

heart, publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty prince, George Prince of Wales, is now, by the death of our late sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, George the Fourth, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, and so forth; to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal prince, George the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the court at Carlton-house, this thirtieth day of January, 1820.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

This proclamation was signed by the privy councillors present, and also by the following noblemen and gentlemen, who were specially summoned for the occasion by lord Sidmouth, as secretary of state for the home department:—

The earl of Besborough, the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, sir Henry Hotham, the chief justice of Chester, Mr. Bankes, lord Ellenborough; the deans of Westminster, Chester, and Canterbury; Mr. Croker, sir George Clarke, the earl of Aylesbury, the bishop of Carlisle, the lord mayor of London; aldermen Curtis, Eamer, Perring, Shaw, Scholey, Domville, Birch, Wood, C. Smith, Atkins, Magnay, Cox, Thorp, and Rothwell, sir John Silvester, the common sergeant, the remembrancer, the chamberlain, and the town clerk. The lord mayor was attended by the sword bearer and chaplain.

All the cabinet ministers of his

late majesty, now in town, on Sunday morning resigned their credentials of office to viscount Sidmouth, at his office at Whitehall. His lordship afterwards presented them to his present majesty, at court, when the new king was graciously pleased to re-appoint them to their former situations. The lord chancellor appeared in a plain dress, only carrying the purse containing the seals of the United Kingdom, which his lordship resigned to his present majesty, when the king was graciously pleased to return them, and re-appoint him to his former office.

On Monday the following Gazette was published:—

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, MONDAY, JAN. 31.

Whitehall, Jan. 31.

On Saturday afternoon, at 35 minutes past 8 o'clock, our late most gracious Sovereign, King George the Third, whose strength had gradually declined for some weeks, expired without the least apparent suffering, at his castle of Windsor, in the 82nd year of his age and the 60th of his reign. No sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree the veneration and affection of his subjects, and their grief for his loss is only abated by the unhappy malady which has precluded his majesty from directing the measures of his government during the nine latter years of his glorious reign.

Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in London, the lords of the privy council assembled yesterday at Carlton-house, and gave orders for proclaiming his present majesty, who made a most gracious declaration to them, and caused all the lords

and others of the late king's privy council, who were then present, to be sworn of his majesty's privy council.

And this day, about noon, his majesty was proclaimed, first before Carlton-house, where the officers of state, nobility and privy councillors were present, with the officers of arms, all on foot. The officers, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross, within Temple-bar, at the end of Wood-street, in Cheapside, and lastly at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities; the principal officers of state, a great number of the nobility, and of other persons of distinction, attending during the whole ceremony.

At the court at Carlton-house, the 30th day of January, 1820: Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His majesty being this day present in council, was pleased to make the following declaration, viz:—

"I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the king, my beloved father.

"It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of my feelings upon this melancholy occasion, but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity with which his majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his subjects the impressions created by his many virtues, and his example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of his country.

"Called upon, in consequence

of his majesty's indisposition, to exercise the prerogatives of the crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to restore into his hands the powers with which I was intrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise, and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering in my dear father's name the government of this realm.

"The support which I have received from parliament and the country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present station demands.

"The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy all classes of my people, that it will ever be my most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the religion, laws and liberties of the kingdom."

Whereupon the lords of the council made it their humble request to his majesty, that this his majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships might be made public: which his majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

At the court at Carlton-house, the 30th of January, 1820: Present, the King's most excellent Majesty:

His R. H. the Duke of York; his R. H. the Duke of Clarence; his R. H. the Duke of Sussex; his R. H. the Duke of Gloucester; his R. H. the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg; Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Chancellor; &c. &c.

His majesty, at his first coming into the council, was this day pleased to declare, that understanding that the law requires he should, at his accession to the crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this first opportunity, which his majesty was graciously pleased to do according to the forms used by the law of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments thereof, in the presence of the lords of the council, who witnessed the same; and his majesty was pleased to order, that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the court of session, to be recorded in the books of sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the public register of Scotland; and that the other of them remain among the records of the council, and be entered in the council book.

CEREMONIAL OF THE PROCLAMATION.—The proclamation of the accession of his present majesty, George the Fourth, would have taken place on Sunday, but the 30th of January being the anniversary of the martyrdom of Charles I., which is observed by statute as a solemn fast in the ritual of the church service, the

ceremony was deferred till Monday. By ten o'clock in the morning, the space fronting the palace of Carlton-house was occupied by great numbers of spectators. Mr. Lee, the high constable of Westminster, with a considerable number of assistants, kept an open passage to the court-yard of Carlton-house, to secure ingress for the different persons who were to compose the procession, and who began to assemble before 11 o'clock. Small parties of the horse guards then appeared, and took their station before Carlton-house, and along Pall-mall to the Opera-house. Many of the nobility and gentry began to take their stations round the steps of the grand entrance of Carlton-house. The view at this time was grand and imposing in the extreme, especially when the eye was directed over the elevated space before Carlton-house. The variegated colours; the fineness of the day, the sun shining at this period with peculiar brilliancy; the arrival of the royal dukes and the nobility in their carriages; all contributed greatly to increase the general effect. The crowd in Pall-mall by half past 11 became immense, but all proceeded with the utmost tranquillity.

A little before twelve o'clock the procession was completely formed, and advanced in front of Carlton-house in the following order:

Farriers of the Life Guards, with axes erect.
 French Horns of the Troop.
 Troop of Life Guards.
 The Beadles of the different Parishes, in their long Cloaks.
 Constables.
 Two Knight-Marshal's Officers.
 Knight Marshal and his Men.
 Household Drums.
 Kettle Drums.
 Trumpets.
 Pursuivants.

Blue Mantle—William Woods, Esq.
 Rouge Croix—W. Radcliffe, Gent. F. S. A.
 Rouge Dragon—G. G. Young, Esq.
 Portcullis—J. F. Beltz, Esq. F. S. A.
 Herald.

King of Arms—Garter Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. supported by
 two Sergeants at Arms, with their Maces.

Clarencieux—G. Harrison, Esq.
 Norroy—G. Bigland, Esq.
 Heralds in their full Dress.
 Windsor—Francis Martin, Esq. F. S. A.
 Chester—G. M. Leake, Esq.
 Lancaster—Edm. Lodge, Esq. F. S. A.
 York—Sir G. Nayler, Knt. F. S. A.
 Richmond—Jos. Hawker, Esq. F. S. A.
 Somerset—James Cathrow, Esq.
 Troop of Life Guards.

Several officers of state, nobility, and privy councillors attended.

Many members of parliament followed; and the dukes of York, Clarence, and Gloucester, and the prince Leopold, next appeared. The arrangement on this station was most effective, and it was improved on looking into the splendid hall of the palace; for there were large parties of the officers of state, &c. Surrounded by these, and supported by his royal brothers and prince Leopold, appeared his majesty, George 4th. The duke of Gloucester stood immediately in the grand entrance.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, a royal salute was fired in St. James's-park, announcing the accession of George 4th to the throne of England. At the same time, the above distinguished personages having assembled under the portico of the grand entrance to the palace, and being all uncovered, sir Isaac Heard, the garter king at arms, appeared in the full dress of his office, on the right of his royal highness the

duke of York, holding his official staff and the proclamation agreed upon by his majesty in council on Sunday, which he read aloud, and the concluding sentence of *God save the King* was repeated by the royal and distinguished personages surrounding him. Sir Isaac Heard is now 90 years of age, and it is a remarkable circumstance, that this venerable gentleman acted in his official capacity at the funeral of George 2nd, and also at the proclamation and coronation of George 3rd. Immediately after the reading of the proclamation, the trumpets and trombones, to the number of 20, played the *Jubilee March*. The trumpeters were habited in their splendid gold lace dresses, and preceded by the deputy sergeant trumpeter: after which, the band of the guard of honour played *God save the King*; and at its conclusion the drums played *King George's March*. During the performance of the above national music, the whole of the military, both horse and foot, presented arms, accompanied by repeated shouts of "God save

the King!" with the waving of swords, &c.

The officers at arms then mounted on horseback, and the procession commenced; it formed in the court-yard, and passed along the crescent made in proceeding round by the portico. It entered Pall-mall through the upper entrance. The officers belonging to the city of Westminster, headed by the high constable, went first, clearing the streets of the carriages and other obstructions that could easily be removed, and that might impede the march of the procession. The venerable sir Isaac Heard, after the termination of the ceremony in the front of Carlton-house, did not join in the procession, availing himself of the ancient privilege of garter king at arms not to mount on horseback.

Thus the procession arrived at Charing-cross, where it received considerable accession by the arrival of thousands from Pall-mall, who were desirous of beholding the ceremony of the proclamation. The increased numbers of the spectators, together with the vast assemblage of carriages of various descriptions, occasioned some interruption to the procession; but by the great activity of the officers, and the willingness of all parties to contribute to the orderly and impressive arrangement of the procession, all obstructions were speedily removed.

The whole party having arrived and formed in the center of Charing-cross, near the statue, the ceremony of the proclamation was repeated in like manner as it had been performed under the grand entrance of Carlton-palace.

The cavalcade then proceeded

onward towards Temple-bar, preceded by an immense crowd. A troop of the horse guards arriving first, opened to the right and left, and having cleared a passage to the gates, the pursuivant at arms advanced, amidst flourishes of drums and trumpets, when the proclamation of his present gracious majesty was again read aloud.

The city procession was in waiting at the corner of Chancery-lane. The upper city marshal, Mr. Wontner, was sent forward to the gate at Temple-bar by the lord mayor, intimation having been given to his lordship that there was a loud knocking at the gate, and a demand of admittance from some persons outside.

Mr. Wontner went to the gate and said, "Who knocks?"

Voice outside.—"The herald king at arms. I attend with a warrant to proclaim king George the 4th. Open your gates."

"City Marshal.—I shall inform the lord mayor that you are in waiting at the gate."

The marshal then rode back to the lord mayor, and having informed him that the herald king at arms was in waiting for admission to proclaim George the 4th king of England, was directed by his lordship to give the admission required, which was to be limited to the herald king at arms. The marshal upon going to the gates said to the officers, "Open one side of the gates and admit the herald king at arms, and him alone. The rest are to stay behind." The herald king at arms then rode in, supported by two of the guard, and was accompanied by the city marshal to the lord mayor's carriage. The

gate was then closed. The herald king at arms, with his hat on, presented the warrant for proclaiming the new king. The lord mayor, immediately upon receiving the warrant, said, "Admit the whole procession into our city of London." The gates were then thrown open, and the whole procession advanced till it reached the middle of Fleet-street, opposite to Chancery-lane, where the proclamation was read aloud. The procession, which had become considerably greater by the addition from Westminster, then advanced into the city, and reached Wood-street, Cheapside, with very little interruption. At the south-side of Wood-street, in the center of Cheapside, it stopped, and the proclamation was then read.

The cavalcade then moved on to the Royal Exchange, where the same ceremony was observed. The carriages of the several aldermen, 16 of whom were in attendance, met with various receptions to which they have been accustomed, and which the public are not very delicate in showing, particularly when those come within their observation who are not very popular.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Feb. 1.

Orders for the court's going into mourning, on Thursday next, the 3rd instant, for our late most gracious sovereign king George the 3rd, of blessed memory, viz.

The ladies to wear black bombasins, plain muslin or long-lawn linen, crape hoods, chamois shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress—dark Norwich crape.

The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the

sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, chamois shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress—Dark gray frocks.

Herald's College, Feb. 1.

The Deputy Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Majesty King George the 3rd.

In pursuance of an order of his majesty in council, the 31st of January, 1820, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons, upon the present occasion of the death of his late majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into the deepest mourning, the said mourning to begin upon Thursday the 3rd day of February instant.

HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX
HOWARD,
Deputy Earl Marshal.

Horse-Guards, Feb. 1.

Orders for Mourning for the Army, for his late Majesty King George the 3rd.

His majesty does not require that the officers of the army should wear any other mourning with their uniforms, on the present melancholy occasion, than black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm, with the following exceptions, viz.

Officers on duty are to wear black gloves, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm; the sash covered with black crape; black gorget riband, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

The drums are to be covered with black, and black crape is to

30 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1820.

be hung from the pike of the colour staff of infantry, and from the standard staff and trumpets of cavalry.

When officers appear at court in their uniforms, they are to wear black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm; a black crape scarf over the right shoulder; black waistcoat, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

By command of his royal highness the commander-in-chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 1.

His majesty does not require that the officers of the fleet should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion, with their undress uniforms, than black crape on their left arms, hats, and sword knots; nor with their dress uniforms, than black gloves, and black crape on their left arms, hats, and sword knots; except at court, when they are to wear also black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles: nor that the officers of the Royal Marines should wear any other mourning with their uniforms than black crape on their left arms, hats, and sword knots; except on duty, when they are to wear also black gloves, and the sash covered with black, black gorget ribands, and black crape scarves over their right shoulders; and except at court, when they are to wear black crape on their left arms, hats, and sword knots, black crape scarves over their right shoulders, and black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

The drums of the Royal Marines are to be covered with black, and a black crape is to be

hung from the pike of the divisional colour-staff.

J. W. CROKER.

Carlton-house, Jan. 30.

This day the right hon. John lord Eldon, lord high chancellor, having delivered up to his majesty the great seal of Great Britain, his majesty was pleased to re-deliver the same to his lordship; whereupon the oath of lord chancellor was administered to him.

LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb. 5.*—This Gazette contains a Proclamation, "requiring all persons, being in office of authority or government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices," in pursuance of acts passed in the reign of queen Anne and in that of the late King.

6. It would seem, that for some days previous to the death of his royal father, his majesty was afflicted with a violent cold, which settled on his lungs. This, it is probable, might have yielded to the judicious applications of his medical attendants, had not the agitation of mind, and the exposure of his person on the occasions of holding a council on the Sunday, and witnessing his own proclamation on the Monday, brought back all the bad symptoms with additional force. On Monday, the king's illness assumed an alarming aspect; and on Tuesday morning bulletins were first issued, two of which have been published daily. These have been progressively growing more and more favourable; and we learn that his majesty may now be considered as out of all immediate danger.

The following are all the bulletins which have been published in the course of the last week. At twelve o'clock this day a new one will be exhibited at Carlton-house.

" Carlton-house, 1 Feb. 1820, half past three o'clock, p. m.—The king has been attacked with inflammation on the lungs. We hope a favourable impression has been made on the complaint, but his majesty still continues severely indisposed. (Signed) WM. KNIGHTON, M. J. TIERNEY."

" Carlton-house, Feb. 1, 11 o'clock, p. m.—The king is better; his majesty has had some refreshing sleep, and the symptoms of his majesty's disorder are considerably alleviated. (Signed) H. HALFORD, W. KNIGHTON, M. J. TIERNEY."

" Carlton-house, Feb. 2.—The king continues rather better. The inflammation in his majesty's chest is diminished.

(Signed as above.)

" Carlton-house, Feb. 2, 11 p. m.—The king's symptoms have all been more favourable throughout the day. His majesty has had three hours refreshing sleep this evening.

(Signed as above.)

" Carlton-palace, Feb. 3, half-past 11, a. m.—The king has not passed a good night, but all his majesty's symptoms are still favourable. (Signed as above.)

" Carlton-palace, Feb. 3, half-past 9, p. m.—The king is in all respects much better."

(Signed as above.)

" Carlton-palace, Feb. 4, 12 o'clock.—The king slept only at short intervals in the early part of the night, but his majesty had three hours of uninterrupted sleep this morning. His majesty's dis-

order is proceeding in its usual course, in a favourable manner."

(Signed as above.)

" Carlton-palace, Feb. 4, half-past 9 o'clock, p. m.—The king has passed the whole of this day more satisfactorily than any preceding one since the commencement of his majesty's severe illness." (Signed as above.)

" Carlton-palace, Feb. 5, half-past 11, a. m.—The king has had a good night. His majesty is recovering.

" Under the present circumstances, there will be no evening bulletin." (Signed as above.)

" Palace, Pall-mall, Feb. 6, half-past 11, a. m.—The king continues better."

(Signed as above.)

" Carlton-palace, Feb. 7, half-past 11, a. m.—The king has had a very good night. His majesty proceeds in his recovery in a very satisfactory manner."

(Signed as above.)

" Carlton-palace, Feb. 8, half-past 11, a. m.—The king has passed another good night, and is losing every symptom of his complaint gradually."

(Signed as above.)

" Carlton-palace, Feb. 9, half-past 11, a. m.—The king is free from complaint."

(Signed as above.)

" Carlton-palace, Feb. 10, half-past 11 o'clock, a. m.—The king is free from complaint, but his majesty will require time to recover his strength. In this case no more bulletins will be issued."

(Signed as above.)

7. *Scotland*.—Before the court of session proceeded to business yesterday (Friday, Feb. 4), the lords took and subscribed the oaths of abjuration and of alle-

giance to his majesty king George 4th. The oaths were read by Walter Scott, esq. sen. clerk of session, and subscribed by their lordships. Mr. Scott afterwards took the oaths, which were administered to him by Mr. Dundas, the jun. clerk. The other officers of court, the dean of faculty, the advocates and writers to the signet present, took the oaths in the same manner. The like ceremony was observed in the commissary court, previous to the court proceeding to business.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

10. *The Courier* of Wednesday announces the following piece of intelligence to its readers:—"We are happy to observe, that his royal highness the duke of Sussex had an interview with his majesty, Tuesday afternoon. This interview, we understand, took place in consequence of a desire expressed by the king that all the branches of the royal family should be united in confidence and affection, a desire in which the duke of Sussex could not fail to participate. The visit lasted for a considerable period; and there can be no doubt of the permanent and happy effects of a reconciliation effected at such a moment, and under such circumstances."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Herald's College, Feb. 10.

All peers, bishops, eldest sons of peers, and privy councillors, who propose to assist at the interment of his late most sacred majesty king George the 3rd, of blessed memory, which is appointed to be solemnized in the royal chapel of St. George, at Windsor, on Wednesday evening

next the 16th instant, are requested to signify their intention by letter, addressed to me at this college, on or before Monday next the 14th instant, at two o'clock, in order that the necessary ticket of admission may be transmittted to them respectively.

All peers, eldest sons of peers; and privy councillors, are to appear in full dress, black. The knights of the several orders wearing their respective collars, and the bishops will appear in their rochetts.

HENRY-HOWARD-MOLYNEUX-
HOWARD,
Deputy Earl Marshal.

11. The Gazette contains the necessary alterations in the church service on the demise of the king. The old clause in the Liturgy runs thus: "That it may please thee to bless and preserve [our gracious Queen Charlotte, their royal highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and] all the royal family." The Gazette of Saturday directs the omission of the passage placed within the brackets, leaving the clause thus:—"That it may please thee to bless and preserve all the royal family." The London clergy, we find on minute inquiry, fulfilled the directions; but in the country, where the Gazette had not arrived, the clergy as generally made the change in the most easy and obvious way, by praying for this Queen as for the last, and simply substituting the word Caroline in the place of Charlotte—"That it may please thee to bless and preserve our gracious queen Caroline, and all the royal family."

LONDON GAZETTE. — At the Court at Carlton-house, the 12th day of February, 1820, present, the king's most excellent majesty, the archbishop of Canterbury, lord chancellor, lord president, lord privy seal, duke of Wellington, lord Steward, marquess of Winchester, earl Bathurst, earl of Liverpool, earl of Mulgrave, viscount Castlereagh, viscount Melville, viscount Sidmouth, lord Charles Bentinck, Mr. Wellesley Pole, Mr. Canning, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Robinson.

Whereas in the Act of Uniformity, which establishes the Liturgy of the Church of England, provision is made for such alterations in the prayers for the royal family, as from time to time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful authority; his majesty was pleased this day, in council, to declare his royal will and pleasure, That in the prayer for the royal family in the morning and evening service, the words "their royal highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and," be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the litany or general supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the title to the form of prayer to be used on the day of his majesty's ascension to the Crown, the words "upon the twenty-fifth day of October" be struck out, and the words "upon the twenty-ninth day of January" be inserted.

That in the prayer found in this service for the king and royal family, the words "their

royal highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and," be omitted.

And his majesty doth strictly charge and command, that no edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this amendment; and that in the mean time, till copies of such edition may be had, all parsons, vicars, and curates within this realm, do (for preventing of mistakes) with the pen, correct and amend all such prayers in their church books, according to the foregoing direction; and for the better notice hereof, That this order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes; and that the right reverend the bishops do take care, that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

We refer to our Appendix for a succinct account of the funeral of his late royal highness the duke of Kent, which took place on the 12th, at Windsor, by torch light. The dukes of York, Clarence and Sussex were present; the duke of York as chief mourner. The procession presented a sublime and awful appearance as viewed for the distance of three miles, through the spacious long walk, amidst a double row of lofty trees; whilst at intervals, the glittering of the flambeaux, and the sound of martial music, were distinctly seen and heard. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the solemn scene was witnessed by thousands, who came from all parts to see the last of a prince so generally respected.

During the last week the following placard has been posted

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very generally about the walls of the metropolis, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Carlton Palace and Whitehall:—

Long live the King

His Majesty

George the Fourth,

And the Queen-consort

Her Majesty

Caroline:

May they live and reign together
for ever and ever!

Huzza! Huzza!

14. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices to the 7th December were to-day received from the Cape of Good Hope. The tranquillity of the colony being completely restored, by the defeat and dispersion of the Caffre hordes, a proclamation was issued by the governor on the 26th November, to rescind the order of the 3rd March, for calling out the militia of the invaded districts, and for the establishment of martial law. Lord Charles Henry Somerset, the governor at the Cape of Good Hope, was to leave the colony in a few days, on leave of absence; the office was to be filled *ad interim*, by major-general sir Rufane Shaw Donkin. A Cape-town gazette of the 30th October, gives a curious account of a conference that took place on the termination of hostilities between his excellency the governor, accompanied by his principal officers, and the leading chiefs of the Caffre tribes, for the settlement of boundaries, and for making arrangements to secure the colonists against the future inroads of these troublesome neighbours. His excellency explained to Gaika, one of the Caffre chiefs, that it appeared impracticable to secure the repose of the colony, so long

as the Caffres could have access to the forests near the Fish river, and that, consequently, it would be necessary that the Fish river should no longer be considered the limits. It was, therefore, finally arranged, that the Chumie waters should be the division henceforward; that is, that the left bank of the Chumie, to where it joins the Keiskamma, shall be the boundary which the Caffres shall not pass; and the Keiskamma from thence to the sea, and the ridge of the Kat River-Hills to where they join the chain of the Winterbergen, shall be the line of demarcation from the spot at which that ridge touches the Chumie, so that the waters that fall from that ridge into the Chumie shall belong to Gaika, and those which fall into the Kat river shall appertain to the colony. Gaika expressed a wish that a successor to the late Mr. Williams should be sent to him as soon as possible, and that a person capable of maintaining a correspondence on his part with the colonial government should likewise be placed with him. Thus, it is now to be hoped, that the boundary being completely freed from Caffres, repose and security will be the results of the late military operations—results which will best reward the noble and patriotic exertions of our brave comrades.

IRELAND.—It is with the deepest regret we have this day to lay before our readers a record of outrages, crimes, and murders, committed in various parts of the island, in the north and south, together with an account of the tumultuary spirit which appears to prevail in the midland counties. A murder has been com-

mitted in Monterlony, county of Tyrone; another in the county of Derry; and a third at Castle-reagh, county of Down. Several robberies have also occurred, but we do not care to anticipate the horror and disgust with which the reader cannot fail to peruse the particulars which we subjoin. In the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, gangs seem to be organized, and a set of ruffians, as will be seen from our extracts, have attempted to rob the mail-coach, in which they were foiled by the gallantry of the guard. There are three ways of regarding these melancholy occurrences: the one as a sort of political confederacy in crime, spreading throughout the kingdom in every direction; another as merely disconnected and solitary symptoms of a state of society, overstocked with population, and ill-instructed in their relative duties; the 3rd, as mere robberies and murders, having no source deeper than the depravity of the individuals concerned in their perpetration.—*Dublin Evening Post*, 18th Jan.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—The detachment of police stationed at Ballintubber succeeded, on Monday se'nnight, in apprehending four riband-men, charged with offences of the most heinous malignity, in the vicinity of Ballinlough. Having broken into a house where arms were kept by the owner for his protection, to extort a discovery, they beat and abused the poor man unmercifully with clubs: they then proceeded to torture him, harrowing and hackling his naked body with a strong thorny bush, until his flesh was torn and mangled to a jelly; lastly, they had recourse to the novel punishment of impa-

ling, and actually forced a sharp wooden instrument into the rectum, and a considerable way up through his body. These monsters were identified by the man and his wife, who swore informations against them, before major Wills, by whom they were committed to Roscommon gaol.—*Athlone Herald*.

15. SPANISH INSURRECTION.

—Letters from Cadiz of the 25th, and from Seville of the 26th ult., have been received. They are of the same date as the intelligence previously obtained by express through Paris, and do not therefore furnish any new particulars. The affair of col. Santiago, who headed the insurrection that took place in Cadiz on the night of the 24th, appears, however, to be viewed in a more formidable light than the tone of the French papers would lead us to apprehend: neither could this tumult have been quelled in the prompt manner that has been asserted, as the Cadiz letters state that col. Santiago had time to effect his escape, and to join the insurgent army in the isle of St. Leon.

The following is the address of the Spanish constitutional army to the king:—

Senor—The Spanish army, whose blood and unheard-of sacrifices restored your majesty to the throne of your ancestors—the Spanish army, under whose protection the nation, through the medium of her representatives, sanctioned the code of laws intended to fix for ever her happy destiny, felt its honour and ardent patriotism wounded, when your majesty, breaking the bonds of gratitude and justice, overthrew

that monument of justice, and denominated the expression of the most legitimate rights a crime.

Six years could not obliterate sentiments so deeply engraved in the heart. The various insurrections which have taken place in different times, and in different places, ought to have convinced your majesty that the whole nation favoured those enterprises, and that if the person of your majesty have been the object of general respect, such is not the feeling with which either the measures of government you have adopted, or the persons, so unworthy of your bounty and confidence, who surround you, are regarded. The genius of evil stifled the generous cry of freedom, and the brave men who raised it became the victims of that iniquity which never pardons those who would draw aside the veil by which the simple and ignorant are deceived.

So fatal a destiny has not intimidated the troops of the army assembled for the ultra-marine expedition, and they again raise the cry so dear to every Spaniard who knows the value of that name. They raised it, Senor, and solemnly pronounced it on the 1st of January. They have pronounced it with the firm and decided determination of being faithful to the oath which they made to their country. Nothing can induce them to become perjured, and the last drop of their blood will be cheerfully sacrificed in the great cause in which they are embarked. To restore the constitution is their object; to have it recognized that the nation, legitimately represented, has solely the right of giving herself laws, is what excites in them the purest

ardour, and teaches them to speak in accents of the warmest enthusiasm.

The enlightened state of Europe, Senor, no longer permits nations to be governed as the absolute possession of kings. The people of different countries require different institutions, but representative government is that which appears best fitted for large societies, all the individuals of which cannot assemble in a body to make laws for themselves. That is the government which the wisest nations have adopted, which all eagerly desire, the obtaining of which cost us so much blood, and which no country is more worthy of than Spain.

From what cause is the nation, most favoured by nature, deprived of the greatest blessing which men can bestow on themselves? Why should the land which nourishes a political body be thought unworthy of the air of civil liberty?—old prejudices, systems adopted by violence, frivolous and vain prerogatives, which serve merely to flatter the most insignificant pride, and the perfidious suggestions of favourites, who are oppressors one day, and are themselves oppressed on the next—are these just motives for violating the laws of reason, humanity, and justice? Kings are for nations; kings are only kings because nations will them so to be. The light of knowledge has recalled these incontestable axioms; and when governments seek to establish the opposite principles, they speak the language of fraud or hypocrisy, not that of error or ignorance.

It is the wish and the determination of the army that this language shall no longer prevail.

The people cherish the same wishes and views; but habits of obedience to the laws have opposed a dyke to their resentment. It falls to pieces on its being known that the army has already made a breach. The districts they occupy resounded with shouts of joy and acclamations on the re-promulgation of that code which ought to have been but once proclaimed. May these shouts soon spread over the whole Peninsula, and render it again the scene of virtue and heroism! But should hopes so delightful not be fulfilled, if heaven should not favour our ardent wishes, still the efforts of the brave will not be made in vain; to die for liberty appears to them preferable to living, however long, under the laws and caprices of those who are corrupting the heart of your majesty, and leading you to your infallible ruin.

SEÑOR ANTONIO QUIROGA,
as Organ of the Army.
Head-quarters, San Fernando,
Jan. 7, 1820.

L'Indicateur, a Bordeaux journal, has published the following proclamation by Quiroga, chief of the Spanish insurgents, addressed to the troops in Andalusia:—

“Soldiers! Placed at your head by the choice of the officers of the army, I shall speak to you with that frankness which ought to exist between companions in arms.

“Our Spain is on the verge of destruction, your ruin would be completed by that of the country; you were destined to death, more for the purpose of releasing the government from the dread inspired by your courage, than to

make a conquest of the colonies—a thing which has now become impossible. In the mean time, your families remained in the most merciless slavery, under a tyrannical and arbitrary government, which disposes at will of the properties, the existence, and the liberties of the unhappy Spaniards.

“Soldiers, this government was about to destroy the nation, and ends by destroying itself. It was not possible any longer to endure its sway. On the one hand violence and weakness, and on the other only indignation and contempt were provoked, whilst, to render the nation happy, the government ought to inspire confidence, love, and respect.

“Soldiers, let us employ, for our welfare and that of our countrymen, the arms which have secured the independence of the nation against the power of Buonaparté; the enterprise is easy and glorious. Does there exist a Spanish soldier who will oppose our views? No! in the very ranks of those whom the government may assemble, you will find brothers who will join us; and if some base-born miscreants should dare to turn their arms against you, let them perish as the satellites of tyranny should do, unworthy of the name of Spaniards!

“Soldiers, I depend upon you; you are the worthy children of the country; justify yourselves as such. Union and discipline—this is what I recommend to you. I shall have the satisfaction of recompensing those who may distinguish themselves; but if any one forgets his duty, I shall prove that authority has not been confided to me in vain, and that the energy of a government, which

seeks good, is always superior to that of despots.

"Soldiers, victory awaits our banners, and in her train the glory and rewards which the country will lavishly bestow.

(Signed) "ANTONIO QUIROGA,

"The general in chief of the national army.

"Head-quarters, at

San Fernando, Jan. 5, 1820."

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE THE THIRD.—The funeral of his late majesty, which is to take place to-morrow, will be noticed throughout the country, not only in form, but by every feeling and sensible mind who can appreciate the loss of a sovereign whose virtues and public character rendered him for about 60 years justly dear to every class of his subjects. It was the intention of his present majesty to have been the chief mourner, to pay his last tribute of affection to his late beloved father; and it is with the greatest grief that his late dangerous and severe illness has deprived him of the possibility of paying his last dutiful personal attendance. It is only within this day or two that the physicians attending the king have been able to prevail on his majesty to give up his purpose, even at the risk of health, which such an attention to parental duty must have cost him. The country at large will, no doubt, highly approve of the advice given by the physicians when they prevailed on the king to relinquish his intended last mark of filial affection towards his late father. It would strongly have endangered a relapse of his majesty's indisposition, in whose health the whole nation are so much interested. It is well recollected what very

severe affliction the king suffered, when he paid the last sad duties on a late melancholy occasion. The duke of York will, in consequence, be the chief mourner to the late king his father, to represent his present majesty.—*Court Circular.*

The preparations which have been made for the solemn ceremony of the king's funeral are suitable to the august occasion. It will be a day of general mourning throughout the kingdom, as general, and as sincere as that which accompanied the interment of our lamented princess. All ordinary business will be suspended in the metropolis, while sermons, suitable to the event, will be delivered in the different churches and chapels. The committee of the Stock Exchange have issued a public notice, that the Exchange on that day will be closed; and the lord-mayor has put forth the following notification to his fellow citizens:—

"BRIDGES, MAYOR.

"Mansion-house, Feb. 12, 1820.

"The lord-mayor informs his fellow-citizens, that the remains of his late much revered majesty king George 3rd, of blessed memory, will be interred on Wednesday next. The lord-mayor feels confident, that every tribute of respect will be most willingly testified by their abstaining from all business on that day of mourning solemnity.

"By order of the lord-mayor,

"FRANCIS HOBLER."

During the present week, the extensive arrangements for the approaching solemn ceremonial, have manifested to the public that the last honours to be paid to a monarch so beloved will be upon the most magnificent scale. On

Monday morning, Mr. Tebbott, builder to his late and present majesty, commenced the erection of a most extensive platform, and covered way, from the south porch of St. George's chapel, to the grand entrance of the palace. The length of this erection is 1,065 feet; it is 15 feet high, and 19 feet wide; and contains the immense quantity of 70,000 superficial feet of boarding, and 49,000 feet of quartering. This most extensive work was finished through the indefatigable activity of Mr. Tebbott, and those employed, by Friday evening. The upper part of the sides and supports of the covered way will be hung with black cloth, and the whole of the platform spread with the same. The platform continues down the south aisle, and in the center of the nave, in St. George's chapel. The interior arrangements will be nearly the same as at the funeral of her late majesty, except that in the north aisle, a stage will be erected for the accommodation of those admitted by tickets.

The fittings-up of the rooms for the solemnity of his late majesty's body lying in state have been executed by Mr. Jenner, of Windsor, his late majesty's joiner. The rooms are hung under the direction of Messrs. France and Banting. The arrangements which have been made will effectually prevent any abuse of this privilege. The company will enter at a staircase by the kitchen; pass through St. George's hall, and the king's guard-chamber, into the king's presence-chamber, a noble room nearly 60 feet long, which is hung with black cloth; in the king's audience-chamber, under a rich canopy at the upper

end, the body will lie; this room is hung with purple drapery; passing on through the king's drawing-room, also hung with black, they will descend by a staircase in the western tower. These apartments will be lighted in the most striking manner. We have great satisfaction in stating, that the desire to accommodate the public on the night of the funeral, will suggest a liberal issue of tickets for the lower court, through which the procession will pass.

WINDSOR, TUESDAY 16th.—We have now to describe the ceremonial of lying in state, which spectators are admitted to see from ten this morning, till four in the afternoon. Numbers assembled early, at queen Elizabeth's gate, leading to the Upper Castle-yard, on the north side of which are the state apartments, wherein the royal corpse lay. The crowd increased from some unforeseen delay in the arrangements, so that there was no admission till eleven, when the gates were opened. An unpleasant confusion naturally ensued for a-while. A guard of honour was drawn up on the lawn in the Upper Castle-yard. But the police-officers in attendance directed the public to take a diagonal path from the outer gate to that in the north-east angle, which leads to the kitchen and buttery offices. At this gate a guard was placed, who admitted a few at a time, to prevent confusion. They were assisted by knight-marshals' men in black scarves, &c. The company ascended by a narrow old spiral staircase, leading to an old apartment opening into St. George's hall, through which spectators

passed into the great guard-chamber facing the terrace, by a passage inclosed by a rail covered with black, and were directed by some of the Life Guards. Thence they proceeded on the left through the audience-chamber, into the presence-chamber. These apartments, and the drawing-room, were lined, cieling and walls, with dark purple cloth, partly disposed in folds, or festooned. The audience-chamber was lighted with 20 double branches on silvered escutcheons; the floor was partly railed off, covered with black, within which was a party of the yeomen in deep-mourning. The presence-chamber was lighted by twenty silver sconces, each containing two wax lights. On the left a number of the yeomen of the Guards, dressed in deep mourning, their halberds hung with black crape, were drawn up in a line. You now entered the audience-chamber, which was that in which the remains of our venerable sovereign were placed. Here a mournful splendor was thrown over the scene by a profusion of wax lights displayed in rows on each side, and at the end of the room. A temporary throne was erected, richly hung with black cloth, under which the coffin was placed, on a platform. Captain Cipriani attended in close waiting. The throne steps, and footstool, under the organ gallery, where the picture of Handel is placed, were covered with black. At the head of the coffin sat lord Graves (one of the lords in waiting), as chief mourner; he was supported by Sir George Campbell and colonel Wotley. At the end of two hours, lord Graves was relieved

by lord Delawarr, and the two supporters by colonel King and the hon. Cavendish Bradshaw. At the foot of the coffin were placed two heralds, Francis Martin, esq., Windsor; Joseph Hawker, esq., Richmond. These gentlemen were attired in their official costume, and were likewise relieved occasionally by two other heralds, Edm. Lodge, esq. Lancaster; George Martin Leake, esq. Chester. In other parts of the chamber, and within the railing by which the royal coffin was separated from the public, were four of the late king's gentlemen ushers, four pages, two grooms of the great bed-chamber (Messrs. Chambers and Seymour), together with ten gentlemen pensioners, all clad in deep mourning, and wearing silk scarves.

The bustle and interest excited by the funeral of the late much-lamented Princess Charlotte were very great; the obsequies of her late majesty also occasioned an extraordinary accession of visitors to Windsor, anxious to witness the solemnities attending the interment of a queen; but neither of these events produced so powerful an effect, neither of them excited so extraordinary a degree of curiosity, as the demise of our late sovereign, and the ceremonies consequent on it, have created. The road to Windsor was crowded this morning with vehicles of almost every description, tenanted by individuals of all ranks and stations, but all equally influenced by the powerful desire of seeing a monarch lie in state—a scene which, fortunately, this country has not witnessed for 60 years. Perhaps, too, some-

thing more than mere curiosity impelled the multitude to visit "the house of mourning." There is a melancholy satisfaction in casting a "longing, lingering look" on the remains of those who have endeared themselves to us by their paternal care and their dignified virtue. As you approached within a short distance of the town, the scene varied considerably; for you met almost as many coaches, chariots, gigs, &c., returning from, as were proceeding towards it. The inmates of the returning vehicles presented "countenances more in sorrow than in anger"—sad indications, which informed those who were proceeding to Windsor, that it was in vain to expect any accommodation there. Such was the fact. The inns were crowded to excess, and, of course, the innkeepers raised their charges in proportion to the number of their guests. The lodgings at private houses, even those of the humbler description, were let at a most exorbitant rate, and happy was he that could procure a bed even at the extravagant price which was uniformly demanded.

The expected dissolution of parliament, consequent on a new reign, has made candidates for a seat already bestir themselves.

A most singular advertisement appeared in the *Lincoln Mercury* of Saturday, being an address to the electors of Grantham, signed H. Manners, requesting them to elect Mr. F. Manners, of the Foot Guards, at the ensuing general election: the reasons given why they should choose him are, that "an artful, profligate, infamous married woman" has eloped with

him to Marseilles; and, if elected, Mr. H. Manners says, the Speaker's warrant, on a call of the House, would be the means of restoring him to his anxious friends. On such national grounds the worthy electors can certainly do nothing less than elect him.

16. THE QUEEN—AND RUMOUR-CHANGE OF MINISTERS.

—"We are credibly informed, that on Friday the law-officers of the Crown made a report to the cabinet council on a case laid before them relative to an illustrious personage, whose conduct abroad has been the subject of much animadversion, and that, it was their unanimous opinion, that an indictment upon the facts stated could not be supported. This opinion is said to be signed by the attorney and solicitor-general, and his majesty's advocate-general. The decision, we presume, puts an end to all idea of a process for divorce. What course is now to be pursued, we know not; but our readers have seen by the order in council issued on Saturday last, that the name of her majesty is not to be included in the ritual of divine service. The proclamation was not sufficiently known, to prevent the usual prayer for the Queen to be read in some of the churches on Sunday."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"A rumour is prevalent in very high quarters, that a most serious difference of opinion, as to certain measures of the last importance, exists between his majesty and his ministers. It is stated even, that the differences had proceeded so far, that last night (Monday) a change of the advisers of the Crown was resolved on, and that the cabinet have been sitting the greater

has been made a duke of France as a proof that he is not in disgrace. The duke of Richelieu takes his place, and Decaze is to come to England as ambassador.

The prices of French stock, as might have been expected, have undergone some depression. On Monday the exchange was closed, and only private bargains transacted, in which the quotations were full two per cent lower than those of the regular market of the Saturday preceding. Regular business being resumed on Tuesday, and the alarm at the late melancholy event beginning to subside, a greater degree of steadiness was observable.

CITY ADDRESSES.—In consequence of his majesty having appointed yesterday to receive the addresses of the courts of aldermen and common council, by deputations, the lord mayor held those courts respectively, for the purpose of appointing such deputations to proceed to Carlton-palace with the same, when the members present of the court of aldermen were deputed to attend with the compliments of that court; and, after a long discussion in the court of common council, and a division, it was agreed, by a majority of nine, to appoint a deputation of one member from each ward to present their address—the numbers being 54 to 45. A resolution was entered into, declaring the right and privilege of the Court to be received on the throne, and for waving the same, on the present occasion, without prejudice.

The procession left Guildhall shortly after three o'clock; and, on the deputation of the court of aldermen having arrived, were

introduced in due form; when Sir John Silvester, baronet, recorder, made their compliments of congratulation and condolence in the following words:—

Most gracious Sovereign;

Your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, approach your royal person, to congratulate your majesty upon your happy accession to the imperial crown of this united kingdom, and to offer our condolence on the afflicting loss which your majesty and the nation have sustained in the demise of your royal father, our late most gracious sovereign; an event which cannot fail to pierce with the most affectionate regret the heart of every subject, to the remotest corner of the empire. Occupying the exalted throne of these realms for a period unprecedented in the annals of Britain, your venerable Sire held his paternal and gentle sway over the affections of his people; and long will tributary gratitude of this nation record, that during the eventful and glorious course of his late majesty's reign, wherein it pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable providence to visit him with various public and private afflictions, he manifested on all occasions the most tender regard for his native country, and the most scrupulous affection for her glorious constitution both in church and state. He maintained the honour of his crown, and the safety and independence of his people, in seasons of unparalleled difficulty, with magnanimity, firmness, and dignity. His pre-eminent example in the strict attention he paid to his religious

duties, in his pious submission to the divine will, in his faithful discharge of every moral obligation, beamed from his lofty sphere with powerful and attractive lustre; and, while it was a blessing to the country over which he reigned, fitted and prepared him for the exchange he has now made, of an earthly for a heavenly crown.

In thus deploring the loss of the venerable father of his people, your majesty's dutiful and faithful subjects have but imperfectly given utterance to the feelings of sympathy which agitate their hearts on this mournful occasion; and they participate most deeply the sorrow of your majesty on the accumulated occasions of grief, which have in so short a space of time visited your royal house.

The consolation which your faithful citizens of London experience, in common with their fellow-subjects, is derived from the good providence of God, in placing the sceptre in the hands of a prince by whose wise and able government (as the representative of our late lamented sovereign during his long and distressing illness) we have witnessed the glory of the arms of this country raised to its highest pitch; an honourable peace secured, after the severe struggles of nearly a quarter of a century to maintain its independence, its constitution, and its religion. It is, therefore, with the sincerest and warmest veneration we congratulate your majesty on your ascending the throne of your ancestors.

Permit us, gracious Sire, to express our warmest assurances of zeal for your majesty's sacred person and government, satisfied

as we are, that the best interest of this country, in which you have been born and educated, lies nearest your heart; and we fervently pray, that the Almighty disposer of events, by whom kings reign, will prosper and prolong your rule over us; that he will guard your royal person, crown, and dignity, and bless your reign with the zeal, gratitude, and obedience of a faithful and happy people.

To which his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious answer:—

I receive with the greatest satisfaction this loyal and affectionate address,

You could not have gratified me more than by the justice which you have rendered to the memory of my revered and lamented father, and I cordially thank you for the sentiments of dutiful attachment and confidence which you have expressed toward myself.

You may be assured that I shall always be desirous to uphold the privileges and to promote the prosperity of the city of London.

They then withdrew, and the lord mayor, attended by four members of the deputation from the court of common council, were then introduced to his majesty, and presented the following address:—

To the King's most excellent Majesty.—The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign;

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons,

of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly approach your royal presence to express to your majesty the feelings of our minds on occasion of the demise of our late most excellent and revered sovereign, and on the accession of your majesty to the throne of these realms.

Participating in the general sorrow of the country, we feel ourselves deprived of a father and a friend, the recollection of whose virtues, whose bright example, and whose benign government, will never be obliterated from our hearts.

The high respect manifested by your majesty's royal father for the impartial administration of justice, in rendering the judges of the land independent of the crown, is a conspicuous point of admiration to the present, as it will be to future generations.

Throughout the course of a reign extended beyond that of any of his predecessors, your majesty's departed sire never lost sight of the pledge he had given to his faithful subjects, of his determination to promote, to the utmost of his power, their prosperity and happiness, under the influence whereof he rose above every danger which threatened the dignity or safety of his sacred person, the honour and security of his crown, of the independence and welfare of his people, discharged with unvarying fidelity the duties of every social relation, and proved himself the munificent patron of the arts, science, and literature; the zealous promoter of the education of the poor, and a bountiful supporter of every good work.

In contemplating his long and glorious career, we are consoled under his loss by reflecting on his uniform illustration of the fact, that a British monarch may wield the sceptre with advantage to the country, and, by his exemplary attention to every relative duty, by his temperance and his piety, instruct and edify the poorest of his subjects.

Whilst we desire to bow with reverential submission to the will of Him, by whom "kings reign and princes decree justice," as it regards the sufferings and demise of your majesty's royal father, we derive motives for comfort and for gratitude in the recollection that the sceptre has not descended to an inexperienced hand, and that, in addition to the review of the past, we have the assurance of your majesty's word, that it will be the most anxious endeavour of your majesty to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of your people, and to maintain unimpaired the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom—an assurance whereby your majesty has fully acknowledged the glorious principles of the act of settlement, and recognized the noble features of our excellent constitution.

We trust your majesty will graciously accept this earnest of our dutiful and inviolable attachment to your sacred person and government, with our humble assurance that your faithful citizens of London will ever pray to the King of kings that your majesty's reign may be long and prosperous; and that your councils may be directed by a gracious providence to promote the honour

and glory of your majesty, and the welfare and happiness of your people.

Signed, by order of court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful address.

It is highly gratifying to me to receive such a testimony of your feelings of affectionate veneration for the memory of my lamented father, as well as of attachment to my person and government.

You may rely on my constant solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of the city of London, and for the maintenance of its rights and liberties.

The aldermen who attended, though only a part of them went into the presence, were Sir Wm. Curtis, Sir C. Flower, Sir C. Hunter, Messrs. Scholey, Birch, Wood, Magnay, Heygate, Cox, and Waithman. The sheriffs Rothwell and Parkins were in the palace, but did not attend the presentation of the address.

20. Mr. Brougham's courier to the queen is arrived in town, having gone by mount Cenis to Bologna, Florence, and Leghorn, where he met her majesty. As he only left Dover the 31st January, this is an instance of extraordinary despatch. It is said that her majesty was to set out on her return to this country as soon as she had reposed for a few days at her villa near Pesaro, having been much fatigued with her late dangerous voyage from Toulon to Leghorn, in which very bad weather was encountered.

SLAVE TRADE.

Extract from the Sierra-Leone Gazette of the 21st of August, 1819.—"We congratulate our friends on the return to this harbour, on the 17th inst., from her first cruise, of his majesty's ship Pheasant, B. M. Kelly, esq. commander, with a prize, viz. the slave schooner Novo Felicidade, of Prince's Island, the property of Illustrissimo Signor Don Joze Ferraro Gomas, governor of that island. On the 18th came in his majesty's ship Morgiana, C. B. Strong, esq. commander, with a Spanish schooner, having only one slave on board. As the circumstance attending the capture of the Novo Felicidade may tend to expose in its true light the present mode of carrying on the traffic, we shall communicate to our readers such information as we have been able to obtain. The Pheasant fell in with the Novo Felicidade on the 30th July, lat. 2 deg. 23 min. north; long. 9 deg. 50 min. east. She had then on board 71 slaves, and a crew consisting of one master and 10 sailors. The schooner measures 11 tons. In his declaration, captain Kelly, with true feelings of humanity, states, 'I do further declare, that the state in which these unfortunate creatures was found is shocking to every principle of humanity. Seventeen men, shackled together in pairs, by the legs, and 20 boys, one on the other, in the main hold, a space measuring 18 feet in length, 7 feet 8 inches main breadth, and one foot 8 inches in height; and under them the yams for their support. One of these unfortunate creatures was in the last state of dysentery,

whose natural evacuations ran involuntarily from him amongst these yams, creating an effluvia too shocking for description. On their being released from irons, their appearance was most distressing, scarcely one of them could stand on his legs, from cramp and evident starvation. The space allowed for the females, 34 in number, was even more contracted than that for the men, measuring only 9 feet 4 inches in length, 4 feet 8 inches main breadth, and 2 feet 7 inches in height, but not being confined in irons, and perhaps allowed during the day to come on deck, they did not present so distressing an appearance as the men. This wanton act of cruelty against unoffending individuals is performed for the benefit of a monster holding the high rank of governor, *anri sacra fames*. We glory in the difference between true Britons and slave-dealers. Capt. Kelly found these Africans in the very lowest state of degradation and misery; he not only broke their fetters, but he, his officers, and crew, by their humane care and attention, preserved their lives for freedom—only one died on the passage. From the non-arrival of the Portuguese commissioners, the commission being incomplete, the trial of the vessel did not take place. After going through a regular examination of the witnesses, the 71 *ci-devant* slaves were landed on the 20th inst., in good health, and sent to the town of Bathurst. With respect to the Spanish schooner, she was taken off Little Bassao; the captain was on shore purchasing the remainder of the cargo, and declined coming to Sierra-Leone to

defend his property. One day before, the Morgiana, captain Strong, fell in with a large schooner off Grand Bassao; she was at anchor off a ledge of rocks; on perceiving the man of war, the slaver used every exertion to land the slaves, and being aided by nearly 40 canoes, she would probably soon have completed her purpose; however, two boats being sent from the Morgiana to intercept the canoes, although the ruffian ordered, in English, his people to fire on the British boats, which order they obeyed, not conceiving his vessel perfectly secure from capture, he attempted to push on further, got into the surf, and was upset: the masts were soon seen overboard, and a great number of slaves running to the woods—but how many perished in irons in the hold!

23. THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—

The following is an exact copy of the answer returned by this illustrious lady to the address of condolence which was presented to her from the House of Commons by lord Morpeth:—

“I am very sensible of the feelings which have induced the House of Commons to condole with me on the calamitous and untimely death of his late royal highness the duke of Kent; and I request that they will accept my grateful acknowledgments for their message, as it shows me that my beloved husband’s memory will be preserved in this country, now, I am proud to say, become mine, by affection and inclination, as well as from my connexion with it by marriage to a most amiable and excellent

prince, whose loss is to me irreplaceable."

The duchess of Kent received the address of condolence from viscount Morpeth and viscount Clive, the deputation of the House of Commons, with her infant princess Alexandrina in her arms. Her royal highness received the address from viscount Melville, and the deputation of the House of Lords, at one o'clock of the same day.

24. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*The King v. Watlin.*—This was a criminal information against the defendant, as vender of a libel in No. II. of a work called the Republican, in which was a letter addressed to his royal highness the Prince Regent. The Publication stated, that "the impartial historian of the present times would describe his royal highness as a competitor with the most ferocious and cruel of the Deys of Algiers. The blood of his murdered countrymen cried aloud for vengeance. If he delayed a day, it might be too late: the fate of Charles or James might be his. Many were misled by the early promise of his life, and still hoped he would shake off the influence of luxurious habits, and exert his original vigor. If his life were spared a little longer, he would make Englishmen feel the necessity of a Republican government. The period was arrived, when, according to the most constitutional writers, recourse must be had to the dernier resource—to physical force." The defence, which was made in the defendant's own person, was chiefly rested on the circumstance of his being a general vender of books, and the impossibility of his know-

ing the contents of all the articles in his shop. He was found guilty, as were five other defendants for precisely the same offence.

This day the metropolis was thrown into the utmost alarm, by intelligence of the discovery of a desperate conspiracy against the state,—and the appearance of the following gazette, which government issued shortly after midnight.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Thursday, Feb. 24.—Whereas, Arthur Thistlewood stands charged with high treason, and also with the wilful murder of Richard Smithers, a reward of 1,000*l.* is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered or apprehended the said Arthur Thistlewood, to be paid by the lords commissioners of his majesty's Treasury, upon his being apprehended and lodged in any of his majesty's gaols. And all persons are hereby cautioned upon their allegiance not to receive or harbour the said Arthur Thistlewood, as any person offending herein will be thereby guilty of high treason.

SIDMOUTH.

The above-named Arthur Thistlewood is about 48 years of age, five feet ten inches high, has a sallow complexion, long visage, dark hair (a little gray), dark hazle eyes and arched eye-brows; a wide mouth and a good set of teeth; has a scar under his right jaw, is slender made, and has the appearance of a military man; was born in Lincolnshire, and apprenticed to an apothecary at Newark; usually wears a blue long coat and blue pantaloons, and has been a lieutenant in the militia.

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25. **ARREST OF THISTLEWOOD.**—Information having been received that Arthur Thistlewood, whose ordinary residence was in Stanhope-street, Clare-market, had recently taken a lodging at No. 8, White-street, Finsbury-square; orders were yesterday morning issued by the Bow-street magistrates to Lavender, Bishop, and Salmon, senior officers of the establishment, assisted by a body of the patrol, to proceed in search of him. When they arrived in the neighbourhood, they alighted from the coaches in which they were conveyed thither, and stationed parties round the house, so as to prevent the possibility of any individual escaping from the premises. On knocking, Bishop, Lavender, Salmon, and Ruthven obtained admission without difficulty. They proceeded to search the apartments above-stairs, where nothing suspicious was discovered. On descending, Bishop recollected that two rooms on the ground-floor had not been searched. On attempting to open the door on the right hand, he found that it was locked, and he immediately proceeded to the adjoining room, and demanded the key of that in which he believed Thistlewood was concealed to be delivered to him by Mrs. Harris, the woman who appeared to act as landlady of the house. The demand was immediately complied with; and Bishop unlocked the door very softly. He then entered, with his staff in one hand and his pistol in the other. He states his reason for entering thus, "doubly armed," to be, that information was given of the intention of Thistlewood to defend himself, and he was anxious that

he should not have any excuse for doing a deed of blood, by pleading that he was not aware of the situation filled by the individual who apprehended him. The moment Bishop entered the room Thistlewood raised his head from his pillow—looked out—and immediately shrunk back. Bishop said to him, "Mr. Thistlewood, I am an officer of Bow-street. I have a warrant against you. Surrender!" and he immediately threw himself on the culprit, and secured his hands. Thistlewood, though in bed, had got his breeches and stockings on. When Bishop stated to him who he was, and the nature of his business, he having been at this time secured, Thistlewood said, "I shall make no resistance, Sir." Bishop, having handcuffed him, proceeded to feel about the bed for arms. Finding none, he said, "Where are your pistols, Mr. Thistlewood?" Thistlewood answered, "I have got none, Sir." The other officers were, of course, in close attendance on Bishop, and, with their assistance, he was taken out of bed. He appeared much dispirited. On searching Thistlewood's pockets, two ball-cartridges were found, several musket-balls, and a number of flints. Lavender found in one of his coat-pockets a broad black belt, similar to that which, it is in evidence, was worn by the person who stabbed the unfortunate Smithers. The search having been concluded, Thistlewood was placed in a hackney-coach and conveyed to Bow-street. From thence he was taken to the office of the secretary of state for the home department. Several members of the privy council were assembled on the occasion.

The lord-chancellor informed the prisoner, that he was charged with the double crime of high treason and murder, and asked him whether he had any answer to make? Thistlewood answered, "No; I decline saying any thing at present." He was then conducted to Coldbath-fields prison by the Bow-street officers.

The Chapel Royal, St. James's, was attended by his royal highness the duke of York, earl Bathurst, the earl of Westmorland, lord Melville, and several others of the cabinet council. Immediately previous to the general thanksgiving, the rev. Mr. Knapp, the reader, announced "that several members of his majesty's privy council desired to return thanks to Almighty God for their late preservation." In subsequently reading the thanksgiving, he introduced the words within the brackets:—

"Almighty God, Father of all mercies, we, thine unworthy servants, do give thee most humble and hearty thanks for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us and to all men [particularly to those who desire now to offer up their praises and thanksgivings for thy late mercies vouchsafed unto them], &c.

At the conclusion of the service an excellent discourse was preached by the bishop of Oxford, from the 6th chapter of the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, 22nd verse; in which he pointed out, with great eloquence, the advantages to be derived by mankind, both here and hereafter, from an adherence to those principles of the Christian religion which the apostle had laboured to inculcate.

Early on Saturday morning

(the 26th) adjutant Drummond, of the 3rd Guards, called upon Mr. Birnie, and informed him that two privates of his corps were in a public-house in Dover-street, on Friday evening, and in the course of conversation a man, dressed like a coachman, said, amongst other expressions of a similar kind, "D—n and b—st the old fat-g-tt-d king, I had as lief shoot him as Thistlewood, and be d—d to him." A warrant for the apprehension of this man was immediately issued, and Salmon, assisted by Bond, was despatched to execute it, accompanied by the soldiers, for the purpose of pointing out the man. They proceeded to the White-Horse cellar, Piccadilly, where it was understood the accused was employed, and one of the soldiers pointed out one William Jenner as the man. He was instantly seized by Salmon, but, as he was securing him, about twenty fellows gathered round and attempted to rescue him, and it was not until one of the soldiers drew his bayonet, and threatened to use it, that they were enabled to bring him away.

A subscription, has been opened, in order to reward the police-officers for their zeal, activity, and bravery, in breaking into the hay-loft, and apprehending the conspirators in Cato-street.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONSPIRACY.—For some time past it has been known to his majesty's government, that an attempt at the assassination of his majesty's ministers was meditating, and that Arthur Thistlewood was at the bottom of it. On Tuesday certain advice was received, that

he attempt was to be made on Wednesday night, at the earl of Harrowby's, in Grosvenor-square. It is supposed that the earl of Harrowby's was fixed upon, because, being nearer the outlet from London than the residence of any other of the cabinet ministers (lord Westmorland's excepted, who lives in the same square), escape out of town, after the attempt had been made, would have been more easy. Be this as it may, the conspirators, as soon as they had ascertained that the cabinet dinner was to be held there, lost no time in arranging their dreadful and diabolical project. The place chosen to arrange finally their proceedings, to collect their force, and to arm themselves, was near the Edgware-road. John-street is a short distance on the road, and intersected by another street, called Cato-street. Cato-street is rather an obscure-street, and inhabited by persons in an humble class of life; it runs from John-street into Queen-street, and is parallel with Newnham-street. It is open at one end for the admission of carriages, but is closed by posts at the other. The premises occupied by the conspirators consisted of a 3-stall stable, with a loft above, in a very dilapidated condition. They are, we understand, the property of gen. Watson, and have been recently in the possession of an old servant of his, who had turned cow-keeper. From this man they had been engaged by some of the diabolical crew, whose machinations have been so happily discovered. The people in Cato-street were utterly ignorant that the stable was let until Wednesday, when several persons were

seen to go in and out, and carefully to lock the door after them. Some of these individuals carried sacks, and parcels of various descriptions. For two or three hours previous to the entrance of the stable, the police-officers were on the spot, making their observations, but still no suspicion was excited of the real object of their attack; and so well was the plan of surprise laid, that, until the discharge of fire-arms was heard, every thing remained perfectly quiet. Thus accurately informed of the intentions of the conspirators, warrants were issued to apprehend them while they were assembled. These warrants were put into the hands of the police-officers, under the able direction of Mr. Birnie, the magistrate. A detachment of the Coldstream Guards, from Portman-street barracks, were also ordered to accompany the police-officers. They proceeded to the place of meeting in Cato-street, the police-officers proceeding first, for the Guards did not come up quite so soon as the officers, having entered the street at the wrong end. The conspirators had taken the precaution to place a sentinel below, and the only approach to them in the loft was up a ladder, not wide enough for more than one to ascend it at a time. Ruthven went first, followed by three other officers, Ellis, Smithers, and Salmon. Thistlewood was nearest the door of the loft, armed with a drawn sword: the whole number of conspirators in the room was 25. Before the officers ascended the loft, they secured the sentinel placed at the foot of the ladder, but we suspect he contrived by some means to give those in the loft notice of the approach of the

officers. The whole party in the loft were hastily arming, some with belts, and pistols stuck in them; others were loading hand-grenades and muskets. There was a large quantity of ammunition in the room, and a sack full of combustibles. Ruthven, the officer, was the first that burst into the loft. Thistlewood was nearest the door with a drawn sword; he made some attempt at Ruthven, but failed. Ellis, Smithers, Salmon, and others, followed close, with the magistrate, Mr. Birnie. The conspirators were ordered to lay down their arms, and to surrender themselves, warrants being issued for their apprehension: while Ruthven was trying to secure the door, so as to prevent escape that way, Smithers advanced to secure Thistlewood. The latter immediately made a lunge at the officer, which unfortunately took a fatal effect. The sword went through his body, and Smithers fell back instantly into Ruthven's arms, crying out, "Oh, God! I am ——" He spoke no more, but died instantly. Thistlewood then called to his party to put out the lights. Ruthven, on Smithers falling into his arms, pointed a pocket-pistol at Thistlewood, which missed fire. Ellis then discharged his, and missed him. The Guards arrived about the time Thistlewood murdered Smithers. Captain Fitzclarence headed them, and when they entered the loft it was filled with smoke, so that objects were not discernible. One of the ruffians made a dash at the captain, and another pointed a pistol at him, which he was on the point of firing, when a serjeant of the Guards, named Legge, rushing forward to put the pistol aside,

received the fire in his arm, which was wounded, but in a slanting direction; shots were exchanged between the officers, the Guards, and the conspirators, for some minutes, but it is not known whether any of the latter were wounded. One of the officers was wounded in the forehead. In the confusion of the scene, and in the darkness (for the candles were put out, and there was no light but what was produced for a moment by the flash of pistols), fourteen or fifteen of the conspirators made their escape by a back-window. Thistlewood escaped in this way. Nine of the conspirators were taken. These nine were immediately handcuffed, and sent off under a strong escort to Bow-street. The loft was then searched, and all the arms and ammunition taken off with the prisoners. There was a quantity sufficient to arm 100 persons. As soon as the prisoners reached Bow-street with the officers and Guards, Mr. Birnie proceeded to examine them; after which the prisoners were sent off to prison. Lord Sidmouth was in the mean time actively employed at his office in giving the necessary directions. As soon as Thistlewood's escape was known, the Extraordinary Gazette was ordered to be published forthwith, offering a large reward for his apprehension.

The communication of the existence of a conspiracy to destroy some of the cabinet ministers was only made on Wednesday morning to the secretary of state for the home department by the earl of Harrowby, who, it is said, was stopped by a man, when riding in St. James's-park, who delivered to him a letter, the contents of which were, that a gang

of assassins were to assassinate his lordship and the rest of the cabinet ministers, when assembled at his house on the evening of that day at a cabinet dinner. The earl of Harrowby, although he did not know the man, listened to his representation, in addition to the contents of the letter, and afterwards consulted his brother ministers upon the subject; and the result of their determination, in the first place, was, to postpone the cabinet dinner. Precautions were immediately taken at the secretary of state's office for the discovery and apprehension of the villains. The first intimation that was given of the affair at the office in Bow-street was at past seven o'clock, when it was made known that a number of officers, constables, and patrol, would be wanted. Ellis, who is a conductor of a party of patrol, was ordered to leave his division, and repair to the office with the men under his direction. The expedition upon which they were to be sent was kept a secret till they started, which was between half-past 8 o'clock and 9.

26. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Castlereagh v. Burdett and Place.*

—This was an action brought against the defendants *pro forma*, as inhabitants of the hundred of Ossulstone, by viscount Castlereagh, to recover the sum of 62*l.*, being the amount of damage committed on the plaintiff's house by a riotous assemblage of people, on the 3rd of March last, one of the days of the Westminster election.

The Solicitor-general said, that it would be remembered, that at the last Westminster election Mr. Lamb and Mr. Hobhouse were

candidates. Mr. Lamb on this occasion was successful, and those who had supported Mr. Hobhouse, feeling chagrined at their disappointment, proceeded to the place where Mr. Lamb's friends were assembled, at the British coffee-house, in Cockspur-street; that they there committed certain outrages, and that a cry was raised, to proceed to the house of viscount Castlereagh. A person on horseback, on hearing the proposal, had ridden forward to alarm the plaintiff's family in St. James's-square. In consequence of this, the doors were barricadoed, and preparations made to repel the intended attack. A short time afterwards, a number of persons came across the square, and commenced an attack on the plaintiff's house, by throwing stones at the windows. The stones that were at first thrown must have been brought from a considerable distance, as there were none of that description previously in the square. The rioters had afterwards made use of large pavement stones, which they had thrown with great violence against the door; a part of the pavement opposite the house having been taken up for the purpose of repairing the street. In consequence of the attack, the glass and wood-work of the windows had been completely demolished, and the damage, as he should prove by the witnesses, amounted to 62*l.* The action was founded on statute 57 Geo. 3, c. 19, sec. 38, by which it had been enacted, "That in every case where any house, shop, &c. shall be destroyed or damaged, &c. by the act or acts of any riotous or tumultuous assembly, that the inhabitants of the city or town, if such city or town be in itself a county or

otherwise, or the inhabitants of the hundred in which such damage shall be done, &c. shall be liable to yield full compensation in damages to the persons injured." The present defendants were two of the inhabitants of the hundred in which the damage had been committed on the 3rd of March last.—It was proved that the damage had been committed. Mr. Evans addressed the jury for the defendants. He would not have said any thing upon this occasion, had some aspersions not been thrown out against Mr. Hobhouse by the solicitor-general. He therefore begged it to be understood, that it was not the friends or adherents of Mr. Hobhouse who had been the authors of the riot, and of the damage which had ensued in consequence of it. He said so, that no report might get abroad to the disadvantage of his friend, who, he would say, was as honourable a man as the noble viscount himself. The lord chief justice summed up the evidence, and addressed the jury. Verdict for the plaintiff, 62*l*.

DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.
—On the night of Tuesday, the day preceding the explosion here, the sheriff of Lanark arrested twenty-five persons, who were assembled together at an obscure tavern in Glasgow, and, according to the information received, assembled for illegal purposes. No resistance was made, nor is any thing said of their having arms to resist with. They are ranked under the general denomination of radicals, and are stated to have been a committee of delegates from the different

radical unions in and about Glasgow.

The following is an account of some provincial occurrences communicated by the Post.

**COPY OF A LETTER FROM A
RESPECTABLE CLOTHIER OF
HECKMONDWICKE.**

Heckmondwicke, Feb. 22.

Yesterday morning (Monday) a scene of the most daring and barbarous outrage presented itself that can possibly be described or conceived: a number of the members of a society called the Clothiers' Union assembled at Batley, from Hanging and Earl's Heaton, Dawgreen, and the neighbourhood of Heckmondwicke. During the whole of Sunday night, numbers were heard talking and walking backward and forward; but about four o'clock on Monday morning some of them knocked at the door of a poor woman, and inquired if William Goodall lived there? Being answered in the negative, they proceeded on until they came to the poor man's door; and then, with the utmost violence, burst it open; at the same time calling out to the poor fellow, who was in bed, "Come out, thou black devil, or else we will draw thee!" His wife got up and looked out of doors, when she beheld a vast host of men, armed with large cudgels and other weapons, waiting the arrival of her husband. Terrified at the sight, she hastily shut the door, and fastened it as securely as she could. Just at this time their cruelty was exerting all its efforts on a man called Milton, whom they kicked and beat in a manner too shocking to be related. Alarm-

ed at this confusion, one of the mill-owners sent the above William Goodall for the assistance of some peace-officers and others, but, before he had gone far, he found himself pursued and surrounded on all sides. They knocked him down, then kicked and beat him with their clubs in all parts of his body, so that he is now confined to his bed. At this crisis the constables arrived, but found it impossible to enforce the powers of their office, beset, as they were, on all sides, by these desperate wretches, who were vowing with all their vengeance that, whatever might be the consequence, they would kill every man that opposed them. A poor old man, who was returning from Mr. Spedding's, where he had been to seek for employ, was identified as a black man, and immediately knocked down, nearly strangled, beaten, and kicked in a most unmerciful manner. Having, as they thought, deprived him of life, they threw him over an adjoining wall into a ditch.

Louvel, the assassin of the duke de Berri maintains in his cell the ferocious insensibility of his character. He converses with his keepers, and describes to them, in minute detail, the emotions which he felt during the evening of Sunday. After having dined, he took a walk in the Rue Rameau; he was there when the prince's carriage arrived, but had not taken a position favourable to the execution of his execrable project. He had then an intention of darting on the prince at the moment that he was entering the Opera-door; but he desisted, and put the poniard into his pocket again, fearful of being discovered. He asserts, that he

had almost renounced his diabolical purpose for that day, on hearing the footman give orders to the coachman for eleven o'clock. "I thought," said the monster coolly, "that this would occasion my going too late to bed, and I took a walk to the Palais Royal. At half-past ten, however, having taken something at a coffee-house, I decided upon completing the thing that very day." It was with this horrible *sang froid* that the wretch spoke of a murder which France deplores in mourning and tears. When he was told, that he would rank with the most odious assassins, he replied, "Brutus, who delivered his country, was not an assassin." One of the priests, who watches the body of the prince at the Louvre, in the confrontation which took place on Tuesday between the assassin and his victim, indignant at the atrocious calm evinced by Louvel, said to him, "If the chastisement of man does not make you fear, do you not dread the vengeance of God?" "Why do you talk to me of God?" said the wretch, "I do not believe in him."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—*The King v. Wedderburn*.—This was a criminal information, charging the defendant with having used blasphemous language with the intent to excite impiety and irreligion in the minds of his majesty's subjects, and to vilify the Christian religion.

Mr. Sheffield opened the pleadings; and the solicitor-general, in the absence of the attorney-general, stated the case to the jury. He said the language with which the defendant was charged had been uttered in a place called

Hopkins-street chapel, in Tottenham-court-road. This place had been for some time used for debating on political and religious subjects, and had attracted the attention of the magistrates, who, on hearing the nature of these discussions, had thought it necessary to send some person on whom they could rely, to notice what was passing. The question announced for discussion on the evening in question was, "Whether the refusal of chief justice Abbott to allow Mr. Carlisle to read the Bible in his defence, was to be attributed to the sincere respect he had for the sacred writings, or to a fear lest the absurdities it contained should be exposed?" After two other persons had spoken on the subject, the defendant addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks, he said, that Christianity, it was true, had been introduced, but had never been practised. The chief justice, he said, had read the Bible, and no doubt was convinced of the absurdities it contained. He observed, that Jesus Christ had said "no man hath at any time seen God:" and therefore, he added—[The learned gentleman said he would not repeat the expressions which had been used by the defendant, as the jury would hear them from the mouths of the witnesses.] The substance, however, of his inference from this declaration of our Saviour was, that Moses had been guilty of absurdity and falsehood. But he should insult the understandings of the jury, as he must do if he went at length into all the blasphemy uttered on this occasion by the defendant: they should hear the whole from the witnesses, and he should, perhaps, have occasion

to address them again when they had heard the defence set up. The defendant suggested the propriety of the witnesses being examined separately, which was readily acceded to by the solicitor-general. William Plush was then called. He knew a place in Hopkins-street, near Windmill-street, where debates were held. The place of meeting was called Hopkins-street-chapel. Witness was directed to go to that place, to hear a debate, on the 25th October last, and went accordingly. The subject of debate was, "Whether the refusal of chief justice Abbott to allow Mr. Carlisle to read the Bible in his defence, was to be attributed to the sincere respect he had for the sacred writings, or to a fear lest the absurdities they contained should be exposed." Two persons spoke on the subject before the defendant. Robert Wedderburn then rose; and, after complimenting the two speakers who had preceded him, begged leave to call their attention to a few of the absurdities which they had not noticed. He then said, "Christianity, it is true, has been introduced, but it has never been followed. Judge Abbott, no doubt, has read the Bible, and knows pretty well the absurdities it contains." The witness went on to detail a great number of blasphemous expressions.

The defendant, being called on for his defence, said, he was the offspring of a slave, and had been neglected by a Christian father. As he was a Christian himself, he thought, when at home, that if he could once get to a Christian country he should be happy; but, on his arrival here, he found the number of sects so great, that his mind was distracted with doubts

raised by the opinions which were entertained by them. He first belonged to the establishment; then he adopted the Calvinistic opinions, and afterwards fell into the Unitarian persuasion. He inquired into the subject, and found that by the laws of the country he could be licensed as an Unitarian preacher. When he obtained that licence he certainly had no suspicion of being called to account for what he was now charged with. As he was but an indifferent reader, he begged that the court would allow a written defence to be read by some other person who was better qualified than himself. He then gave in a written paper, which was read by Mr. Abbott, the clerk of *Nisi Prius*. The solicitor-general replied, and the lord chief justice briefly summed up the evidence. The jury retired for about three quarters of an hour; and on their return they stated, through their foreman, Mr. Alderman C. Smith, that they had found the defendant guilty of the charge brought against him, but that they recommended him to mercy in consequence of his not having had the benefit of parental care.

29. It is with very great regret that we learn the melancholy death of Joseph Ritchie, esq. at Mourzuk, in Africa, about 400 miles south of Tripoli. He was a native of Otley, and was a young man of great abilities and enterprise; he was employed under the auspices of government, to make discoveries in the interior of Africa, and particularly to endeavour to penetrate through the great desert to Tombuctoo. Great additions to geographical science were expected from his

labours; but the hopes which were so justly founded have been, as in many former cases in that pernicious climate, blasted by his early death. [*Vide Appendix.*]

From the London Gazette, Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1820.

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION, *for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.*

GEORGE R.

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present parliament, which stands prorogued to Monday, the 13th day of March next: we do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly; and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Monday, the 13th day of March next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have given order that our chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our chancellor of Ireland, do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new parliament. And we do hereby also, by this our royal proclamation under our great seal of our

United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the said parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, our said parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Friday, the twenty-first day of April next.

Given at our Court at Carlton-house, this twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A similar proclamation was issued for the Scotch Peers to meet at Holyrood-house, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 11th day of April, for the election of 16 Peers of Scotland, to sit in the House of Peers in the new parliament.

MARCH.

1. CUMBERLAND ASSIZES.—The judge of assize (Park) charged the grand jury in a very impressive speech. Alluding to the late expressions of popular discontent, his lordship said, that he was happy to learn, that so far as the disturbances existed in this county, the exertions for their suppression had been effectual; and he hoped and prayed they may so continue. In all conditions of society the peaceable must be protected from the lawless. One object which his lordship had in view in dwelling on this subject was, to convey to those who heard him, that it was not because the evil-doers were unknown to the magistrates and

the government that they escaped, but to lenity; and his lordship hoped and trusted, that this lenity and forbearance will convince those that have been led astray, that the magistrates are their friends. His lordship concluded with remarking on the blasphemous and seditious publications which have lately issued from the press, to the destruction of youth. On this subject his lordship professed his inability to descant in the eloquent language which, on the same topic, he had just heard in the cathedral, from the sheriff's chaplain; but, as it was a subject which belonged to the bench as well as the pulpit, he felt that it became him to make a few observations. The authors of these publications have not only attacked the administration of justice, which, said his lordship, "I declare to God, so far as I know, is pure," but have dared to attack the author of their being. No case of this sort had to come before the grand jury; but his lordship hoped they would, for God's sake, be vigilant in watching the work of sedition and blasphemy, which had been overspreading the land; and this vigilance, his lordship was confident, they would exercise, knowing that they were men, that they were Englishmen, that they were Christians.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.—

Letters received yesterday from Gibraltar of the 7th, and from Cadiz of the 8th ult., supply some additional intelligence of the progress and designs of the constitutional army: and, in proportion as the cause gains strength, the accounts appear to improve in authenticity. Quiroga still held possession of the Isla de

Saint Leon, where no attempts had been made to molest him. It is stated, that a free pardon for him and for his troops has been offered by the king, but not an individual could be found who was willing to accept it. A small party of royalist troops, to the number of about 50 men, were stationed on a spot called Green Island, strongly fortified, and within musket shot of Algeiras, where they were suffered to remain in quiet; neither did they attempt to assail the national troops. A few English officers, on the evening of the 6th ult., went over from the garrison of Gibraltar to Algeiras, where they remained all night with the constitutionalists, whom they found in high spirits and discipline. They assured our countrymen, that they were so well informed of the state of public feeling, and the disposition of the king's troops in their favour, that they feared little interruption to their designs, which then were, to proceed in succession to the principal towns, where, if favourably received, as they anticipated, they would establish the constitution, and afterwards march direct upon the capital.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday se'nnight, as the pupils of the Rev. J. Warnford, of Mickleham, near Dorking, Surrey, were amusing themselves with the various sports of the play-ground, an arrow, neither bolted nor barbed, was playfully aimed at a lad, named Mosely (only son of a gentleman of that name, residing at Leatherhead), and struck him below the knee; he was observed to look extremely ill, and was carried into the house, when it appeared that a

nerve had been injured, by which lock-jaw was almost instantly produced, and, notwithstanding the most eminent medical assistance, he expired in less than 24 hours.

The funeral of the late Richard Smithers, the Bow-street officer, who was murdered by Arthur Thistlewood, took place this day: he was to be buried at the expense of government, and his remains were followed to the grave by his brother officers. A hundred a year has been settled on his widow, and a public subscription has been entered into for the purpose of rewarding the officers and patrols, who exerted themselves in the apprehension of the criminals.

Yesterday an application was made at the Police-office, Bow-street, by one of Preston's daughters, to be allowed to see her father, and to deliver him some clean linen; she was referred by the magistrate to lord Sidmouth; she accordingly wrote the following letter to his lordship, which she carried to the office of the Home Department, and delivered it to one of the messengers, whilst she waited in the hall for an answer:

"My lord,—I entreat your lordship to allow an agonized daughter to have an interview with her father, who was dragged from home and his family, consisting of three daughters, besides myself, totally unprotected, on a charge of which he is completely innocent, and of which he had no knowledge whatever. My father's house was searched four times successively, on four different days, and nothing was found that could at all criminate him in the late dreadful proceedings.

"I have called at Bow-street

for the purpose of giving my father some linen, and also to know if he could be held to bail, and have been referred to your lordship. I am now waiting in the lobby of the Home Department office, with the linen to give to my father, and I hope your lordship will grant me an interview with him.

"I am, my lord,

"Your lordship's obedient
humble servant,

"ANN PRESTON.

"17, Prince's-street, Drury-lane, Feb. 29.

"To lord viscount Sidmouth,
&c. &c."

After being absent some time, the messenger who carried the letter to his lordship, returned and told her she must call again to-morrow (this day) for an answer; she then inquired where her father was, and was informed that he had been examined that day before the privy council and had been committed. She then left the office in tears.

2. The king of Sardinia has by an edict rigorously prohibited all games of chance within his dominions. A request has been addressed to the foreign ministers accredited to his majesty, that they should not suffer such games within their respective households.

The duchess de Berri came to the Tuilleries on the 23rd ult., where apartments have been prepared for her accommodation. Soon after her arrival, her royal highness sent, by the hands of the duchess de Reggio, the sum of one thousand francs to Paulmier, who first stopped the assassin; and to Desbries, the soldier of the Royal Guard who took him, she caused to be presented a

gold watch of considerable value, on which is engraved, by order of the princess, "Charles Ferdinand Duc de Berri." These individuals have each received a pension from the king, and recompences have been given to all those belonging to the Opera establishment who lent their assistance on that melancholy occasion.

SHERIFF PARKINS.—This gentleman has published a letter in the newspapers, from which the following is a curious extract:—

"Allow me now, Sir, to allude to some circumstances that preceded and took place when the deputation from the city attended to present the addresses to his majesty.

"After the 31st of January, when these addresses had been voted, and during the regretted indisposition of the king, I made a point of once, and sometimes twice a day, inquiring personally at the palace respecting his majesty's health, until Saturday night, 26th of February, when his pleasure was officially made known to me as one of the sheriffs, to attend his majesty at three o'clock on Sunday last, on which day I went to Carlton-palace in due form, and was, some time afterwards, followed by my colleague, where we had the honour of an audience of three or four minutes. The king received us alone, standing; during which my colleague read, rather indistinctly, from a card, that the sheriffs had waited upon his majesty to know his pleasure when he would receive the addresses from the city of London, to which his majesty, with that polite manner for which he is so justly celebrated, graciously answered, that he would

receive the addresses on the morrow (Monday), at four o'clock, by deputation. My colleague, who seemed not fully to understand his majesty, though he clearly expressed himself, was about to ask another question respecting the addresses, when his majesty repeated that he would receive them both by deputation on the morrow, at four o'clock, and immediately turned to a gentleman who had entered the room with us, and shook him cordially by the hand. We then retired.

"During this short interview I stood within two yards in front of his majesty, and viewed him with particular attention; and it was with infinite satisfaction I perceived him to look uncommonly well, considering the unparalleled trials he has been recently doomed to endure, in both body and mind. His majesty carried himself with great firmness and dignity; his clothes fitted him better than is usual on leaving a sick room; his limbs retained their usual fine proportion; and his eye retained all its wonted vivacity: so that, with due respect to his majesty's physicians, I beg leave to differ from them in respect to his majesty's health and constitution, and repeat the opinion to the world which I gave to the citizens assembled in the council-room, 'that I think his majesty is one of the most robust-looking men of his age in the kingdom; and I hope, for its benefit, that God will long preserve his life, and confound his enemies, if he has any, either private or public; and that the friends of our free constitution and of good order will, during a popular reign, reap the advan-

tages of his superior understanding, matured by experience.'

"I am your's, &c.

"J. W. PARKINS, Sheriff.

"York-hotel, March 1, 1820."

SOUTH AMERICA.—Proclamation.

"Palace of Government, Angostura, Dec. 14, 1819.

"Simon Bolivar, president of the state, captain-general, &c., to the brave soldiers of the Irish Legion.

"Irishmen!—Having left your own country, in order to follow the generous sentiments which have always distinguished you among the illustrious of Europe, I have the glory now to number you among the adopted children of Venezuela, and to esteem you as the defenders of the liberty of Columbia.

"Irishmen!—Your sacrifices exceed all praise, and scarcely has Venezuela sufficient means to reward you according to your merits; but whatever Venezuela possesses, and can dispose of, shall with pleasure be consecrated to the use of distinguished foreigners, who come to offer their lives and services as a tribute to our infant republic. The promises which the virtuous and brave gen. D'Evereux has made you, as the ground-work of your incorporation with the liberating army, shall be religiously fulfilled on the part of the government and people of Venezuela. Be assured, that we will prefer the privation of all our property, rather than divest you of any of your most sacred rights.

"Irishmen!—Your most just and sublime recompense is preparing for you in the page of

history, and in the benedictions of the New World.

(Signed)

"SIMON BOLIVAR."

A change in the Turkish ministry is announced. The old Grand Vizier is removed, because, as his imperial master proclaims in a state paper, he "no longer possesses the energy of soul or body necessary to hold with firmness the reins of a vast empire." The new Grand Vizier is Esseid Ali Pacha, not yet 40 years of age.

SURREY SESSIONS.—Yesterday morning these sessions were resumed before Mr. Harrison and a full bench of magistrates. The calendar is very heavy, containing no less than 48 criminals, notwithstanding the sessions have so recently adjourned. On the grand jury being called and sworn, the chairman addressed them as follows:—"Gentlemen—In other times, and under other circumstances, I should content myself, in the few observations my duty calls on me to make, with lamenting the increase of crime, as appears by the calendar; but when I see such detestable means resorted to, for the perpetration of deeds but too notorious, I should not perform my duty if I did not point out what appears to me to be the cause. I have, then, no hesitation in saying, that the whole is attributable to the unrestrained circulation of blasphemous and seditious publications, which have come under the notice of the Court through the presentment of other grand jurors; and there is now a printer in the Borough that stands in the situation of being called on for judgment, whenever the Court thinks proper, for publishing the second

part of 'The Age of Reason,' written by Thomas Paine, whose malignity towards religion and good order was equalled only by the absurdity of his reasonings. That any such publications will come under your consideration I am not aware; but should there be, you will discharge your duty to yourselves and country, by presenting them to the notice of the Court." The grand jury then withdrew, and the traverse-paper was proceeded in.

OLD BAILEY.—On Tuesday the session closed, and sentence of death was passed upon 27 prisoners.

THE RADICALS.—Little Waddington, the radical placard-bearer, has at length relinquished politics, and taken up the more quiet occupation of porter to a tallow-chandler. From his former enthusiasm in the cause, however, it was supposed possible that he might have afforded shelter to some of his quondam friends, and accordingly the officers were directed to search his lodgings. They found no trace of radicalism, except a whole-length portrait of himself, blowing a horn, carrying a large bundle of two-penny trash under his arm, and in his hat a paper, inscribed "Order, order! Public meeting in Smithfield on Wednesday next." Underneath was written "Samuel Waddington, printer and publisher to the Radical Union."

S. THISTLEWOOD.—The following short account of Thistlewood is published in a morning paper:—"Thistlewood is a native of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, and was born in the year 1770; his father was land-steward to an ancient family in that neighbourhood; he was placed at an early

period of life with an eminent English schoolmaster, to be educated as a land surveyor. This pursuit in life he afterwards declined following, and at the age of 21 became a lieutenant in a militia regiment; soon after this he married a young lady, of the name of Bruce, residing near Bawtry, in Yorkshire, who was possessed of property amounting to 300*l.* per annum. Thistlewood resigned his commission in the militia, and obtained another in a marching regiment, with which he went, at the commencement of the revolutionary wars, to the West Indies, where he soon gave up his commission in it, and afterwards proceeded to America; there he resided for some time, when he obtained a passport for France, and arrived there shortly after the downfall of Robespierre. He became initiated in all the doctrines and sentiments of the French revolutionists, and at the peace of Amiens returned to England, when he became acquainted with the disaffected in his native country; since which his whole life, it seems, has been spent in seeking opportunities to overthrow its constitution.

THE CONSPIRATORS.—Yesterday morning, the conspirators, who stood committed to Cold-bath-fields prison, were taken from thence to the Home-office, to undergo an examination before the privy-council. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Adkins, the governor, received a written order to have his prisoners at Whitehall at half-past 12, for which purpose several police officers, and an escort of military, should be in attendance. In consequence of this intimation, Mr. Adkins yesterday morning directed that the

men should be shaved and prepared at the proper hour. They were accordingly all brought down to the lodge of the prison at half-past 11, with the exception of Thistlewood and Monument. As it was probable they might be detained at Whitehall the greater part of the day, they each of them had a pint of porter, and other refreshment. Shortly before 12, Lavender, Bishop, Salmon, Taunton, and Ruthven, officers of Bow-street, and Lock, one of the patrol, arrived. They immediately proceeded to handcuff the prisoners together, in separate parties. Wilson, Davidson, and Tidd, formed one division; Gilchrist, Ings, and Bradburn, a second; and Shaw, Cooper, and Brunt, a third. The first-mentioned three seemed to be in good spirits, and were laughing at some private observations which passed between themselves. There was no appearance of recognition between them and the other six. Bradburn, who is a remarkably good-looking young man, was considerably dejected, as was Brunt. Cooper, who is an Irishman, did not appear to be much affected. During the arrangements in the lodge, Thistlewood, who was yet ignorant of the persons who had been apprehended, was, together with Monument, taken into the governor's office, and they were handcuffed together by Lavender. Four coaches were then drawn up to the prison-gate, and the arrival of the military escort was anxiously expected, as the officers were not provided with weapons in the event of any attempt at rescue. At 20 minutes after 12, the escort not having yet arrived, Mr. Adkins determined to fulfil

the letter of his instructions, and set out for Whitehall. The coaches were, in consequence, drawn up, and three of the prisoners, accompanied by an officer, were put into each. Thistlewood and Monument were then brought forth, and put into the fourth coach. There was a strong contrast in their appearance; the former being very tall, and the latter very short. Thistlewood walked with a hurried step across the court-yard, and entered the carriage as if anxious to be concealed from the eyes of curiosity. He was followed by Mr. Adkins and Lavender. The whole then drove off at a quick pace to the Home-office, where they arrived at a quarter before one. The prisoners remained at the Home-office but a few minutes; and on being informed that they had been brought up by mistake, it not being arranged for them to be examined yesterday, they were in consequence taken back in coaches to the House of Correction in Cold-bath-fields. The lords of the council had appointed to meet at the secretary of state's-office for the Home Department, at 12 o'clock, to deliberate on the charges against the prisoners, and to determine on the best and most proper mode of proceeding against them without interrogating the prisoners or examining any witnesses. The meeting was attended by the cabinet ministers, the marquis Camden, viscount Palmerston, Mr. C. P. Yorke, the chief baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, the hon. R. Ryder, Sir J. Nicholl, Mr. R. Peel, Mr. W. Huskisson, the master of the Rolls, and Mr. S. Bourne. There were also present the attorney-

VOL. LXII.

general, the solicitor-general, and Mr. Baker, the magistrate belonging to the police-office in Marlborough-street, who signed the warrant for entering the premises in Cato-street, and for the apprehension of the gang of assassins. Their lordships continued in deliberation till near half-past two o'clock. Ings still bears the mark of the blow which he received from Westcott in the stable. His eye is bloodshot, and the flesh around it very black. He wore a great coat over his ordinary butcher's jacket. Davidson was dressed in a blue coat, light-coloured breeches, and top-boots. The appearance of the whole was extremely shabby. Brunt is a short well-set man, about 30; his complexion sallow; he has rather a meditative countenance, but the general expression of his physiognomy is unfavourable.

DEATH OF A WOLF.—A wolf, which, we understand, was some time since sent by her royal highness the duchess of York to the menagerie at Exeter Change, and was, on account of illness, confined in the hospital of the establishment, contrived by some means yesterday morning to escape from his confinement, and with a long chain fastened to his neck by a collar, succeeded in mounting on the roof of his prison. The wolf, finding himself at liberty, passed along the roofs of two houses, and through an open skylight entered the house of Mr. Day, trunk-maker, in the Strand. In the room where he entered were several men at work, who, surprised and terrified at a visit so uncereemonious, fled rapidly, and closed the door of the apartment. The unfortunate animal then

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pushed his way through a window of the fourth floor, and lodged himself upon Mr. Day's sign-board, which is on a level with the window-stool. There observing an open window of the fourth floor of the adjoining house, he made a spring to reach it, but his chain, had in some manner become entangled, and the poor creature failing in his object, fell with violence into the street. The blood flowed from his mouth, and after a few gasps the poor wolf perished.

HERTFORD ASSIZES.—In a former page, we stated the apprehension of some wretches charged with a gross outrage on a female child, at Hemel-Hempstead. *Catherine Hughes* and *Thomas Kentish* were convicted at these assizes of this crime.

They were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each in Hertford gaol. The female prisoner evinced in her countenance the most audacious impudence and confirmed profligacy. The other prisoner, who was equally unprepossessing in his appearance, squinted with one eye, and had been an itinerant pie-man.

Charge of Murder.—*Thomas Perdy* and *George Butler* had been charged with the wilful murder of *William Hart*, who was thrown off the Holyhead mail, of which *Perdy* was the driver, and which had been upset by the Chester mail, of which *Butler* was the driver; in consequence of the misconduct of both prisoners, who had been racing their coaches near *St. Alban's*, in the month of August last; but the grand jury having thrown out the bill for the capital offence, they were now tried on a charge of manslaughter.

Mr. Brodrick stated the case

for the prosecution. The first witness called was

Mr. Archer, a respectable boot-maker, of 91, Cheapside, who presented a mutilated and broken-down appearance, having been one of the unhappy sufferers from the misconduct which occasioned the death of the deceased. He stated, that he was an outside passenger by the Holyhead mail on the evening of the 10th August last, intending to go to Coventry on business. He sat on the box with the prisoner *Perdy*. When the coach arrived at that part of the road beyond Highgate, where a junction is formed between the Archway-road and the old Highgate-road, the Chester mail came up. Both coachmen began to whip their horses and put them into a gallop, and drove abreast of each other at a furious rate for a considerable distance, when the driver of the Chester mail slackened the pace of his horses, and seemed conscious of the impropriety of his conduct; but, however, when the coaches approached towards *St. Alban's*, and had arrived at the hill about a mile from that town, the prisoner, *Perdy*, put his horses into a furious gallop down the hill. His example was followed by the other prisoner, who endeavoured to overtake him, and a most terrific race ensued between the two carriages, the velocity of both increasing by their own accelerated descent down an abrupt hill. The road was wide enough for three carriages to pass each other, but the prisoner, *Butler*, perceiving that *Perdy* was keeping a-head of him, pushed his horses on, and, waving his hat and cheering, suddenly turned his leaders in front of the

leaders of the Holyhead mail, which, in consequence of being jammed in between the bank of the road and the other vehicle, was immediately upset. The consequences were frightful; the deceased was killed on the spot; the witness had a leg and an arm shattered most dreadfully; and a gentleman's servant, named Fenner, was taken up almost lifeless, and remained afterwards at St. Alban's seven or eight days before he could be removed. The witness stated, that he could not identify the prisoner Butler, but he remembered that, just before the accident happened, he heard a person on the box of the Chester mail cheering very loudly in a triumphant manner, and saw that person waving his hat, and he believed it was the coachman. After the first race Perdy spoke to Butler, and said "Oh, it is you; I did not think it was you." He afterwards observed to witness, that Butler was a young hand on that road, and did not know that he, Perdy, was to be at Redburn by a particular time. Witness had no doubt that the mischief had occurred in consequence of the Chester mail-driver having turned the leaders upon the leaders of the Holyhead, and coming so near the latter. The accident happened half a mile south of St. Alban's.

Thomas Fenner, another of the sufferers, confirmed the last witness. He stated, that both the prisoners were flogging their horses at a most furious rate down the hill, and he was convinced that the accident might have been avoided with common care, notwithstanding the velocity with which the horses were driven, because there was quite

room enough for the Chester mail to have passed the Holyhead.

Mr. Baron Garrow summed up the case for the jury in an eloquent and impressive manner. The jury found the prisoners *Guilty*.

The learned judge, in passing sentence, commented on the conduct of the prisoners in terms of strong animadversion. Their conduct was marked by the most brutal indifference to the lives of his majesty's subjects. It was no answer to a case of this description that they had put their own lives in the same peril, because they depended upon the chances of their own skill and dexterity in driving, in which the passengers had no share. The nature of the defence set up by one of the prisoners was a serious aggravation of his crime, for, if he knew that his horses were high-spirited, he ought to have been the more cautious in his mode of driving. For the information of coach-proprietors, he thought it his duty to censure the practice of putting unbroken horses into a public vehicle. Coach proprietors were not to train their horses at the expense of the lives of the public; they should take care to provide such cattle as would not increase the ordinary risk of such conveyance; but, above all, they should provide drivers upon whose discretion and good conduct reliance could be placed. His lordship laid it down distinctly, as a proposition not to be disputed, that it was unlawful for the driver of a public coach to put his horses into a gallop, and that he was answerable for all the consequences of an infringement of this law. The driver of a stage-coach was bound to protect even the

intoxicated, the blind, the aged, and the helpless, against their own want of caution or imprudence. The case now before the court presented circumstances of gross aggravation, and his lordship felt it his duty to pronounce the severest judgment that the law would allow, which was, that the prisoners should be severally confined in the common gaol of this county for the term of one year.

4. Sir N. Conant has retired from the head of the police of the metropolis, on account of his advanced age, being nearly 80 years old, and is succeeded by Mr. Baker, from the Marlborough-street office. Mr. Baker has received the honor of knighthood upon his promotion, according to the established usage.

This day the conspirators were committed to the Tower.—The council, after a deliberation of nearly two hours, announced through the medium of Mr. Hobhouse, the under-secretary, that eight of the prisoners were to be committed to the Tower upon a charge of high-treason, namely, Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, Wilson, Tidd, Harrison, and Monument. These were then hand-cuffed in pairs, and an escort of the horse-guards was sent for. On the arrival of the guards, four hackney coaches were procured, in each of which two prisoners were placed. They were accompanied by the fort-major of the Tower, captain J. H. Elrington, Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven, Taunton, Salmon, and several other police-officers. The horse-guards surrounded them on all sides. Every thing being in readiness, the carriages were driven

over Westminster-bridge, and by that route over London-bridge, up Fish-street-hill, through Fenchurch-street, the Minories, to the Tower. An immense crowd witnessed their departure, and followed their course; but there was not a single sympathizing expression uttered by the throng. After the departure of the men thus committed for high-treason, six of those who remained,—Bradburn, Cooper, Gilchrist, Strange, Hall, and Firth, were committed to the custody of Mr. Adkins, governor of the House of Correction, under different charges; some for murder, and others for shooting at persons, with intent to kill. They were conveyed to their place of destination under an escort of horse-guards, and accompanied by several police-officers. The first intimation of the intended commitment to the Tower was brought there about 2 o'clock, when orders were given to make immediate preparations for the reception of several state prisoners, who arrived at 20 minutes past 5. Their escort consisted of 20 dragoon guards, under the command of a proper officer. The official bearer of the warrant was in the first hackney-coach. Each prisoner is confined in a separate apartment: two warders armed in the usual way, with cutlasses and halberds, are in each room; and at each door is stationed a sentinel armed, to whose care is intrusted the key of the room, with strict orders not to permit more than one warder to be absent at a time, and that only for occasional purposes.

Thistlewood is placed in the prison known by the name of the Bloody Tower.

Davidson is in the prison over the water-works.

Ings is in a different room of the same prison.

Monument is in the prison at the back of the horse-armoury.

Brunt and Harrison occupy separate apartments in the prison over the stone-kitchen.

Tidd is secured in the seven-gun battery prison, and Wilson in the prison over the parade. The prisoners have, by the indulgence of the law, what is called state allowance, for their daily maintenance, which, to such wretched poverty as theirs, must make even their present awful situation, as compared with their confinement in Cold-bath-fields, a change for the better. The number of warders sufficient to do the ordinary duty of the Tower is 10: but, as soon as the command for preparing the prisons reached the proper quarter, directions were given to increase the number of warders to 60. The iron gate at the east end of the Tower will be closed this morning, as is usual upon such occasions.

DREADFUL FIRE AT CHATHAM.—Intelligence was received in town yesterday morning, that a conflagration was raging in the town of Chatham. The fire broke out about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the house of a baker, in the main street; and the wind being extremely high, it spread with great rapidity, crossing the street, which is very narrow, and overwhelming the houses on each side in one common destruction. To add to the confusion and distress of the moment, a heavy sleet began to fall, which, aided by the violence of the wind and the extreme

cold, almost paralysed the exertions made to put a stop to the flames. Attention seems, too, to have been more generally directed to securing the goods and furniture from those houses which were threatened than to the proper application of the fire-engines, the management of which appears to have been very imperfectly understood. We are informed, that at five o'clock, such was the fury of the devouring element, and the apparent inadequacy of the means to check its progress, an express was sent to London to obtain engines, and firemen experienced in working them. Both these were despatched; but before they could arrive, all necessity for their assistance ceased to exist, as we understand that by 11 o'clock the flames were completely subdued, and nothing was visible of the conflagration but a heap of smoking ruins. The whole number of houses destroyed amounted to 36, among which were the Sun-tavern, with the dwelling-house and part of the brew-house belonging to Mr. Best.

The public have of late been exceedingly annoyed by the appearance of a number of Italian boys with monkeys and mice wandering about the streets, exciting the compassion of the benevolent. Upon inquiring into their circumstances, it appears that two Italian men have for some time past been in the practice of gaining a livelihood by the daily begging of these boys, whom they have brought from Italy expressly for that purpose. These poor children were enticed to leave their native country by various allurements which are held out to them. They bind

themselves to the man for 15 months, and are, at his expense, provided either with a monkey, squirrel, or white mice, which they are to exhibit about the streets, and beg. Should they return with sufficient money at night, they are provided with food; but, if unsuccessful, they have nothing. Upon the members of the mendicity society making inquiries, the above statement was confirmed; and, in addition, they learnt that, at the expiration of the 15 months, should the boys have given their employers satisfaction, the monkey, mouse, or squirrel, is given to the lad, and he commences business for himself. They further learnt, that two Italian men returned last summer to Italy, with 50*l.*, the gains of one speculation of this kind. To stop such abominable fraud, two of the managers of the Mendicity society appointed the constables of the institution to be in the street where these boys are lodged, by half-past 7, and, as they came out, the gentlemen passed down the street, and noticed the lads. They were soon asked to give alms, which the constables seeing, they began to take them into custody. From the resistance they made, only 4 out of 8 were secured. These were conveyed to the sitting magistrate at Hatton-garden, who promises to use his utmost exertion to get them conveyed back to Italy, and in the mean time will take care of them. There are not less than 20 boys now in London under similar circumstances.

MURDER AND ARSON.—A murder was committed in the town of Woolwich, Kent, on Friday night last, not exceeded

in point of atrocity by any which stain the calendar of crimes in this country. The persons murdered were Mr. Thomas Parker, a venerable old gentleman, upwards of 70 years of age, and Sarah Brown, his housekeeper. Mr. Parker, we understand, had formerly been a goldsmith residing in London, and had retired to Woolwich to spend the evening of his days in comfortable retirement. He had amassed a competent property, and lived in a neat house situate in Mulgrave-place Red Lion-street, at a short distance from the artillery-barracks. He was an inoffensive gentlemanly man, very much respected by the whole neighbourhood. His only servant was Sarah Brown, a steady woman of about 40 years of age, who had lived with him three years. She too was well known by the neighbours, and was generally respected. On Friday evening nothing particular was observed about the premises. Mr. Parker was occasionally seen at the bow window of the parlour in which he usually sat, and his servant was seen engaged in her ordinary avocations. We should here state, that while the front of the house looks into Red Lion-street, at the back there is a small garden, terminated by a high paling, which divides it from a narrow lane, which is a common thoroughfare. The day closed without any suspicion being excited; but at one in the morning, the sentinel on duty at the north arch of the artillery barracks observed a dense smoke rising from Mr. Parker's house. He instantly gave an alarm, and several of the artillery-men rushed forth to give assistance. They soon reached the spot which had

attracted notice, and there fount the flames bursting from the parlour window. The men rapped at the door with great violence to awaken the inmates, who, it was supposed, were asleep, and insensible of their danger. To their humane efforts no answer was returned; a death-like silence prevailed within. The cry of "fire" soon spread, and two engines arrived on the spot, and commenced playing into the window. Corporal Anderson and corporal Poutis, who were present with their men, now resolved to force the street door, and, if possible, to rescue Mr. Parker and his servant from their impending fate. The resolution was no sooner formed than carried into effect, and these brave men, followed by others, rushed into the passage. From thence they went up stairs into the front room on the first floor; here the ravages of the fire were perceptible; the furniture of a bed, which was of maroon (a woollen manufacture), had been partly consumed, and the embers still smoked. In the bed itself there was no vestige of a human being. The men then ran into the bed-room on the second floor, which was found in flames: but the devouring element was soon extinguished. The search which was made for Mr. Parker here was also fruitless, as it was also in a back room in the first floor; neither he nor his servant could be found. Every exertion was now turned toward suppressing the flames in the parlour, which were gradually extending, by means of the window-frame, to the room above. A hole was cut in the floor of the bed-chamber, through which water was poured; and by this means, added

to the incessant playing of the engines without, the danger was subdued. In a short time the parlour door was thrown open, and Lyons, a man belonging to the artillery band, entered. He looked eagerly round in search of the hapless tenants; he perceived a heap of something lying behind the door, and he approached and attempted to lift it up, when he found it to be part of a human body. The man called to his companions, who now joined him, and a second body, which proved to be that of a female, was found stretched in the same place, although not so much burnt. All hope of restoring life had fled, and the bodies were left in this situation for some time, no doubt being entertained that they were those of the unfortunate Mr. Parker and his servant. A further investigation of the premises now took place, when it was perceived that blankets had been nailed up against every window, as if to conceal from those without, the appearance of the flames within. This led to a more minute examination, and it was ascertained, that fire had been communicated in three different and distinct places, no one place having the slightest connexion with the other; that is to say, in the parlour on the ground floor, in the bed-chamber on the first floor, and in the bed-chamber on the second floor. From this it was concluded that there had been some foul play, but by whom yet remained a mystery. Sentinels were placed round the house, and at break of day the investigation was renewed. The dreadful truth then burst upon the horror-struck spectators. The bodies of Mr. Parker and his ser-

vant were examined. The former was burnt nearly to a cinder; the left leg and foot, on which there were a black silk stocking and a shoe, only remained entire. The skull, however, although the flesh was burnt off, remained whole, and afforded convincing testimony of the commission of a most foul and detestable murder: on the left side, towards the back, there was a terrific fracture. The body of the woman was next examined, and here, if doubt existed before, it was completely removed. The unfortunate creature lay stretched upon her face; her apparel was partly consumed, and her hair, which was long, was spread in dishevelled locks about her. She was lifted upon a table, and the cause of her death became at once perceptible. A horrible wound, inflicted apparently with a blunt instrument, appeared over her eye, and at the back of her head were three deep fractures, which some imagined might have been produced by a bayonet, or some such weapon. Two men are in custody on suspicion; the one had worked as an occasional gardener with Mr. Parker. The constables in the neighbourhood were upon the alert. Mr. Champion, the high constable of Woolwich, took charge of the premises; Bennett, the Bow-street patrol, and Tucker, an officer of Deptford, were likewise on the spot, in order to gain such particulars as might enable them to go in pursuit of the offenders. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of *wilful murder* against some person or persons unknown.

ROME.—M. Settele, Professor of the University della Sapienza, had composed a course of astronomy by order of his superiors,

and had intended to give it to the press; but as he had taught the system of Copernicus, and the motion of the earth, the censorship refused him the *imprimatur*. It is intended to ask the opinions of the congregation of the Holy Office, and those of the Index. Pope Benedict XIV, permitted this system to be taught as an hypothetical, but not as a positive doctrine.

AUGSBURG.—Notwithstanding the vigilance and activity of the police, the attacks and wounding of women who appear alone in the streets in the evening still continue. As the perpetrator does not consider himself safe in the public street, on account of the patrol set to watch him, he now begins to steal into houses, and then to gratify his wicked inclinations by stabbing women whom he finds alone. — The inhabitants still live in the greatest terror. The boldness of the disturbers of public security goes so far, that, notwithstanding the increased number of guards set by the police, a girl was wounded in the street the evening before yesterday, and another pursued; and yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, an attempt was made to assassinate a student. He was suddenly attacked by an unknown person, armed with a stiletto, and only his sudden turning round parried the blow from the heart at which it was aimed, so that it struck the breast, and did not prove mortal; but the young man, in defending himself, was besides severely wounded in the hand. The assassin fled. We must praise the general indignation and tumult among the people, who ran together in crowds in order to seize

the wretches who have so long carried on their wicked proceedings undiscovered. This afternoon a notice has been issued by the police, and all the streets and squares are occupied by soldiers of the police, gens d'armes, and military patrols.

PIRACIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Letters from Malta of the 3rd ult. state, that Delano, of Liverpool, the master of the William and his crew, have been found guilty of piracy. The trial lasted three days and two nights, and they have been sentenced to be executed on board the ship in which the crime was committed, and afterwards hung in chains.

ROSCOMMON ASSIZES.—*Trial of the Ribandmen.*—Roscommon, March 1. The Crown prosecutions commenced this day. The first person put on trial was Stephen M'Garry, charged with burglary, with intent to commit a robbery; 2d indictment, for demanding money; 3d indictment, for breaking into the dwelling-house of Michael Hannally, after sun-set, and injuring the same; 4th indictment, for forcibly exacting money; 5th indictment, for demanding the same with intent to rob; 6th indictment, for appearing, by night, armed. A most respectable jury having been sworn, Mr. Vandeleur, leading counsel for the Crown, addressed the court in an able speech of which the following is the substance:—He said he was pleased to find, that at this awful moment, when the peace of the county was at stake, a jury of so great respectability had been selected. They must be, one and all, aware of the critical situation of the county. The gaoler's calendar was replete

with crimes of the deepest die, tending to overturn the constitution, and throw the country into a state of anarchy and confusion. At such an eventful period, the state of the country depended on a manly and zealous discharge of the duty which devolved upon jurors. Every thing that was dear and valuable in life was consigned to their protection. Let not those spoliators, said the learned counsel, seize upon your properties, and devastate the county. You all have experienced the benefits of social order in times of tranquillity, and I am certain you must now feel the reverse, owing to the diabolical machinations of those disturbers of your county's peace. That county demands justice at your hands: discharge your duty conscientiously, and with manly firmness. The prisoner brought before you stands charged with a series of crimes, almost all of which are of an insurrectionary nature. Accurately and minutely investigate the case, and with all due lenity towards the prisoner; but let not prejudice or terror affright you from an upright discharge of your duty. The influence of terror, indeed, must be foreign to your minds. From what motives those crimes have been multiplied in this county is to me quite inexplicable. Why were they not, in their infancy, extinguished by the magistrates? It is strange how any man could have skulked from his duty when outrage was so prevalent. Apathy must have got the better of that duty, which the magistracy at large were bound to adhere to. It is to this the increase of crime is to be imputed. But the arm of the law is too strong for those

nocturnal disturbers of your peace; and as long as the juries of this county shall be auxiliary to that law, those crimes will be put down. Outrage in the sister kingdom was promptly put down; why not also in Ireland? The Irish, taken in the aggregate, are as loyal as the English; but from the apathy and supineness of the magistrates, outrage has made such head in this county, that an auxiliary force was necessary to be sent down for the purpose of exterminating its baleful influence. It must succeed in putting down crime, if you lend your aid, and peace and good order will be once more restored. In the sister kingdom outrage has been most promptly put down; why is it not likewise put an end to here? Want of sufficient energy is the cause. The consequence is, a hideous catalogue of crimes appear on the calendar of the county of Roscommon. In the discharge of your duty you will have the zealous co-operation of the government, who are determined to put down these disturbances. What object can these deluded wretches propose to themselves? What delusive prospects have they in view? Some examples are necessary to recall them to their duty, and to render them amenable to the law. Let them dispassionately search their own minds—let them pause for awhile, and consider what they could propose to themselves by the perpetration of such crimes, and the result will be, that all is visionary, and that nothing could be achieved by the commission of such outrages. The learned counsel concluded by saying, that he should not trouble the jury any longer on

the subject, conscious, as he was, that they would zealously and faithfully discharge their duty, without fear, favour, or affection. Several prisoners were convicted, condemned, and executed. — (From the *Correspondent*.)

Troops have been ordered to the disturbed districts in Ireland; which comprehend, unfortunately, in whole or in part, the three neighbouring counties of Clare, Galway, and Roscommon. The immediate object of the disturbers appears to be, to obtain a reduction in the rent of land, as that of the English manufacturing labourers has been, to raise the price of labour.

11. BOW-STREET. — FORGED NOTES.—Charles Ross, a young man of highly respectable connexions, his father being a merchant, and his brother an eminent professional man, underwent a final examination, charged with being a common utterer of forged 10*l*. Bank of England notes, to a considerable extent. The prisoner was originally detected in uttering a forged 10*l*. bank-note at the Key bagnio, in Chandos-street, and the Fountain bagnio, in Catherine-street, in the Strand. On an investigation of his conduct, previous to his then detection, it has turned out, that he was the instrument and dupe in the hands of a most desperate gang of villains, who were engaged in the manufacture and uttering of such forged and fraudulent pieces of paper, as well as some forgeries to the large amount of 20*l*. each, but the actual forger has not been discovered. They have been traced to a man of the name of Gardner, who keeps a brothel, but with him the trace ends; however, one of the principal of the

gang, of the name of Sandford, had a case sufficiently made out against him to commit him for trial. The prisoner unfortunately connected himself as the general utterer, he being well qualified for it from the liberal education he has received, as well as his genteel appearance and accomplished manners. A charge preferred against him yesterday was by Dr. Yates, of Curzon-street, May-fair, to whom he pretended to be unwell, and to pay him his fee gave him a 10*l.* note, which Dr. Yates changed, and which proved to be a forged 10*l.* bank-note. Sir Henry Halford was among the doctors who were plundered by this means. It was planned to take advantage of him at the time he would leave town for Windsor to attend the late king. He was called upon by one of the gang just as he was about to start, and on a 10*l.* note being given to him, he would change it in his hurry without taking time to examine it. The same system of plunder has been carrying on at schools, under pretence of paying a guinea or two as entrance-money for children, getting change for 10*l.* notes, and promising to send the children the next day. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ESSEX ASSIZES.—(*Child Murder.*)—Rosalie Curchod, an interesting female of great personal beauty, a native of Switzerland, was indicted for the wilful murder of her new-born male illegitimate child, at Barking, on the 20th of December last. The circumstances of this unhappy case were peculiarly affecting, indeed pathetically romantic. The prisoner, a lovely and interesting creature, was the daughter of a highly re-

spectable family at Lausanne, in Switzerland. A young gentleman of that town had paid his addresses to her, contrary to the wishes of her family, who had forbade him the house. His attentions, however, were clandestinely continued for a considerable length of time, until mademoiselle Curchod's health becoming seriously affected, her friends, guessing the secret, determined to remove her far from the cause of her indisposition, hoping that, by change of scene, and absence, her health would be restored, and that she would forget the object of her attachment. England was resolved upon as the place of her sojournment, and she took leave of her friends to come to this country. The prospect of so painful a separation naturally produced the strongest sensation in the minds of the lovers. An opportunity for a stolen interview was found, and in the tumult of ardent passion, excited by feelings of strong attachment, the sense of real honour and virtue was forgotten; and, unhappily, that event occurred which eventually plunged the unhappy object of ill-fated love into the deepest affliction, and even subjected her life to the peril of an ignominious forfeiture. What occurred at this unfortunate interview was, of course, unknown to mademoiselle Curchod's family. She left Switzerland with the fond hope of her parents that absence would efface from her mind what they conceived her unfortunate predilections, and prepare her to receive the addresses of a more worthy suitor. With letters of introduction she reached England; and the friends to whom she was recommended being

apprized of the cause of her removal from home, thought that, by employing her mind, the purpose of her friends might be more effectually accomplished, and they therefore placed her at the boarding-school of a lady named Siffkin, at Barking, in the capacity of French teacher. There she continued until the month of December last. In the unhappy interval she experienced the progressive symptoms of approaching child-birth. On the 20th of December the pains of parturition came on, and she was delivered of a male infant unknown to the family. In three days afterwards the consummation of her unhappiness was accomplished—what had happened was discovered, the dead body of the infant was found in a pan in her bed-chamber, and in the result, after a coroner's inquest, she was consigned, in the prime of youth, beauty, and finished accomplishments, to the horrors of a dungeon, to await the doom of that divine law which proclaims the most penal denunciations against the crime of murder. The author of her sufferings, a young man, equally conscious, as it should seem, of the unhappy situation in which she was placed, had been informed of the consequences of their illicit intercourse (but before they became exposed), and had set out for England, with slender means, intending at all hazards to unite his hand to her's in marriage. He had arrived at Paris in pursuit of his journey; but his pecuniary funds being exhausted, he was detained so long, that he did not reach England until three days after the wretched victim of his attachment had been committed for the offence charged in the in-

dictment. This being the day appointed for the trial, it is impossible to conceive the interest which the case excited. At a very early hour the court was crowded to excess by male spectators, the nature of the inquiry being such as to exclude the other sex. The unhappy prisoner, during her seclusion in the gaol, had been treated with the utmost delicacy and tenderness. At the hour appointed for her trial she was conducted into court with the assistance of some female attendants. Agitated in every limb, and overwhelmed with grief, she was almost carried into the dock, and seated on a chair. She was attired in deep mourning, and her face was completely concealed with a veil, which, if even removed, would not have been enough to satisfy the brutal curiosity of some individuals in court, whose unfeeling anxiety to behold the beauty of her countenance called forth the indignant animadversion of the judge, who checked the apparently inhuman indifference to her awful situation. Her head, during the whole time, was bowed on her bosom. Nothing but the contour of her elegant person confirmed the opinion entertained of her charms. As soon as she was placed at the bar, Mr. Knapp, the clerk of assize, addressed her in very good French, and stated to her the substance of the indictment, demanding whether she was guilty or not guilty. With great difficulty she sobbed aloud, in French, that she was not guilty. Being asked whether she would be tried by a jury of half foreigners and half English, or all English. Mr. Walford, who was retained as counsel on her behalf, interposed,

and said that there was no occasion to put that question; she would waive the privilege of her birth, and be tried by an English jury. Mr. Knapp then explained to her the nature of the array, and that she was to say that she would be tried by God and the country, to which she bowed assent. The jury being sworn without any challenge, Mr. Brodrick opened the case for the prosecution with great pathos and feeling. The prisoner was a native of Switzerland, and was the daughter of respectable parents in that country. She had been a French teacher at the school of a Miss Siffkin, at Barking. During the late severe winter she had been dreadfully afflicted with chilblains, so much so as to require surgical aid. This indisposition a good deal confined her to her chamber, and required the advice and prescriptions of a physician; but at this time no suspicion whatever was entertained of her being in a state of pregnancy. On the evening of the 20th of December she desired a female servant in the house to air her bed-linen, expressing a wish to retire early to rest. Her wishes were complied with, and she went to bed at rather an unusual hour. Next morning, when the servant went into the room, she found that she was still in bed. This circumstance, however, excited no suspicion, being attributed to the effects of the medicines which had been previously prescribed for the complaints already alluded to. On the following day the unhappy creature summoned strength enough to go down to dinner with the family, and she endeavoured to appear cheerful. The next day she appeared again

unwell, and desired to speak in private with the servant. She spoke with the latter, and, pointing to a part of the room, said to her in broken English, "Empty—pray don't tell Miss Siffkin." The servant went to the place, and beheld the head of a newborn infant. Alarmed at the sight, the servant uttered a shriek of horror, and was hastily retiring from the room, when the prisoner, in the most piteous accents, besought her not to tell Miss Siffkin. The alarm was given, and the dreadful secret was spread through the house. A surgeon was sent for, and the prisoner's own situation being alarming, she was put to bed, and every care taken of her health. On examining the body of the infant, it was found that the umbilical cord had been ruptured; and the learned counsel said, that the primary question which the jury had to consider was, whether the child had been born alive. Happy was he to say, that this fact was extremely equivocal. The child had never been heard to cry, and it was doubtful from the appearances of the body whether it had once breathed. There was no violence visible on the body. Under these circumstances, the jury were first to pronounce whether the child was born alive, before they came to the question which most materially affected the case of the prisoner. Mr. Daniel Moore, a surgeon of Ilford, was the first witness examined, and he deposed as follows:—"In the month of December I was called in to attend the prisoner. On the 23rd of that month I was shown a male child. I opened it two days after, and I found the lungs healthy: they

floated in water. From that alone I judge that the child was born alive; but this is a very fallacious test—nothing more so.” The chief baron here interposed, and said, that the prisoner must be acquitted. There was no proof that the child was born alive. The jury immediately found the prisoner—Not Guilty, and also acquitted her of concealing the birth. The verdict seemed to produce very general satisfaction; and immediately afterwards the prisoner was restored to the care of her friends. The assizes finished on Friday evening. Twenty-one prisoners received sentence of death. Two sheep-stealers were left for execution.

14. Yesterday a footman named Martin Merrick was ordered to find bail for sending threatening letters to sir Ludford Harvey, who had discharged him from his service, and had prevented his procuring another place, by giving a true representation of his character.

EDINBURGH.—The court met to pass sentence on Gilbert McLeod, found guilty of sedition. He was sentenced to be transported for five years. Lord Hermand proposed the sentence, in which all the other judges concurred except lord Gillies, who went over a great many acts of parliament, and endeavoured to show, that the crime which the panel was convicted of, was verbal sedition, or leasing-making, and was comprehended in the act 1703, which limits the punishment to fine and imprisonment, or, in case the person be poor, and cannot pay a fine, he may suffer in his body. His lordship did not enter into the question, whether the banishment implied

transportation or not; but as the court had a discretionary power, and as the legislature had recently passed an act for England, ordaining imprisonment for the first offence, and banishment forth of the realm for the second, he thought that imprisonment was the punishment proper to inflict in this case. The rest of their lordships took a different view of this case, and considered it as real sedition, and punishable at common law by transportation; and that they could not, consistent with their duty, give a lighter sentence than that proposed by lord Hermand.

Extract of a Letter from Ross-shire, dated March 2:—“We have all been agitated by a most unpleasant business, which occurred yesterday. The scene took place on a part of Mr. Munro’s (of Novar) property, called Culrain, near Gladfield. The object of the sheriff’s going was, to see his officers perform their duty of executing the summons which was to warn the people from their farms. As they had before resisted, the sheriff was obliged to take with him a considerable force, in order to carry the business into effect. About 50 special constables were sworn in, and a party of about 25 militia-men accompanied them. This force proved very inadequate; and a scene took place truly horrible, in which 13 of the sheriff’s party were wounded, and of these one had his skull fractured by a stone, which hit him in the forehead. The sheriff was in imminent danger; he was hit by three stones, one of which cut his hat. He went amongst the people, thinking to soften them by reasoning, but it was all in vain. They called

out to him that he used to be on the side of mercy; that they thought he would protect them; but that he now came to oppress them like the rest. The mob appeared as if raving mad; and those who first attacked seemed furious, and were chiefly women. The men were drawn up on a height, and had taken quite a military position behind a wall, with their fire-arms in readiness. There were about 200 armed. The force with the sheriff could not attempt much; but the militiamen were ordered (in hopes of frightening them) to charge with bayonets, when the women, instead of running away, as expected, literally rushed among the bayonets, crying out, 'We must die any way! better to die here than in America, or at the Cape of Good Hope; we don't care for our lives.' We fear it will be impossible to remove these people without bloodshed."

The city election terminated this day being the seventh of the contest. The windows even of the hall, so great was the concourse of spectators, were filled with well-dressed persons, who stood upon the window-sills. The chamberlain's box and the balcony over the grand entrance were equally thronged; and so great was the pressure in the body of the hall, that many persons, unable to sustain the fatigue and the heat, endeavoured to escape, by getting over the partition which enclosed them. A ludicrous scene of confusion was sure to follow these unavailing attempts: those who tried to intrude upon the vacant spaces and alleys, by which the electors came up to, and retired from, the hustings, were many of them caught

up and thrown over by the multitudes behind them; and the moment they stood upon their legs they were chased out of the hall by the constables. Others, who were thus suddenly and reluctantly elevated in the arms of their neighbours, without being so speedily deposited upon the other side of the partition, in their fright and amazement manifested as much surprise and displeasure as they seemed to do at the close of the poll. In the course of the day the oaths were administered, as we were informed, to air William Curtis, who gave a plumper for the Lord Mayor; and in the afternoon, Mr. William Smith, the member elected for Norwich, gave his vote for aldermen Wood, Waithman, and Thorp. Upon quitting the hustings he was greeted by loud and universal cheers. The polling was not quite so brisk as it was yesterday, and the contest appeared to lie, evidently, between the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Waithman.

At half-past 3 the final close of the poll was exhibited: the numbers being

For Thomas Wilson, esq....	5,330
Mr. Alderman Wood....	5,328
Sir William Curtis.....	4,887
The Lord Mayor.....	4,236
Mr. Ald. Waithman....	4,077
Mr. Alderman Thorp...	3,898

The exhibition of these numbers was hailed with the usual mixture of applause and hisses. The four first are members.

16. This morning, Samuel Booth, who was convicted, on Friday last, of the murder of William Parker, game-keeper to Mr. Stuart Wortley, underwent the sentence of the law. At half-

past 12 the unfortunate man was conducted to the platform behind the chapel. He was accompanied by the chaplain to the gaol, with whom he joined in prayer for about 10 minutes, during which time, though he appeared at intervals to attend seriously to the reverend gentleman, he occasionally looked about with an air of composure, almost bordering on indifference. When placed upon the drop, he looked towards the immense crowd who were assembled, and said, with the utmost coolness, "Good bye lads! I die innocent." The drop immediately fell, and he died apparently without a struggle. The two young men who were sentenced to death for the same crime have been respited.

We copy the following from a daily paper.

"Letters have been received in town from the Queen, dated Rome, the 28th of February, and 6th of March, in which her Majesty speaks positively of her intention of returning to England, and of having ordered persons to meet her at Calais. Her Majesty expresses much indignation at the omission of her name in the Liturgy of the Church of England, and mentions those persons whom she supposes to have been the instigators of what she terms a gross insult. Notwithstanding this interdiction, her Majesty expresses her hopes, that the people of England will still pray for her in their hearts; and she assures them she is well, and sensibly alive to the machinations and plots of her enemies."

21. HEREFORD LENT ASSIZES.
—*The King v. Pace.*—This was an indictment against John Pace, for an assault upon Elizabeth Ed-

wards. The circumstances were peculiar.

Mr. Jervis, for the prosecution said, that as both the parties were necessarily in court, and as the object of the proceeding was merely to afford protection to a lady, who was most reluctantly compelled to come forward upon the present occasion, he should state the facts as briefly as possible to the jury, cautiously abstaining from every topic which might be likely to give pain to the individuals concerned.

The complainant in this case, the learned gentleman said, was a young lady of considerable fortune, eminently gifted with personal attraction, and highly accomplished, resident at Tewksbury: the defendant dwelt in the same town, and exercised the profession of an attorney. The defendant, Mr. Pace, having been professionally employed by the family of Miss Edwards, had become acquainted with the nature of her fortune, and had sought to obtain her as a wife. The addresses, however, of the gentleman, had not in the end been agreeable to the lady; and in the month of September last, the jury would find, in order to avoid the importunities of her suitor, Miss Edwards had retired, with her mother, to a watering place, called Aberystwith: it was there that those circumstances had occurred, which had given birth to the present indictment. Although Miss Edwards had taken every precaution to conceal from Mr. Pace the place of her retreat, that gentleman soon discovered the spot, and proceeded in pursuit of her. He arrived at Aberystwith, and on the morning of the 10th of September, at seven

o'clock, he was seen by a Mr. Gittens, a friend of Mrs. and Miss Edwards, reconnoitering the house in which those ladies resided. Mr. Gittens, finding the defendant, at eight o'clock, in the same situation, and being aware of some unpleasant occurrences which had before taken place, acquainted the family with what he had seen; and between eight and nine o'clock, he accompanied Miss Edwards, and a lady of the name of Hatch, to walk on the Marine-parade. The party had scarcely reached that public promenade, when they were accosted by Mr. Pace, who addressing himself to Miss Edwards, asked "Whether her mother would see him?" No answer being returned by the young lady, the defendant repeated his question several times; upon which Mr. Gittens said, "that Mrs. Edwards was unwell, and that he (Mr. Pace) acted unhandsomely in annoying the ladies." The defendant continuing his intrusion, Mr. Gittens added, "Mrs. Edwards will not see you; but I am to be found at the Talbot" (an inn in the town). Mr. Pace then said, "I want no explanation," endeavouring several times to force his way to Miss Edwards, who was walking between Mr. Gittens and Miss Hatch; and at length Mr. Gittens said, and he was well justified in saying so, "These ladies shall not be insulted." Upon hearing these words, Mr. Pace fell behind the party: when, a moment after, Miss Edwards received a blow on the shoulder, and Mr. Gittens turning rapidly round, saw the defendant with a pistol in his hand, the muzzle of which was pointed at the lady. The two

VOL. LXII.

ladies, as the jury would suppose, were greatly alarmed—they fled for shelter to the nearest house; and Mr. Gittens rushed towards the defendant, who immediately fired at him. Fortunately, Mr. Pace missed his aim; and although he instantly drew another pistol from his pocket, he was secured before he could discharge it. The second pistol was found to be loaded with ball. Upon these facts the jury would found their verdict.

Mr. Richard Gittens proved the facts as they had been stated by Mr. Jervis.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taunton.—He admitted that he had attempted to seize the defendant before the latter discharged the pistol.

Miss Elizabeth Edwards deposed to her having been accosted by Mr. Pace, on the 10th September, in the manner described by the last witness, and to the fact of the blow.

The personal attractions of the young lady, which justified the report of her counsel, formed a striking contrast to the appearance of her *ci-devant* admirer, who was diminutive in figure, and of a countenance by no means prepossessing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—Q. I believe you have formerly been upon terms of great intimacy with Mr. Pace?—A. I have.

Q. You had given him reason to suppose that he might possibly become your husband?

Mr. Jervis objected to the question.

Q. I believe he had been very much attached to you?—A. He had expressed himself so.

Q. You have spoken of this tap
G

on the shoulder which you received?—A. It was more serious than a tap.

Q. It might have been given by a person passing by?—A. I think it could not.

Mr. Taunton, for the defendant, took a formal objection; the complainant was described as one Elizabeth Edwards; now her mother was also named Elizabeth Edwards, and therefore the description ought to have been, Elizabeth Edwards, junior.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—The point shall be reserved.

Mr. Taunton then addressed the jury. He would not dwell, the learned counsel said, upon the monstrous improbability of the defendant's having aimed at the life of an individual to whom he had been on the point of being joined by the closest and tenderest ties which could unite man to woman; but he would put this simple question—if Mr. Pace had really entertained any intention of injuring Miss Edwards, how was it that he had not carried his purpose into execution? The same interval of time which had sufficed for the trifling tap of which the jury had heard, would have been sufficient for the discharge of the pistol. If the defendant had meditated such an act, what had there been to prevent its accomplishment? It must be proved, the learned gentleman contended, that the blow had been given intentionally, or it would not amount to an assault. The assault, if any, had been committed upon Mr. Gittens; and of that offence it did not belong to the jury then assembled to take cognizance. Upon every view of the case, the defendant was entitled to a verdict. Mr.

Justice Holroyd, in summing up, reprobated severely the conduct of the defendant. The learned judge held, that the mere act of producing a pistol under such circumstances, with a view to terrify the ladies (and with what other view could the defendant have acted?), would have amounted to an assault: in his opinion, however, his lordship said, the blow had been fully established.

The jury, without hesitation, found the defendant Guilty.

The following is a copy of the will of the lamented duke of Kent. It was proved on Tuesday in Doctors' Commons. The property is sworn under 80,000*l.*, and 1,050*l.* have been paid for the probate duty. The will was made on the evening immediately prior to his royal highness's death:—

“ I, prince Edward, duke of Kent, being of sound mind, do make my will, in manner following: and first I do nominate, constitute, and appoint my beloved wife, Victoire, duchess of Kent, to be sole guardian of our dear child, the princess Alexandrina Victoire, to all intents and for all purposes whatever; and under a confident hope, that my just claim on government will be yet considered, for the purpose of liquidating my debts, I give, devise, and bequeath unto Frederick Augustus Wetherall, esq. lieutenant-general in the army, all and every my real and personal estate of every sort and nature whatever and wheresoever situate, upon trust, and for the entire use and benefit of my said beloved wife and dear child, in such manner, on such occasions, and at such times, as my said dear wife shall direct. And I do vest the said Frederick Augustus Wetherall, and John

Conroy, with all and every necessary power and authority, with the consent and approval of my said wife, to dispose of all and every, or any part, of my said estate and effects, real and personal, for the purpose before mentioned. And I do hereby constitute and appoint the said Frederick Augustus Wetherall, and John Conroy, executors in trust of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have subscribed my name, and set my seal, the 22nd day of Jan. 1820.

(L. S.) "EDWARD.

"Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said prince Edward, duke of Kent, in presence of us, as his will.

J. MOORE, Major-Gen.

W. M. MATON, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D."

The Westminster election has terminated in favour of sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse. The numbers on the casting up of the poll were—for Burdett, 5,327; for Hobhouse, 4,882; and for Lamb, 4,436. Mr. Lamb, as is well known, stood on this last occasion on the Whig interest alone, ministers lending him no assistance.

29. Letters from Dole state, that a horrible crime, attended with peculiar circumstances, has been committed at the village of Ougney. A woman, who was travelling with a considerable sum of money about her, stopped at an inn, and asked to remain there for the night. The mistress of the inn and her two sons immediately formed a plot to rob and murder her, and fixed upon the middle of the night to execute their crime. Their guest in the mean time became suspicious, either on account of the sum of

money which she had, or by being struck with the badness of the physiognomy of her hosts, and could not conceal her apprehensions. In order to encourage her, the mistress of the house promised to sleep with her, telling her at the same time that she would sleep inside. Midnight arrived, the two sons entered the room without a light, crept up softly to the bed-side, ascertained with their hands the position of the two women, and plunged a couple of daggers into the breast of the nearest of them. The woman who was inside shrieked out, and the brothers started back with horror, perceiving that they had murdered their mother. It happened that she had fallen asleep, during which the traveller, at the first noise she heard, sprung from the place she had occupied to the inside of the bed. The culprits are in the hands of justice.—*Paris paper.*

SUNNY ASSIZES.—*Seditious and Blasphemous Libels.*—*The King v. Philip Francis.*—This was an indictment against the defendant, for publishing No. III. of Carlisle's "Republican," containing an alleged seditious and blasphemous libel, in the form of a letter, addressed to the inhabitants of Manchester, relating to the proceedings which took place in that town on the 16th of August last.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Sergeant Onslow, Mr. Marryat, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Nolan, and Mr. Bolland.

This was one of the class of cases, of which a great many were tried at the Middlesex sittings after last term against different news-venders. The learned king's sergeant stated the case

with his usual ability. It appeared that the defendant, who is an infirm elderly man, combines with the business of a shoe-maker, at No. 13, Bermondsey-street, that of a dealer in political and other pamphlets. The libellous pamphlet in question was published on the 10th September last, and sold to a person named George Oddy, who deposed to that fact.

The defendant addressed the jury to the following effect:—"I am a poor ailing man, and if I have been guilty of a crime in selling this pamphlet, I do declare most solemnly that I did not sell it with any wicked intention. I looked to the profits of the sale, as a means of enabling me to get a living, which I found a difficult thing to do, owing to the badness of the times, and my own infirm state of health. As soon as I understood that the number of the 'Republican' in question gave offence, I desisted from selling any more. I beg you will not consider me as the author of the work, for it is impossible for me to read all the works I sell. Gentlemen, I am anxious to make you believe, that I had no badness of intention when I sold the pamphlet; and far, very far, was I from thinking that the sale of it would expose me to the displeasure of the attorney-general. The moment I understood that I was acting improperly, I desisted; and I certainly did not sell the book with any malicious or wicked intention. If you believe this, you will acquit me. If I have broken the law, it was without knowing it; because I was not aware of the tendency of the publication, and certainly had no disposition to violate the law."

The defendant said he had no witnesses to call.

The Chief Baron charged the Jury, that the defendant's intention was distinctly proved by the libel itself. His lordship, as well as the jury, acted under the solemn sanction of an oath, and, laying his hand upon his heart, his lordship said, "Upon my oath, I never saw a more atrocious libel than this is."

The jury immediately found the defendant Guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his poverty, and his ignorance of the nature of the libel.

The Chief Baron.—Gentlemen, are you aware how prejudicial such a recommendation may be? If such a publication as this finds its way, it will be productive of the most mischievous consequences. Recollect yourselves before you give such a recommendation. I certainly shall carry your recommendation into effect as far as I can, but pray recollect before you give it.

The jury turned round again in the box, and, after five minutes further consideration, the foreman, Benjamin Barnard, esq. said (as we understood)—"My lord the jurymen are not inclined to alter their opinion."

The Chief Baron (with some warmth).—Then you will send all these publications to the most ignorant classes of society.

The jury was composed of half special and half talesmen.

The King v. John Cahnac.—This was an information filed by the Attorney-general against the defendant, a pamphlet-seller, residing at 53, Blackman-street, in the Borough, for publishing, on the 3rd of September last, a seditious libel contained in No. 11.

of the "Republican," in the form of a letter addressed to his majesty, when prince regent, concerning the transactions at Manchester on the 16th of August, reflecting upon his majesty, and on the constitution of the country as by law established.

The prosecution was conducted by the same learned counsel as in the last case.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow, in stating the case, adverted to the excuse which had been pleaded by the defendant in the last case for publishing the libel, namely, his poverty; and said that it was just as good an excuse as that of *Romeo's Apothecary*, for selling poison; that his poverty, and not his will, consented. The learned sergeant, speaking of the meeting at Manchester, said, that no man, however strong his political feelings, had ever yet been so hardy as to contend, that that was a legal meeting.

George Oddy proved, that he had purchased the pamphlet in question at the defendant's shop on the 3rd of September last.

Cross-examined.—The defendant is a bookseller in the general way in Blackman-street, in the Borough.

The libel being read by the officer of the court, the case on the part of the crown was closed.

The defendant then read a written defence to the jury, in which he urged his innocence of any intention to publish the libel as charged in the declaration. He had merely sold the pamphlet in question in the general way of his business as a bookseller, without ever having read it. As a bookseller he sold pamphlets on all questions, whether opposed to or favourable to government. He complained that he should have

been selected for prosecution as the mere vender of the libel, when the author of it was known, and had gone unpunished; and instanced the cases of Mr. Hobhouse and sir Francis Burdett, in both of which the publishers of the alleged libels were not prosecuted. In the one Mr. Stodart, the bookseller, was discharged by the House of Commons, and in the other Mr. Brooks, who had sent the libellous letter for which sir Francis was prosecuted to the newspapers, was a witness for the prosecution. Professing himself hostile to the principles contained in the alleged libel, he threw himself on the consideration of the jury.

The Chief Baron charged the jury that the libel was a most atrocious one, and under his lordship's direction they found the defendant Guilty.

The supposed murderer of Mr. Parker and his house-keeper at Woolwich, whose deaths we noticed a few pages back, has been apprehended at Portsmouth. He is one *Nesbitt*. The following are certain particulars relative to him received in a letter from Portsmouth:—"Mr. Hunt, the gaoler, had been dispatched to Southampton after the young woman whom Nesbitt (the supposed murderer) had seduced in France: he arrived unfortunately too late: she had been embarked about one hour and a half for Havre, where she is reported to be gone, attached to the family of an English clergyman. Mr. Ridout, high constable of Woolwich, arrived here on Sunday, and on being shown to the prisoner, they mutually recognized each other. He, however, was very sullen, and said but little to Mr. Ridout. This morning Mr. Jackson, son-

in-law to Mr. Parker, arrived here; he has fully recognized many of the things, particularly the watches, seals, tea-tongs, &c. and has deposed to this effect before the magistrates this morning, as has also Mr. Jackson's son, who would swear to many of the articles; they are both bound in recognizances to appear. Mr. Jackson, sen. married Miss Parker 26 years since, and is a respectable watchmaker of Walthamstow; he visited his father-in-law the last time at Christmas. The name of the girl with whom the prisoner cohabited here is Ann Kirby: his strange conduct had much alarmed her, and latterly she had used every endeavour to avoid him. About seven weeks since, she observed him in the stage-box of the theatre with a young lady; upon questioning him who she was, he said her name was Butler, and that she had two brothers, attornies, at Southampton; that he had promised her marriage; that she had a sister married to a Mr. Booth, London, but that he had now sent her to her friends. In a few days he absented himself for about three weeks: she first met him, on his return, last Saturday three weeks (being the 4th of March), about eight in the evening, just arrived from London: he had got plenty of money, and got change of a 10*l.* note; his nephew visited him at her lodgings, and wished to be alone with him; they were some time together, and when they came down stairs, she observed the nephew put a letter into his hat, which they appeared to have been writing. She now observed a very visible alteration in him; he could get but very little sleep,

repeatedly awoke, and would jump up, exclaiming with horror, "What's that? What's that? Do you see any thing?" His dreams seemed most terrific, and his body much convulsed; she attempted to make out what he said in his dreams, but could only make out that he was incessantly calling out "Betsey" and "Sally." She often questioned him upon his uneasiness; his answers were, he could tell her a secret, but that he had already told her too much; the two men, whom he had before told her he had killed, were in duels; but with respect to the woman, he would say nothing more than that he struck her; that she must not be acquainted with all his secrets. He said he lived 15 miles the other side of London, where he had a wife and six children, and that he kept a woman in the same place. It seems a matter of great surprise, but it is well ascertained, that he was suffered to walk about Woolwich several days before the murder, although he had escaped from a charge of burglary in that town. On the evening the murder was committed, he parted from his wife in Woolwich, about six o'clock, saying he should never see her again. He next morning took his place in the stage-coach for Chichester, and overtaking the Portsmouth coach at Mousehill, he left the other and walked on, till the Portsmouth horses had baited, and hailed the coachman, who took him up. A corporal and a private of the artillery stationed here, went to-day to see him; they knew him well; he also knew them, being old comrades, but he would not acknowledge them. He had been very low

spirited till this visit, but after they were gone he fell into the most dreadful paroxysms of rage, foamed at the mouth and uttered most dreadful imprecations, saying, he was made a show of. He cannot be got to eat; he has only taken a little tea since his confinement, till to-day, when Mr. Ridout got him to take a glass of wine and a biscuit. He makes pitiful entreaties to have his hands released, but every precaution is taken, as self-destruction seems evidently to be his object.

30. Yesterday the funeral of Benjamin West, esq. late president of the Royal Academy, took place. Soon after Mr. West's decease, a deputation from the Council of the Royal Academy waited on his sons and the executors, to apprise them of the intention of that body to honour the remains of their late president, by attending them to his grave, according to the ceremonial adopted on the public interment of the late sir Joshua Reynolds in St. Paul's cathedral. His majesty having, as patron of the Royal Academy, given his gracious sanction that similar honours should be paid to the late venerable president, his sons, and executors, adopted active preparations to carry the arrangement into effect. As the schools of the Royal Academy were closed, and all its functions suspended, by the death of the late president, it was of material importance on this account, and with a view to the usual preparatory arrangements for the annual exhibition, that the funeral should not be delayed; and as early a day as practicable was therefore fixed for the public interment in St. Paul's cathedral. The obvious, conse-

quence, however, of this has been, that owing to the absence from town, at this particular season, of so many noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank, and the indisposition of several others, many warm admirers and friends of this celebrated artist and amiable man, who have, during his long life, honoured him with their friendship, and who have been particularly desirous of paying their last tribute of respect to his remains, have been precluded attending the funeral. The corpse was privately brought to the Royal Academy on Tuesday evening, attended by the sons and grandson of the deceased, and two intimate friends, Mr. Henderson (one of the trustees and executors of the deceased), and Mr. Hayes (for many years his medical attendant), and was received by the council and Officers of the Royal Academy, and their undertaker and his attendants, with every mark of respect. The body was then deposited in the smaller exhibition-room, on the ground-floor, which was hung on the occasion with black. About half-past 10 yesterday morning, the academicians, associates, and students, assembled in the great exhibition-room, and the nobility, gentry, and the deceased's private friends, soon after arrived, and joined the mournful band. The chief mourners were in seclusion in the library of the academy. About half-past twelve o'clock, the whole of the arrangements having been effected, the procession moved from Somerset-house to St. Paul's cathedral.

Hicks's-hall, Clerkenwell, Wednesday, March 29.—At 12 o'clock the Lord Chief Justice of the

King's-bench took his seat in court. The Solicitor-general attended for the crown. The grand jury immediately entered, and delivered several bills to the clerk, who read as follows:— True bills for murder against Arthur Thistlewood, John Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, James Wm. Wilson, John Harrison, and Jas. Shaw Strange. No bills for murder against Wm. Davidson, Jas. Ings, Richard Bradburn, James Gilchrist, Abel Hall, and Richard Charles Cooper. True bills for felony against James Ings, Rich Tidd, James Wm. Wilson, and Arthur Thistlewood.

The Foreman stated, that there was no other bill before them.

The Solicitor-general said, that it was not intended to prefer any more bills at present.

The Lord Chief Justice said, it was not, therefore, necessary for the grand jury to attend again without special notice to that effect. He could not discharge them; but, if he should not have the honour of meeting them again, the country was obliged to them for their services.

The Foreman requested, in the name of the grand jury, that they might be accommodated with places in court during the trial.

The Lord Chief Justice said, he should personally feel happy to give them every accommodation, but he could not make any order. The trial would not be in that court, but in some other court. He would take care, however, to mention their request.

By his lordship's direction the Court was then adjourned to the 15th of April, at half-past nine.

Yesterday having been the day appointed for the execution of Edward Voss, Dennis Keaton,

Wm. Connor, Wm. Brith, Peter Rainer, and Thomas Bramsgrove, convicted in December and January sessions, an immense concourse of persons, amongst whom were many well-dressed females, assembled in the Old Bailey to witness the awful scene. The two latter were respited during his majesty's pleasure. When the respite was communicated to them, the whole of the unfortunate men were together. Rainer fell upon his knees, and could scarcely sustain himself, and Bramsgrove appeared equally sensible of the mercy which had been extended towards him. They continued with the other malefactors, and joined in singing and prayer during the night, and until the time arrived for the execution of the others. Voss, who was only 18 years of age, and Keaton, who had not attained his seventeenth year, and who was of diminutive stature and boyish look, were found guilty of uttering various forged 5*l.* notes; and, although there were no less than 17 indictments against them, the whole of the offences were effected in much the same way. They had a horse and chaise, and took with them a female companion. Voss wore a naval uniform, and the lady was supposed to be his wife. Keaton represented himself as the servant, and, on alighting at a country inn or tavern, his first inquiry was, "If his master and mistress could be accommodated with dinner?" The affirmative being given in reply, an elegant dinner was provided, a few bottles of wine consumed, and all expenses discharged by the payment of well-executed forged notes. W. Connor was convicted of stealing a

great many articles of plate, in the house of J. Jones, esq. of Norwood, with whom he lived servant. He packed the articles up, and had them conveyed to a temporary residence, in the neighbourhood of Manchester-square; and, as an excuse for so stealing them said, he had been directed by one of the members of the family. Wm. Frith was found guilty the same session of a burglary in the house of Francis Gregg, esq. of Dowgate-hill, and stealing therein bank-notes and articles of plate, amounting in the whole to upwards of 700*l*. the property of Mr. Gregg and the Skinners' Company. He had lived confidential servant with Mr. Gregg for 6 or 7 years. The unhappy malefactors were attended early in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Cotton, the Rev. Mr. Devereux, and Mr. Baker, and their minds appeared made up. The boy Keaton wept much. He has, it appeared, been a thief since he was tall enough to put his hand in a pocket; and has admitted that in a crowd, in one day, he stole four watches, and a pocket-book containing a 600*l*. note, which he afterwards sold for 70*l*. A few minutes after 8 o'clock, the awful preparations being complete, the fatal signal was given, and they died without much bodily suffering.

The Irish papers mention another act of singular atrocity committed by the Ribandmen. On Monday se'nnight, a body of them, to the number of about 300, went to the house of Mr. Walker, of Belleisle, in the county of Galway; and there being nobody at home but the ladies of the family, and a young-lad, 18 years of age, the ruffians broke

the windows, destroyed the furniture of the house; and, but for the interference of some of the ring-leaders, would have consummated their villainy, by cutting out the tongues of the young ladies! The ladies, it seems, were suspected by the Ribandmen of having disclosed their signs and oaths.

APRIL.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of State's-office in Rome, to the Queen of England's Chamberlain:—

" February 24, 1820.

" The Cardinal Secretary of State received yesterday evening the request, to cause a guard to be placed at the door of the palace mentioned, and it likewise was made known to him that a categorical answer was expected upon this subject.

" The observations which the above-said cardinal made yesterday morning, verbally, when you, by orders you had received, called at his apartments, not having permitted him to answer directly to the royal personage who did him the honour to write to him, he is under the necessity of requesting you to lay before the same the following:—

" His Holiness's government cannot grant the guard to my lady the countess Oldi. No guard is given to private persons; and when even royal princes travel incognito, under a private name, they do not receive this distinction. There is actually at Rome an instance of this. The papal government did not fail in paying this honour to the princess of Wales, during her stay in

this capital on a former occasion. The royal person, however, who has now come to Rome, is not announced as the princess of Wales, but as the queen of England, and for this the guard is requested.

"But as no communication has been made to his holiness's government, by the government of his majesty the king of England and Hanover, upon the change that has taken place, nor upon the rank of the said royal person, the papal government does not know that the queen of England is in Rome, and in consequence cannot grant a guard to the same.

"Whenever the government of his holiness may receive from that of his majesty the king of England and Hanover the usual notification upon the change that has taken place with the royal person in question, he will consider it an imperious duty to pay to the queen of England all the honours due to her.

(Signed)

"C. CARDINAL GONSALVI."

Town-hall, Southwark.—Tuesday, a solicitor, in Chancery-lane, applied at the justice-room for a constable, to apprehend the wife of a respectable tradesman in Horsleydown, having instructions from her own mother to proceed against her on a charge of felony. He stated, that his client was a lady near 80, possessing 16,000*l.* which she had placed at interest for the benefit of her three daughters (one of whom was the accused) and son; the latter was a shopkeeper at Horseleydown, and his mother lived with him. She would not permit a penny of her fortune to be touched by any of the family till her death, and she

allowed herself but 80*l.* a year for support. She had a huge pair of leather pockets, in which she kept her money; and those during her illness, she concealed between her pillow and bed. Wednesday week the accused called on her, and, finding her very ill, stayed with her a considerable time; the old lady's disorder seemed hourly to increase, and at last she fell on her pillow, to all appearance dead. The daughter lifted her up; but, finding no pulsation, thought it was all over; and, before she alarmed the rest of the family, she examined the old lady's leathern pockets, from which she took (as he should be able to prove) 50*l.* in bank-notes, and some keys. She then rang the bell, and a medical gentleman was sent for, who after, some time, succeeded in restoring the old lady. In the mean time the suspected daughter had gone away. The first thing the old woman did was, to search for her money; and, missing that, she became quite outrageous, and questioned all in the house, who denied the theft, and expressed themselves ready to be searched. Suspicion then fell on the absent daughter, and she was sent for, but denied as strongly as the rest any participation in the crime; she, however, prevaricated considerably; and, from circumstances which had since transpired, no doubt remained of her guilt. An officer was ordered to attend the solicitor to the parties, with directions to be very circumspect in his conduct, and to take no charge unless the case was clear. In a short time after he came back, and reported that he had recovered the keys and 40*l.* of the money, and that a

satisfactory arrangement had been made for the payment of the remainder, without which the complainant had expressed her firm determination to prosecute. Her death is daily expected.

The Gazette of Saturday contains the grant of the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom to Walter Scott, esq., and his heirs male.

Extraordinary Occurrence.—

A gentleman of very high fashion, large fortune, and noble connexion, has had his carriage and 4 horses seized on their way from Brighton to London, in consequence of the carriage containing smuggled goods. A replevin has just been effected, on the payment of 500*l*. The real state of the case was as follows:—The coachman had the folly to secrete two half-ankers of Holland's gin within the vehicle; and his fellow-servant the footman, angry at not being let into the secret, laid an information, and the seizure of the carriage and horses was the consequence. Both the servants have been dismissed.

4. STATE PRISONERS.—Yesterday evening copies of the indictment for high treason found against Arthur Thistlewood, William Davidson, James Ings, John Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, James William Wilson, John Harrison, Richard Bradburn, John Shaw Strange, James Gilchrist, and Charles Cooper, were delivered to them respectively in the Tower of London, and at the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex, with a list of the jury for their trials, and also a list of the witnesses to be produced for proving the said indictment. The

list of the jurors contains the names of upwards of 200 of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, resident in the different parishes and places in the county, many of them at a considerable distance from the metropolis; the list of witnesses contains 162 names, and amongst others those of the earls of Harrowby, viscounts Palmerston and Chetwynd, lord Castlereagh, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the right hon. Charles Bathurst, Robert Baker, esq., the chief magistrate at Bow-street, Richard Birnie, esq., the Bow-street officers and the military present at the apprehension of the prisoners, several warders of the Tower, and others.

The indictment contains four counts; the first is on the statute of the 25th of Edward 3rd, and charges the prisoners with compassing, imagining, inventing, devising, and intending to deprive and depose our lord the king from the style, honour, and kingly name of the imperial crown of this realm.

The second count is on the same statute, and charges the prisoners with compassing, imagining, and intending to move and excite insurrection, rebellion, and wars against our lord the king, within this realm, and to subvert and alter the legislature, rule, and government now duly and happily established within this realm, and to bring and put our said lord the king to death.

The third count is on the 36th Geo. 3rd, and charges the prisoners with compassing, imagining, devising, and intending to levy war against our lord the king, within this realm, in order by force and constraint to compel him to change his measures and

counsels. And the overt acts charged, for manifesting and proving these acts of treason, are, first, meeting, conspiring, and consulting, to devise, arrange, and mature plans and means to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm, as by law established.

2ndly. Conspiring, &c., to stir up, raise, make, and levy insurrection, rebellion, and war against our lord the king, and to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm, as by law established.

3rdly. Conspiring, &c., to assassinate, kill, and murder diverse of the privy council of our lord the king.

4thly. Procuring, providing, and having large quantities of arms, with intent thereby to arm themselves and other traitors, in order to assassinate, kill, and murder divers of the privy council.

5thly. Providing arms and ammunition, in order to raise, make, and levy insurrection, rebellion, and war, against our lord the king, and to subvert and destroy the constitution and government as by law established.

6thly. Agreeing to seize and take possession of divers cannon, warlike weapons, and ammunition, with intent thereby to arm themselves and other traitors, and to raise, levy, and make insurrection, rebellion, and war, and subvert and destroy the constitution and government as by law established.

7thly. Consulting and agreeing to set fire to burn, and destroy, divers houses and buildings, and divers barracks used for the reception and residence of the soldiers, troops, and forces of the king, and to provide and

prepare combustibles and materials for the purpose of setting fire to and burning the same.

8thly. Composing and preparing, with intent to publish addresses and proclamations, containing solicitations and incitements to the king's subjects to aid and assist in making and levying insurrection, rebellion, and war, and in subverting and destroying the constitution and government as by law established.

9thly. Composing and preparing an address to the king's subjects, containing therein, that their tyrants were destroyed, and that the friends of liberty were called upon to come forward, as the provisional government was then sitting with intent to publish the same, and thereby to solicit and incite the king's subjects to aid and assist, as in the last overt act.

10thly. Assembling themselves with arms with intent to assassinate, kill, and murder divers of the privy council, and to raise and make insurrection, rebellion, and war, and subvert and destroy the constitution and government.

11thly. Preparing, levying, and making public war, armed, and arrayed in a warlike manner, against our lord the king within this realm.

The ninth overt act is omitted in the third count.

The 4th count is also on the statute of the 36th of the late king, for levying and making war against our lord the king within this realm, and attempting and endeavouring by force and arms to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm as by law established; and to deprive and depose our said lord the king of and from

the style, honour, and kingly name, of the imperial crown of this realm.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Vienna, March 22:—"In other towns of Germany you hear of the apprehension of students and other persons by the police, and we are not without similar occurrences here. Even in our university we notice the disappearance of one student after another, without being able to account for the cause, or to ascertain whither they are transported. It is but very lately that a party of the students assembled in private, in order to discuss the freedom of the press and the liberty of the people over a glass of wine; yet the fact soon came to the ears of the police, and several of them were subjected to examination, and had their papers seized. Some, against whom suspicions were excited by the inspection of their papers, were thrown into prison."

5. The female reformers in this place have determined to present a gold medal and chain, of the value of ten guineas, to Mr. Hunt; which, anticipating a different verdict to that given at York, has, inscribed round a cap of liberty, the words, "The Champion of Liberty triumphant!" and on the reverse, "A token of respect from the Female Reformers of Leeds, in Yorkshire, to Henry Hunt, esq., 1820."—*Leeds Mercury*.

During a fracas between two of the lower classes in Union-street, Bristol, the infant son of Mr. Adams, shoe-maker, was seized with a convulsive fright, and immediately expired in the arms of its mother. In attempting, with a child on each arm, to run to the shop-door, she unfor-

tunately stumbled over a stool, and came with considerable violence to the ground. It is supposed that the conjoined effects of the shrieks and the fall occasioned the child's dissolution.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.—Henry Patrickson, and John Postlethwaite, were found guilty of winning money by gambling; when judge Bayley passed sentence as follows: "I am glad, said he, that these prosecutions will now make it notorious, that indictments for this offence may be instituted, not only by the party who has lost the money, but by any other person whatever. So that the gamester must not imagine that the law will allow him to hold his ill-gotten gains in safety.—The sentence of the court is, that you John Postlethwaite, do pay to our sovereign lord the king, the sum of 100 guineas, being five times the amount of 20 guineas won by you; and also 500 guineas, being five times the amount of 100 guineas likewise won by you, making together 600 guineas. And that you, Henry Patrickson, do pay to our sovereign lord the king, the sum of 100 guineas, being five times the amount of 20 guineas won by you.—And that you be severally imprisoned until your respective fines are paid."

John Knowles was put to the bar, charged with having manufactured pike-heads, with intent that the same should be used at armed, unlawful, and seditious meetings. It appeared, from the evidence of George Pickering and James Morris, that, in consequence of suspicions excited against the prisoner, they had been sent by a magistrate to his smithy, and, under pretence of having occasion to use them,

asked him if he had any pikes to sell. The prisoner replied, that he had only one then with him, which was in a rough state; he would, however, get him two or three others. Witnesses then left his house, and in the course of a short time three pikes were brought to a neighbouring public-house, where the witnesses agreed to purchase them for about 3s. each. In paying the money they were short a few halfpence. The prisoner replied, that would make no difference between reformers. In the course of the purchase it was observed, in prisoner's hearing, by one of the witnesses, that he wanted the pike to attend at the Burnley meeting on the 15th Nov. (the day following this transaction.) Witnesses immediately gave information to Wm. Chaffer, a constable of Burnley, who proceeded the next morning at 3 o'clock with some soldiers, and arrested the prisoner, and upon searching his premises found another pike-head concealed in a cupboard, and on searching his box found a paper inscribed "Hunt and Liberty." The prisoner in his defence admitted, that he had sold the pikes, that he was short of work at the time, and would have made pikes for any person who employed him; but he denied having any bad intention. Mr. Justice Bayley summed up the evidence, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of—Guilty. James Morris was next put to the bar, charged with a similar offence. The witnesses were the same as in, and the circumstances nearly alike to, the former case; he was also convicted: sentence has not yet been passed on either of them. Several other cases occurred in the course of the day, but none

of them of any importance. The court did not rise till 9 o'clock.

6. The government have come to a determination of adding very materially to the military strength of the metropolis, pending the ensuing trials of the Cato-street conspirators. On Saturday last his royal highness the commander-in-chief, attended by general sir Herbert Taylor, colonel Stephenson, and Mr. Wyatt, the architect, inspected the interior of the whole of the buildings in the King's-mews, Charing-cross, and orders were given for the spacious riding-house and extensive range of granaries to be prepared for the reception of troops.

ISLANDS DISCOVERED IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—A notice has previously appeared in the American papers of the discovery of a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying in the track between Valparaiso and the East Indies. We have now, however, been favoured with the perusal of a letter from captain de Peyster himself, who made this interesting discovery. We subjoin a literal transcript of his account, which was received in London by the last arrival from Calcutta.

"*Ship Rebecca, at sea, May 25th, 1819. Long. 188. W. Lat. 6. 58. S.*

"On the 28th of March I took my final departure from Valparaiso, and on the 26th of April anchored in Port Anna Maria, Novahceva, one of the Marquesas. We remained two days to procure a supply of wood and water, and proceeded West. On the morning of the 17th of May, at 3 o'clock, the Rebecca's cruise had nearly terminated; the man at the helm first saw some low bushes, not thrice her own length; a head; brought her instantly to

the wind, and I may say with truth she scraped clear of it. I hove-to till day-light, and then stood close in, and at 12 reduced the latitude and longitude of this group (for it apparently consisted of 14 small islands and sand keys) from many lunar observations, which agreed within 3 miles of my chronometers, to the following:—Long. of the centre, 180. 54 W.; Lat. 8. 29. S.

"Being the discoverers, I called them, 'Ellice's Group;' the island we first saw, and so narrowly escaped, 'Escape Island;' the one adjoining, 'Rebecca Island,' and the westernmost, 'Brown's Island.' They did not appear to be inhabited. At noon we made sail, and at 8 in the evening discovered a large fire ahead; hove to. At day-light another group appeared close on board, apparently consisting of 17 small islands. I was again fortunate in procuring a lunar, which agreeing with the chronometers gave, long. of the south point, 181. 43. W., lat. ditto, 8. 5. S. To these my officers did me the honour of giving the name of De Peyster's Islands. As a further corroboration of the correctness of the longitude, I must tell you, that in making cape St. George, New Ireland, which Horsburgh places in long. 207. 1. W., and the voyage in search of Peyrouse the same, the mean of my chronometer was 207. W. I became so nervous after these escapes, that for many nights I did not run. It is singular that commodore Byron should have run down the same parallel of latitude until within a short distance of the first group, and then hauled to the northward, and that captain Wallis should have

passed as near to the latter. All these islands are so remarkably low, that you cannot discover them from the deck, even in the day-time, until close on board. This route from Chili I have every reason to think, has never before been pursued."

6. INFIDELITY.—A charge of a singular nature was heard on Tuesday before the magistrates of Lambeth-street Police-office:—On Monday, the wife of a farmer, at Malden, in Essex, nearly 50 years of age, thought proper to leave her house, where she had lived respected for years, with a man not more than 20 years old, but taking with her all the money in the house, amounting to nearly 60*l*. The farmer soon discovered the elopement, and immediately went in pursuit of the fugitives, and traced them, the same evening, to an inn, in Whitechapel, where he arrived at the moment they were alighting from the stage-coach. They were given into the custody of the watchman, who conveyed them to the watch-house; and in the morning they were taken before the sitting magistrate, who recommended that all the money she had in her possession should be handed over to the complainant, which was done, to the amount of 22*l*. The gallant being questioned as to what property he had in his possession, said it was under 20*l*. It proved, however, to be upwards of 30*l*., which was ordered to be given to the husband. The young man affected great joy in restoring it to the right owner. The farmer having recovered nearly the whole of his money, not wishing to press the business any further, the parties, after a suitable admoni-

tion from the magistrates, left the office. The lady then accompanied her husband home, and the young man proceeded to some friend's house in town. Matters were thus amicably settled.

7. SOUTHWARK SESSIONS.—*Trial of Williams, the desperate Prison-breaker, &c.*—Yesterday, these sessions commenced, before the lord Mayor, the common sergeant, and a bench of aldermen.

The notorious Williams, who some time ago broke prison, and in double irons fell from the top of the gaol, was carried into court for trial. He had received dreadful injury from the fall; but, notwithstanding the fracture of all his limbs, it appeared that he conducted himself in so desperate a manner in prison, as to induce the superintendants to suggest to the Court the necessity of keeping him in solitary confinement. The indictment charged him with having stolen a watch and a pocket-book, the property of captain Edwards, of the brig Unity.

Captain Edwards stated, that he went to bed on the 11th of July last at his usual hour, leaving his watch and pocket-book at his bed's-head; at two o'clock in the morning the mate of the next ship called him, and showed him his watch. The door of the cabin had been closed, but not in such a manner as to prevent a person from entering without difficulty.

Lewis Edwards, who is mate of the Unity, said, he saw the prisoner coming out of the captain's cabin at two o'clock in the morning. Upon asking who was there, the prisoner said, "What's the captain's name?" Witness, seeing something like a knife in the man's hand, jumped down and

called the captain. The prisoner got into the next vessel, in which there was a dog. Witness and the mate of another vessel pursued him until he got into a boat belonging to the Venus, where he swore he would stab any man who came near him; after which he slipped overboard.

Prisoner.—Do you swear I had a weapon?

Witness.—I cannot swear it.

Prisoner.—It must have been light at the time; and, if I had a weapon, you must have seen it.

The Common Sergeant.—There are observations, and may be reserved for your defence.

Prisoner.—I know they are, my lord; but it is very hard to make matters worse, and to press against my life. Pray, what sort of weapon was it?

Witness.—I cannot describe what you had in your hand. I observed something shining, and thought it was a knife.

Prisoner.—Then you have disproved what you wished to prove.

W. Dixon, mate of the ship Thomas, said he saw the prisoner at two in the morning in one of the vessels that lay near his. Witness was alarmed by the barking of the dog, and observed the prisoner getting down into the boat. Williams swore he would stab the first man that came near him. The prisoner, finding that the alarm was pretty general, took a watch out of his pocket, and placed it in the main-chains of the ship Venus—he then slipped into the water. Witness took up the watch, and gave it to the captain. The prisoner was taken in his desperate attempt to escape; but he afterwards got away, being a most powerful man.

The prisoner put in a paper, in

which he begged for mercy upon the ground that he had broken his bones, was a complete cripple, and had suffered dreadfully from misfortune and confinement.

The Common Sergeant asked the gaoler whether the prisoner had been brought to prison in the state described by him.

The gaoler replied in the negative, but said he had fallen from the top of the prison in endeavouring to escape.

The prisoner said, he had but a few words to address to the jury. He sat there, he said, an awful example to all. To the prosecutor, the Court, and the jury, he looked with hope for mercy. His repentance was sincere; and he trusted, that those around him would benefit by the warning, and avoid the shame and guilt by which he was overwhelmed.

The Common Sergeant, in addressing the jury, said, it was to be regretted, that the prisoner had sustained such dreadful injury; but observed, that the circumstance could not be successfully urged in mitigation, as the disaster had occurred in an attempt to evade the laws of the country.

The jury instantly found him Guilty.

The Common Sergeant, in passing sentence, said, the desperate man before the court was, he feared, totally irreclaimable. His conduct in prison, even under the dreadful circumstance of the loss of the use of his limbs, had been such as convinced the court that he was one of the most dangerous men that ever appeared in a court of justice; and it was more than probable that, if the witnesses had given him an opportunity of putting his threat of stabbing into execution, he would have added

Vol. LXII.

murder to robbery. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that the prisoner had acted with great violence in prison, the court would not send him out of the country, as he was incapable of moving without assistance. It was, however, necessary to keep him from the public.

Sentence—two years imprisonment.

The Common Sergeant ordered the gaoler, if the prisoner acted badly in prison, to put him in irons, and in solitary confinement.

DISTURBANCES IN GLASGOW.—We are extremely sorry to state, that at no time since the beginning of radicalism has there been such a general apprehension of danger as within these last ten days in Glasgow and its neighbourhood. It was supposed, that the new-fangled notions which dazzled some of our people, had given way to the thinking sober-mindedness of the Scottish character: but, if appearances are to be trusted, this conclusion has been too hastily drawn. There has lately prevailed a system of intimidation not formerly attempted; and many well-disposed peaceable people in manufactories and workshops have been obliged to enter the lists of the disaffected, from the terror of their lives. Indeed, it is more among the operatives who have resisted the importunities and threats to join in those unlawful associations that the fear of danger exists, than among those in more elevated situations.

Between Saturday night and Sunday morning there was posted upon the walls of Glasgow, Paisley, and in all the manufacturing towns and villages for a dozen of

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miles round, an address to the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, calling upon them to come forward instantly, and to effect, by force if resisted, a revolution in the government. This paper is supposed to have been printed in England; and we should suppose it of English composition, from its dwelling much upon Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, in which Scotland has no interest. It is probable, then, that this same address has been circulated, through the manufacturing districts of England; and the accounts of its effects there, are looked for with much anxiety by both loyal and disloyal in this part of the country.

One of the injunctions contained in this address was, to abstain from all work after the 1st day of April, and we are extremely sorry to say, that this order has been but too implicitly obeyed. All the weavers in Glasgow and its suburbs have struck work, and our streets are crowded with them walking about idle. The weavers in Paisley and its neighbourhood have also, we understand, ceased to work, and it is not improbable, that we may be favoured with a visit from some of them. The colliers in the country round have likewise struck this morning, and we have unfortunately to increase our list with the cotton-spinners, and some of the machine-makers and founders. Most of the mills began work this morning, but threatening visits were immediately paid to them, and the workers did not return at breakfast time, or have since left their work. The demeanor of the people in the streets is at present perfectly peaceable, and, though they are

occasionally gathered into gloomy knots, still every thing bears more the marks of an attempt to intimidate by numbers than to strike a blow. Indeed, such a scheme could scarcely enter into the most visionary head, as our military force in this garrison is of the most formidable description, consisting of artillery, cavalry, a battalion of the rifle brigade, and volunteers. The whole were under arms this morning before day-break; the regular garrison in their respective barracks; the recruiting parties in St. Vincent-street, where was also stationed the troop of Glasgow Light Horse; the sharp-shooters, nearly 700 strong, in George's-square; and a party of the armed association in St. Enoch-square. The Yeomanry of this and some adjoining counties are also on their march; and, altogether, we think little is to be apprehended from open resistance, should, unfortunately, the ill-advised people attempt any such measure. When this system of intimidation has been carried to such a length, and conducted so openly, there surely could be no great difficulty in discovering and apprehending some of the intimidators, and thus at least attempting to give the due protection of the law to those who are entitled to it. The magistrates have issued the following very proper

"PROCLAMATION—By the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Glasgow, the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and the Justices of the Peace for the Lower Ward of the said County.

"Whereas we have observed, with much surprise and concern, a highly seditious and treasonable

printed paper posted up this morning, not only throughout the city, but in numerous places in the suburbs, denominated "An Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland," which is obviously a direct declaration of immediately-intended hostility to the government and constitution of this country.—We hereby, once more, give notice, that all attempts which shall be made to follow up the inflammatory spirit and treasonable objects of that address, will be instantly resisted by the civil powers, aided by the strong military force placed at their disposal; and that all measures, by assemblages of people, in prosecution of such designs, will be regarded as an insurrection against the government, and be instantly put down by the most prompt military execution.

"And whereas we have been informed, that it is the intention of those who have issued the aforesaid address, to bring in bodies of men from the country, in furtherance of their traitorous purposes, we hereby warn all such persons to abstain from being so led away to their own hazard, and the imminent danger of their lives. And we again warn the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants of this city and suburbs, in the event that any rising, as is threatened, shall take place, to keep themselves and their families within doors, and on no account to mingle with those who shall be actually violating the laws of the country.—Glasgow, April 2, 1840."

Half past 12 o'clock.—The crowd is increasing in our streets, but all continues peaceable.

Two men are lodged in the police-office for sticking up the radical address on Sunday morning, and two others are also confined there for tearing down the proclamation of the magistrates on Sunday evening.—*From the Glasgow Herald.*

7. The *Moniteur* of Monday contains a decree of the king, appointing the members of the Committee of Censorship instituted at Paris under the late law. The following is the list, viz. Messrs. Andresel, Auger, Baudus, D'Erbigny, Lageard de Cherval, Lourdonet, Mazure.

By another decree, a council for the superintendence of the censorship is formed, consisting of four members of the Court of Cassation, of the president and one member of the Court of Accounts, and of the president and two counsellors of the Royal Court of Paris.

ESCAPE OF LIEUTENANT JOHN DAVIS FROM PRISON—*Forgery.*—Our readers may probably recollect, that, about a month back, a good deal was said respecting the apprehension of a young gentleman, very highly connected, upon a charge of forgery to a very great extent, upon the respectable banking-house of Messrs. Drummond, of Charing-cross. The person thus alluded to, we are now under the painful necessity of announcing, is Mr. John Henry Davis, son of the late Sir John Davis—an individual of the highest honour and integrity, who was closely connected with many families of distinction in this country. It appears, that this unfortunate young man, to whose melancholy case we are about to allude, formerly held the

rank of captain in his majesty's Life Guards, and subsequently, as well as at the time of his arrest, the situation of lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guards. It is needless to say, that under such circumstances he moved in the highest circles of society. He was very generally known, and partook of all those fashionable amusements in which young men of his age and rank but too frequently indulge. Among these, gambling was with him a favourite passion. He was the constant frequenter of all those houses at the west end of the town, where play may justly be said to be carried to a criminal excess. The consequence was such as might have been anticipated—a fortune of 20,000*l.*, left to him by his father, soon vanished, and he was reduced to comparative distress. He proceeded to the continent, where at Versailles and Paris he plunged again into the vortex of dissipation; he was soon again foremost among the most desperate players. For a time fortune favoured his pursuit, and he began to retrieve the losses which he had sustained at home; unhappily, however, he had not the prudence to stop in time. Elated by success, he dashed forward, and was finally ruined. He lost all he had gained, and returned to England almost penniless. We now come to that act of his life which reflects indelible disgrace on himself and his connections. Having exhausted the means of renewing his visits to the gaming-table, he had recourse to the dreadful expedient of forging the acceptance of Mr. Henry Drummond to a bill drawn by himself on the firm of

Drummond and Co. for 6,000*l.* It is more than probable, that his intention at the time of committing this act was, to have prevented the presentation of this bill, by himself paying the amount before it became due; but, unhappily, circumstances led to the detection of the forgery before even the fruits of the scheme reached his hands. It appears, that a few weeks back he went to Mr. Newland, his attorney, and told him that he was about to get a bill upon Messrs. Drummond for 6,000*l.* discounted, and that he was to pay, by way of discount, the sum of 400*l.* The bill having been drawn at twelve months, Mr. Newland immediately observed, that this was quite an unnecessary sacrifice, for that, if the bill had been accepted by Messrs. Drummond, he had no doubt he could get it discounted at the ordinary rate of 5 per cent. In consequence of this representation, Mr. Davis procured the bill from the hands of the person with whom it had been placed. To this bill, in consequence of its having been dated upon an erasure, there was some objection; but this was obviated by Mr. Davis procuring another bill, for the same amount, and of the same date, to which no such objection existed, and this was accepted for the firm in the name of Henry Drummond, and Mr. Newland lost no time in carrying the bill to a bill-broker of the name of Smith, in the city, who said there could be no difficulty in procuring the cash. The bill was then left with him, when some suspicions arose in his mind as to whether it really was the acceptance of Mr. Drummond or not—not

from any doubt which he had of the hand-writing, but from his belief that Messrs. Drummond would not accept a bill at so long a date. He knew the respectability of their firm, and was also aware that it was seldom or never their practice to accept any bills drawn in town. With feelings thus excited, he went to the house of Smith, Payne, and Smith, and, showing the bill to one of their principal clerks, asked whether the acceptance was that of Mr. Henry Drummond. He was immediately answered in the affirmative—such was the accuracy with which the imitation was executed. He was still not satisfied, and requested to see one of the principals. At last, through the medium of another banking-house, his wish was gratified, and the bill was actually taken down to Messrs. Drummond for inspection. The moment it was presented there, it was pronounced a forgery.—Mr. Clarke, of the firm of Finmore and Clarke, solicitors to Messrs. Drummond, was then sent for, and immediately proceeded to the city, where, on obtaining the assistance of the city marshal, he went to the office of Mr. Smith, the bill-broker, and inquired of him from whom he had got the bill? Mr. Smith at once referred to Mr. Newland, who was actually waiting in the office for the money; and Mr. Newland, on being interrogated, referred to Mr. Davis, who, he said, was then at his chambers in Newinn. Mr. Clarke, together with the city marshal, accompanied Mr. Newland to his chambers, and there found Mr. Davis, who was taken into custody; and, on being searched, two other bills,

which proved to be forgeries, were discovered. The execution of these as well as of that which had been uttered, was inimitable. Mr. Davis subsequently underwent a private examination before the lord mayor, and was committed to Giltspur-street compter for a further hearing. In the interim his family became acquainted with his situation, and it is scarcely necessary to state how deeply their feelings were shocked. It was now considered desirable to dispose of the situation which he held as lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guards, and for which his father had given 5,000*l*. For this purpose application was made to his majesty; but permission was refused, although it was thought, as a matter of indulgence, that the prayer would have been granted. The prisoner was to have undergone his second examination on Thursday; but a hope still existing that means would be found to prevail on his majesty to permit the sale of the commission, it was postponed to yesterday. The second application, however, proved alike unsuccessful with the first; and we understand the office has actually been conferred upon a gentleman of considerable fame in dramatic literature. Whether this intelligence had reached Mr. Davis we know not; but it appears, that he did not think it prudent to await the result of a second examination, which, it was expected, would have led to his final commitment to Newgate for trial. On Friday he effected his escape from the Compter in the following manner:—It seems that ever since his apprehension he has been visited by a lady, who was



muskets, pistols, pikes, &c. They stopt him, and demanded his arms, which he gallantly refused. They then presented several pistols at him, and before he got off fiveshots were discharged. Meeting an orderly from Kilsyth, going with despatches to Stirling, he told him what had occurred, and they both returned to Kilsyth. The commanding-officer ordered 10 men and a serjeant of the 10th Hussars, and the same number of Yeomanry, (the former under the command of lieutenant Hodgson, and the latter under the command of lieutenant Davidson), to escort the orderly and Mr. Baird on their way, and to endeavour to fall in with the radicals, if they had not decamped. In the interval, the radicals had been joined by a number more, and proceeding along the canal-bank to Bonnymuir, having called at several houses on the way, and taken away three fowling-pieces and a pitch fork. They also supplied themselves with food. They then took a position on Bonnymuir, commanding a most extensive view, and from which they could see the soldiers advancing at nearly a mile's distance. The cavalry soon came in sight of the radicals; but, owing to the mossy state of the moor, the cavalry could scarcely act. On observing the horsemen advancing, the radicals came down to a stone dyke, between two heights, and fired a number of shots. Lieut. Hodgson ordered them to lay down their arms and surrender. They refused, and cheered, crying, "We came here to fight." They then fired a volley. The lieutenant of the hussars then ordered his party to fire and charge, but the yeomanry horses would

not leap the dyke; and they were obliged to go round to a gap to get to the other side. The radicals then threw away their pistols, and about half of them ran off. The rest went to the gap, and opposed, for a minute or two, the passage of the troops. Being then broken, 19 were made prisoners, 3 of them severely wounded. Many of those who escaped were also wounded. Lieut. Hodgson received a pike through his hand, and troop serjeant-major Sexbille received a slug-shot in the lower part of the abdomen, besides a severe pike-cut on the right arm. He is in Stirling, and, we are happy to learn, is doing well. Two others of the military were slightly wounded. One horse was killed and three wounded. Four of the prisoners belonged to Condorret, and the remainder came from Glasgow, having been drilled on Calton-green that morning. They set out about 4 o'clock, and proceeded, in a straggling manner, by Condorret, and, it was thought, intended to wait on Bonnymuir, for reinforcements, which they expected from all quarters. Their object is understood to have been an attack on Carron-works, for the purpose of seizing the cannon there; but the Carron company had, we understand, taken the precaution of sending all their small pieces of ordnance down the Forth to Edinburgh-castle for security, leaving only a few 24 pounders loaded with grape for the defence of the works. A man named Baird is since dead in Stirling-castle. Two of the radicals remained on the field so badly wounded as to render impossible their removal to Stirling-castle. The number of radicals

engaged might be about 51; but more were at one time on the field, but they subsequently fled and got into the woods.

Among the arms taken were 5 fowling-pieces and 18 pikes. One of the young men in our office last night found a saw for cutting the shafts for the pikes; two oak bludgeons with holes for the reception of pikes, and an old sword which might possibly have been used at the battle of Falkirk, which took place near the same place. The sword lies in our office.

One of the radicals left wounded on the field, and carried into a neighbouring farm-house, eloped on Friday morning early. He was severely cut, and could not have left the house without assistance.

13. EXECUTION. — Yesterday morning, at a quarter after eight o'clock, the five following delinquents forfeited their lives in the Old Bailey:—John Bird, aged 21, and George Bird, 20, (brothers) for a burglary in the house of Mr. J. Wiley, of Fulham, and stealing therein a variety of articles of plate; Henry Wicks, John Smith, and Charles Harris, for uttering a great number of forged notes.

They were all fine young men. The two Birds had for a considerable time marshalled a gang of desperate fellows, who infested Hammersmith, Fulham, and their vicinages. The malefactors were introduced to the hall a little before 8 o'clock. The two brothers embraced each other most affectionately. They were soon ushered to the scaffold, and after a few minutes devoted to prayer the fatal signal was given, and they were launched into eternity.

15. REMOVAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS TO NEWGATE.—Yesterday, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Rothwell received a summons from the office of the secretary of state for the home department, requiring his presence at Whitehall, to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of the state prisoners in the Tower to Newgate. The worthy sheriff lost no time in attending to the invitation, and, in company with Mr. Under-sheriff Turner, immediately proceeded to the home-office, where they were introduced to lord Sidmouth. The mode of conveying the prisoners having been decided upon, lord Sidmouth delivered to sheriff Rothwell a writ, empowering him to receive into his custody, from the warder of the Tower of London, the bodies of Arthur Thistlewood, William Davidson, James Ings, John Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, James William Wilson, and John Harrison, charged with high treason. His lordship at the same time intimated that a military force would be in attendance, to guard the prisoners to their place of destination. In consequence of the plan adopted, yesterday morning, as early as half-past 6 o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, Mr. Under-sheriff Turner, Mr. Under-sheriff Pullen, Mr. Brown (gaoler at Newgate), Mr. Wontner (the chief city marshal), and Mr. Brown (the deputy marshal), arrived at the Tower, and were immediately introduced to the resident governor, major J. H. Elrington, who had been apprized of their coming, and had given directions to the wardens to have their prisoners in readiness. A numerous detachment of the Life Guards soon afterwards arrived at

the fortress, and these were followed by Lavender, Salmon, Taunton, Ellis, Nicholls, Smith, Morris, and other Bow-street officers, in seven carriages, which were engaged for the occasion. At seven o'clock, every thing being in readiness, directions were given to the wardens to bring forth their prisoners. The prisoners were then conducted separately from their respective places of confinement, between two wardens, into the Court-yard, where they were delivered to the officers in waiting, by whom they were handcuffed. While Lavender was placing the handcuffs on Thistlewood he was greatly agitated, and trembled exceedingly. Their names were called over from the writ, and Mr. Brown, the gaoler of Newgate, was thus enabled to recognize their persons. They were all perfectly silent until about to depart, when they expressed their thanks to the warden for the humane attention which they had received. The whole being now assembled, they were marched, each between two Bow-street officers, to the Fosse-gate, beyond which the carriages had been drawn up. Thistlewood was placed in the first carriage, and was joined by Lavender and two other officers. The remaining prisoners were each placed in a separate carriage, and each attended by three Bow-street officers. They were accompanied by a troop of Life Guards, and proceeded in a direct course to Newgate prison. The carriages were flanked on each side by Horse Guards in single file. Notwithstanding the early hour of the morning, and the secrecy with which the removal was so prudently conduct-

ed, as the carriages issued from the Tower gates, an immense throng had assembled to witness their departure. In the gaol of Newgate, the marshal's men, and a large body of constables, were assembled at seven o'clock, for the purpose of preserving order; and when, at twenty minutes before eight, it was announced that the prisoners were approaching, they sallied forth and formed a half-moon in front of the felons' door. In a few seconds afterwards, the Horse turned the corner of the Old Bailey, and rode up to the prison. Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, and the under-sheriff, drove up to the private door of Mr. Brown's house, and obtained admission to the gaol by that means. The prisoners alighted at the felon's door, and were received by the chief turnkey. Thistlewood, as he went up the steps, appeared greatly dejected; as did Ings, Tidd, and Brunt. Davidson, Harrison, and Wilson, seemed to maintain their confidence.

The prisoners were ultimately conducted to the cells which had been previously prepared for their reception; and the whole being thus safely delivered to the proper authorities, the Horse Guards rode off to their quarters. Thistlewood is placed in a small but comfortable cell by himself, having a fire and other accommodations. In the day-time an officer is constantly present with him; and at night two are kept on guard. The other 6 prisoners brought from the Tower were placed all together, and have the accommodation of a large yard on the north side of the prison, in which they are allowed to take the air. With them also one

officer in the day-time, and two at night, are always present.

At Carnarvon sessions an action was brought for a breach of promise of marriage, *Hughes v. Rowlands*. The plaintiff is the daughter of a respectable farmer, and the defendant also a farmer residing in Llyn, in the same county. The damages were laid at 300*l*. The charge was clearly proved; but it also appeared, that the plaintiff had indulged the defendant with the privilege common among the lower class in some parts of Wales—we allude to bundling, or courting in bed! The jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 5*l*.—*Country paper*.

WARWICK ASSIZES.—*Petty Treason and Murder.*—Ann Heytre, whose crime has excited such sensation of the public mind in this quarter, was put to the bar, and arraigned before Mr. Justice Best, who was supported to the bench, in consequence of his indisposition. She was a middle-sized woman, and stoutly made; had high cheek-bones, and on the whole a physiognomy well calculated to conceal a criminal heart. She preserved an undaunted firmness, and was dressed in a black gown; a gray shawl was thrown loosely over her shoulders, and she had on a fine muslin mob cap. The eldest of the Miss Dormers was the first witness examined, and, on coming forth to give her evidence, attracted the sympathy of the crowded court. Three young ladies, the eldest apparently not 18 years of age, called upon in a court of justice to appear as witnesses on the prosecution of the murderer of their mother, could not but excite a feeling of sym-

pathy in the bosoms of all who possess the better sensibilities of our nature. After they had answered all the questions thought necessary, they were permitted to leave a scene which at least must have been deemed a severe trial to their feelings.

Miss Dormer stated, that she was the daughter of the prosecutor, and lived at Ashow, in this county, in the month of August last. She has 3 brothers and 2 sisters, who were all at home on the 29th of August: the prisoner was in the service of the family; there were also 3 men-servants. She remembered prisoner being charged with taking away some notes. (Here the judge interfered to prevent going into evidence on this point). The witness proceeded: they had some friends to dine with them on that day, being Sunday the 29th of August—Mr. W. Hinde, and Mr. T. Harris. The two Mr. Brays came after dinner. Her sisters Harriet and Mary, Mr. Joseph Dormer her brother, Mr. Wm. Hinde, and herself, walked after tea to Mr. Aldridge's, and returned a few minutes after 7 o'clock. Her mother made the tea, and the prisoner waited on them: she left her father, the two Mr. Brays, Mr. T. Harris, and the prisoner, with her mother, when she went out. There was nothing particular in her mother's manner that day; she returned about 10 minutes past 7 o'clock; she saw the prisoner in the passage as she came in, who appeared much agitated, and perspired much. Witness asked her if any one had been there; she replied, "No, nobody." She then went into the wood-yard and returned immediately, but appeared to be

still very much confused; witness observed blood on the floor of the passage, the spots of which appeared smeared, as if there had been an attempt to wipe them up, and she pointed out the blood to the prisoner, asking what she had been doing; in reply, she said, "O, nothing." Witness told her to get a mop and wipe it up, and then asked where her mother was; the prisoner said, "She is gone towards Ashow." Miss Harriet Dormer soon after called out "Mother, mother," and asked where her mother was, and the prisoner said, "She was gone into the garden, about 10 minutes before, to gather cucumbers." Witness then said, "I went up stairs to my own room, and saw my mother's room-door shut as I passed by; my sister Mary followed me up stairs. When in my room I heard my sister scream violently; found my mother dead, and there were drops of blood in the passage, which had the appearance of being wiped." In answer to a question from the judge, Miss Dormer replied, "She was sure the spots had been wiped; they seemed to be smeared along."

By the Judge.—Prisoner, will you ask this witness any questions?—No, my lord.

Mary Dormer was next sworn; she said she was 14 years old, and that she went with her brothers and sisters to Mr. Aldridge's, and returned together; on entering the house she saw the prisoner in the passage, who seemed to be very warm and confused; she heard her sister ask where her mother was; and the prisoner replied, "gone towards Ashow." She did not ask the prisoner any questions, but witness's sister

Harriet called out "Mother, mother." The prisoner said "she was gone into the garden." Witness saw marks of blood on the floor; she then went up stairs, and opened the door of her mother's room, and saw her lying on her back on the floor: saw just her feet, but did not see blood; and screamed out, being frightened.

By the Judge.—Prisoner, would you ask this witness any questions?—No, my lord.

Mr. Thomas Harris deposed, that he was on a visit at Mr. Dormer's on the day in question, and remembered the Miss Dormers and their friends going to Mr. Aldridge's. The elder Mr. Dormer, the two Mr. Brays, and witness, went to Ashow together. Witness left Mrs. Dormer and the prisoner only in the house, as far as he knew; Mrs. Dormer came out to the garden-gate with them when they set off to Ashow.

The prisoner, on being asked, said she had nothing to say to the witness.

Maria Dormer called.—She said she was 11 years old (but appeared a very intelligent child); the judge questioned her as to the nature of an oath, and cautioned her to tell the truth. She said she knew Mrs. Dormer of Ashow—remembered when she was said to have been killed; went to see her about half-past six o'clock that day, with her little brother. Mrs. Dormer gave them a glass of wine and some cucumbers. Saw the prisoner there, but nobody else.

The prisoner had no question to ask the last witness.

Miss E. Jaggard was at the house called the Forge, on the day of the murder, with Miss

Russell, who lives there ; she rode to Ashow, and passed the house of Mr. Dormer nearly at the hour of seven. Witness saw Mrs. Dormer sitting at the second window, apparently reading ; she had her spectacles on. Just at the same time the witness saw a woman come into the road and look towards Ashow ; she was dressed in a dark red gown, and had on a coarse apron and a cap ; she went away almost immediately. Witness thinks she did not see her party. Saw the prisoner going to prison, and then she had on the same gown as when seen by witness in the road.

John Dormer the younger said, on the 29th of August he returned with his sisters from Mr. Aldridge's a little after 7 o'clock ; when he returned, and his sister opened the door, she was very much struck with the appearance of the prisoner, who was greatly agitated. Witness was near the court-paling when he heard a screaming, and immediately went up stairs, the prisoner following him. Witness took hold of her, and led her into the middle of the road, and said, " You have murdered my mother." She gave no reply. He was much enraged, and pulled her along, on which she said, " I will go where you choose to take me ; you need not pull me." Witness cannot say if he charged her with his mother's murder more than once.

The prisoner had no question to ask the witness.

Henry Beesely deposed that he came into Mr. Dormer's house after Mrs. Dormer had been found dead : that after getting a light he traced the blood to the pantry, and saw a book lying on the

table, and some spectacles on the floor in the kitchen.

William Pope was led into Mr. Dormer's house by a scream which he heard there, and he also heard Mr. J. Dormer say, a girl had murdered his mother. The girl said, " She had not." At that time he struck her on her cheek. I asked her if she had seen any one about the house. She said, " No." I asked her if she had been out of the house. She said, " Yes ; to the wood-pile," which is about 20 yards from the house.

William Bodington, a surgeon, stated, that the wounds had occasioned the death of the deceased.

Thomas Bellerby, a constable of Kenilworth, deposed, that on Sunday night, the 29th of August last, he heard that Mrs. Dormer's servant had murdered her mistress, and was desired to go and take the prisoner into custody. Witness met Samuel Turner with the prisoner. Witness asked her, if she was the young woman who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Dormer ? She replied, " They say so ; but I am not." Prisoner had on a red gown, and a sort of a hurden apron. It was about half-past eight o'clock. Witness took the prisoner into custody ; her hands were bloody, and there was blood under her nails ; her hands looked as if they had been wiped, and her face was much swelled on the left side. Witness asked her, if the apron she then had on was the apron she had on the former part of the afternoon ? She said, " It was not, she had another on, —that she had pulled it off and hung it upon the back door. On Monday morning, the 30th day

of August last, witness went to the prosecutor's house and looked for the other apron, which he found in the shed near the back door, at the end of the prosecutor's house towards Warwick, at the corner of the back kitchen: it was wrapped up upon the ground; it had some blood upon it when witness found it. The apron she had on was free from blood. At the bottom of a large tub in the yard near the garden-gate, which had soap-suds in it, witness found a hand-cloth and another apron by him now produced. These spots had then more the appearance of blood than now—both of them were wet; none of the other towels in the tub appeared bloody. Witness went into the chamber where the deceased lay, and found a black cap which had been apparently worn under another; it was lying under the shoulder of the deceased; the white cap produced, was on the head of the deceased, and the knife was under her right hand, between her wrist and her right side. On the same day witness apprehended the prisoner's brother, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. Witness told her, her brother was taken up about it, and observed what a thing it was, to bring her friends into trouble. She said, "Neither her brother nor no other man had to do with the murder." (Witness never made her any promise whatever in case she would confess.) Witness said, "If you say that, you know who did it." Prisoner almost immediately replied, "she did it, and no one helped her." Witness asked prisoner what had become of the prosecutor and his family; she

said Joseph Dormer, jun., his three sisters, and somebody else she did not know, went to Mr. Aldridge's, of Thickthorn. Witness asked her what had become of the rest of the prosecutor's family; she said that the prosecutor, two Mr. Brays of Coventry, and Mr. Harris of Weston, went out towards Ashow, and that herself and mistress remained in the house. A little time afterwards, two children of Mr. Dormer's of Wootton, came to the prosecutor's house; they came in at the back door, and the deceased gave them a glass of wine each, and some cucumbers; they stopped there a few minutes, and went out of the front door. Then the deceased and the prisoner went into the garden and got some cucumbers; that they returned from the garden to the house; then the deceased went into the best kitchen; she put her spectacles on, and began reading. The prisoner went into the pantry to cut up some cucumbers and onions for supper; whilst the prisoner was cutting these cucumbers, she said a thought came in her head she would go and murder her mistress. She then left off cutting cucumbers, and went into the prosecutor's back kitchen, which she generally did when she fetched wood. She returned and put her hurden apron on; from thence she went into the wood-yard and into the lane, but returned immediately into the house to the best kitchen, where her mistress sat reading; that she knocked her out of the chair; that as she felt she gave a shriek, and lay about a minute on the floor. The prisoner stood looking at her, and then the deceased got up and ran along the passage and

up the stairs. The prisoner then said she followed her out of the kitchen, and went herself into the dairy; the prisoner took the carving-knife, and went up after the deceased into her bed-room; when the prisoner got there, the deceased was lying on the floor; she said she did not knock her down; the prisoner thought the deceased had tripped up with the carpet at the door, or was fainting. The prisoner then said that she leaned down and began cutting the deceased with the carving-knife. The deceased made little or no resistance till she had cut her two or three times; the deceased did not speak, but she made a kind of rustling noise, and caught at the knife with her hands. When the prisoner had so cut her mistress, she held her down till she was dead, and put the white cap on her head, which had come off in the struggle. Witness asked the prisoner why she did not put the black cap on? The prisoner said, "she did not think of it." Witness asked the prisoner why she put the knife under the arm of the deceased? She said, "she lifted the arm of the deceased, and put it there to make persons believe that the deceased had done it herself;" she said she put the bloody towel in the tub, and that she meant to wash it out the next morning, when she washed the towels. Witness next asked the prisoner where she got the towel from? She said she took it off the banners leading from Mrs. Dornier's room; as soon as she came from it, she took this cloth and wiped her hands with it. Witness asked the prisoner if she knew any thing of a piece of flannel which lay under the shoulders

of the deceased? She said she took it to wipe her hands, and threw it down and forgot it. Witness asked the prisoner how blood came on the harden-apron? She said she could not tell.

The prisoner, on being called upon for her defence, and asked if she had any witnesses to call, replied, in a firm tone, that she had none.

The jury, after consulting together a few minutes, brought in their verdict—guilty both of the petty treason and murder.

On the question being put to the prisoner, by the officer of the court, "if she had any thing to say why execution should be stayed?" she replied in a firm voice, "No, I have not."

Judge—"Then may God have mercy on your guilty soul!"

EXECUTION.—On Wednesday morning, at half past 11 o'clock, the wretched criminal was conducted to the place of execution in front of the gaol. She died with every mark of repentance for her horrid crime. Prior to the falling of the drop, she again said, that she had no reason for killing her mistress, but that she thought she must murder her. She made a confession of her guilt similar to that given in evidence by Bellerby. On the scaffold, she said, "she had strong hopes God Almighty would forgive her—she truly repented of the horrid crime she had committed, and of all the sins of her life. She wished Mr. Dornier and his family health and happiness, and she hoped the people round, and every person, would take warning from her untimely end."

20. Yesterday Thistlewood was found guilty of high treason,

after a trial which lasted three days. For the particulars of this man's trial, and of the trials of his associates, the reader is referred to the Appendix to this Chronicle.

Thistlewood, on being re-conducted to his cell, on Wednesday, did not evince much change in his feelings. His mind seemed to have been made up. He continued the whole of the evening absorbed in gloomy contemplation of his fate. The announcement of the verdict to the other prisoners produced upon some of them a great shock; others, however, appeared, like their leader, to have abandoned all hope, and to have formed a determination to meet the consequences of their crimes with firmness.—Ings will be put on his trial this day.

20. MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—*Desperate Assault.*—A brutal fellow, named M'Carthy, was yesterday indicted for having committed a violent assault upon his master,—Leake, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Leake had hired the defendant as coachman four days previous to that on which the assault was committed. The defendant had orders to get the carriage in readiness to take his master, and Mrs. Stackpole, his master's daughter, to Hanover-square, at 4 o'clock. An hour after the time directed, the defendant appeared in the house in a most disgraceful state of drunkenness. Determined not to run the hazard of losing his own life, nor to put that of his daughter in danger, Mr. Leake ordered the coachman from his presence; and,

finding that he was intolerably abusive as well as drunk, shut him out at the stable-door. Soon afterwards the defendant walked round to the hall-door, and knocked. The moment the door was opened he fell upon the servants, and beat them most unmercifully. Mr. Leake went into the hall to remonstrate with him, and to request that he would leave the house; but the fellow without ceremony attacked his master furiously, and disfigured him about the face. Mrs. Stackpole, upon hearing her father's voice, ran to the spot where the defendant was in the act of assaulting his master; but M'Carthy, instead of desisting at her appearance, from further violence, only transferred his blows from her father to herself, and seemed to take greater pleasure in this more cowardly exhibition of his strength and ferocity. He pulled the necklace and other ornaments from Mrs. Stackpole's person, knocked her down, and kicked her in the stomach. The lady still lies dangerously ill, in consequence of this ill treatment: indeed her situation is such, that it may be found necessary to proceed against him capitally.

The jury found M'Carthy guilty.

The chairman advised Mr. Andrews to impress upon Mr. Leake the necessity of prosecuting the defendant for the assault upon Mrs. Stackpole, in the event of the recovery of that lady, and said that the punishment, upon conviction, should be a lesson to M'Carthy for life.

Mr. Leake said that no human power should prevent it.

The chairman then told the defendant, that he should abstain

from making any comment upon his conduct until the indictment for the assault upon Mrs. Stackpole should be before the court. In the mean time he sentenced the coachman for the assault upon Mr. Leake to imprisonment for two months, and to find security for his good behaviour towards that gentleman for 12 months.

COURT OF CHANCERY, WESTMINSTER—*Thursday, April 20.*—Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman came into court this morning soon after the lord chancellor had taken his seat, and were addressed by his lordship in the following words:—"Gentlemen, I understand her majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you her attorney-general and solicitor-general: you will please, in consequence, to take your seats within the bar, next to the king's counsel."

The two learned gentlemen accordingly took their seats as directed, and were severally asked by his lordship, *pro forma*, if they had any thing to move; after which they withdrew to the vice-chancellor's court, where the same forms were gone through.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—*Thursday, April 20.*—This morning Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman appeared in court about 12 o'clock, in their full dress, as her Majesty's law-officers, and stood behind the bar. The lord chief justice immediately addressed the former in these words:—"Mr. Brougham, you having reported to me that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you her attorney-general, you will now take your seat within the bar, according to the rank which belongs to that situation."

VOL. LXII.

Mr. Denman was then addressed to a similar effect on his appointment as solicitor-general to the Queen, and both took their seats, occupying the opposite extremities, within the bar.

OLD BAILEY—*Extorting money under an infamous threat.*—William Arnold (a soldier, aged 20) was capitally indicted for assaulting Thomas Allison, on the 3rd of April, and taking from his person by violence and threats a 1*l.* note.

The prosecutor deposed that he resided in the service of—Surteis, esq. in Montague-square. On Sunday, the 2nd inst., he was returning home from Halkin-street, through Hyde-park, about 8 o'clock in the evening, when he was overtaken by the prisoner at Grosvenor-gate, who suddenly turned round and said, "How do you do? I think I know you, Sir; you live, I believe, in Baker-street, or somewhere thereabouts." Witness replied that he was mistaken, for he resided at No. 31, Montague-square. To this the prisoner rejoined, "Oh yes, 31; why you are the very man I want." Witness answered, with surprise, "Want me! what can you want with me?" The prisoner said, it was concerning that letter he had sent him. Witness asked, what letter? and the prisoner said, it was the letter he had sent him, inviting him to come and spend an evening with him. Witness denied all knowledge of such a document; but the prisoner told him it would not do, and said to him, "I'll tell you what, if you don't come down, I'll croup you" (have him imprisoned). Witness said, "I suppose 'tis money you want," and gave him a shilling. The prisoner ex-

claimed, "D——n your shilling," and kept following him on, using the most shameful threats, until he reached his master's house. Witness then said to him, "There is the house in which I live; I am not ashamed to show it you." The prisoner upon this said, "I'll be satisfied that you do live there, and I'll see you go in too." Witness was just going in, when he said to him, "Now, I'll tell you what it is; if you give me a one-pound note, I'll never accuse you of such a thing again." Witness said, he had not got a note about him: but the prisoner told him to go and borrow it of his fellow-servants; but he told him he could not do this, but would meet him the next day at half-past 12 o'clock. He agreed to this, and went away. Witness was so alarmed and agitated at the moment, as well as when he got into the house, that he was utterly unable to speak. His reason for fixing half-past 12, as the hour of meeting him on the following day, was, because the family were going to the country an hour sooner, and he thought in the interim he should have time to acquaint the police-officers. The family, however, delayed some time, and while the carriage was at the door he saw the prisoner at a short distance waiting for him. Witness felt excessive fear and agitation; and, in the hope of getting rid of the prisoner for ever, he went to him and said, "Now, if I give you a 1*l*. note, will you ever come nigh me again?" The prisoner replied, "Certainly never," took the note, and went away. Witness thought he had lost sight of him for ever; but on the Thursday evening following, a dirty-looking boy came

to his master's house with a letter, directed to "John, the footman." Witness told him John was out with the carriage, but desired him to come again in a bout. When that time had expired the prisoner himself came, and said to him rather angrily, "I sent you a letter an hour since, but you would not read it—there, take it now; go in and read it, and then come out to me." Witness went in and read the letter, which ran thus:—"Sir,—The money I received from you I have made rather free with, in drinking, and have stayed too long from my regiment. I fear I cannot join it again, but must go into the country, and something therefore must be done." After a short time witness went out to speak to the prisoner, when he was accosted by two other men, habited in soldiers' great coats. He asked what they all meant by coming there, to charge him with so foul a crime? None of them made any particular answer to this; but one of them observed, he (meaning the prisoner) must leave his regiment, and go into the country; he must therefore have other clothes, and four or five pounds to keep him until he got employment. Another said, "Something must be done, for now we've got you (meaning witness), and you must come down." Witness then promised, that; if the prisoner would meet him the next evening, he would have ready for him a suit of clothes, and he should also look up what money he could. He then gave them a shilling to drink, but they d——d his shilling, and he gave them three. They then all went away. Witness could not swear positively to the two other men

he saw on this occasion, but he saw the name of one of them in the papers of Wednesday. His name was Thomas Dwyer. Witness next morning informed Pyall and other officers, together with his fellow-servants, of the transaction, and means were taken to secure the prisoner at night. The latter came at the appointed hour, accompanied, however, by three other persons. The officers were in waiting at a public-house, and, as soon as the prisoner made his appearance, witness desired one of the servants to give the officers the signal, while he himself desired the prisoner to go to the public-house, where he would give him a nice suit of clothes. He did so, and Pyall coming up at the moment, witness charged him with having extorted from him a £. note, and he was secured. The other three men fled upon the instant, and escaped.

Pyall and others confirmed the testimony of the prosecutor. After the prisoner was taken in charge, he never denied the accusation made against him, but continually said it was another that had led him into it.

The jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner *Guilty—Death*.

The Court wished it to be intimated to him that he was in a most awful situation, and recommended him to prepare for the worst consequences.

The grand jury for London, having gone through the business of the sessions, the foreman read from a paper the following address:—

“The London grand jury having been refused admission to that part of Newgate wherein the

state prisoners are now confined, and conceiving that they possess an undoubted right to visit the prison in every part, beg to state this their impression to the Court; and, unwilling to compromise that which they conceive to be their right, they respectfully, but firmly, claim from the Court the privilege of going over the whole of Newgate, which they believe has never hitherto been questioned.”

Mr. Common Sergeant.—Are you magistrates, gentlemen?

Foreman.—No, I am not; but I claim my right as one of the grand jury.

The Common Sergeant.—The question is not before the Court, and I cannot give you an authority to visit those places.

The grand jury retired, and in the evening returned a presentment describing the inadequate accommodation of the prison, and repeating the above complaint of their exclusion from the state prisoners.

21. PARLIAMENT.—This being the day fixed for the meeting of parliament, several peers assembled about two o'clock.

[A new throne is erected, which differs considerably from the old one in form, and which, with regard to gilding and ornamental work, of which there is a profusion, greatly exceeds it in brilliancy. The canopy, surmounted by an imperial crown and cushion, is supported by two columns of the composite order, richly gilt. Oak-leaves and acorns in gold twine round the shafts, which are fluted. On the pedestals of these pillars of the throne are tridents, olive-branches, and other emblems. The canopy and the back of the throne are of

crimson velvet, and the front of the canopy is ornamented with rich gold fringes. The throne is much broader and higher than the old one, but the chair within appeared proportionably too small; but it is said, that only a temporary seat was used to-day, and that one of suitable dimensions and magnificence is in preparation. The seats for the lords are fitted up with stuffed backs, and the floor within the bar is carpeted, instead of being merely covered with matting, as formerly. Without the bar the matting is continued as usual. The scarlet drapery at the doors is fringed with gold-coloured silk, and very handsomely disposed. The old clock and barometer have their places supplied by new ones, and, indeed, except the old tapestry on the walls, all the *materiel* of the House wears a new face.]

OLD BAILEY.—The Court met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, to proceed in the trial of the other prisoners for high treason. The court was very thinly attended.

At a few minutes past nine o'clock, the lord chief-justice of the Court of Common-pleas, the lord chief baron, and Mr. Justice Richardson, took their seats on the bench. The duke of Hamilton, marquis of Lansdown, and earl Sefton, were also on the bench.

James Ings was put to the bar. He was dressed in black clothes, as before, and looked perfectly composed, though paler than on the former day. In the course of the day he pulled out several oranges, which he divided with his unfortunate fellow-prisoners.

There are in Whitecross-street

prison upwards of 450 prisoners, male and female, waiting in expectation of being released by an Insolvent bill, on the meeting of parliament.

Since the Bank of England has been compelled to pay in bullion, there have been only three ingots issued.

22. The state prisoners, since Wednesday, have remained in a state of great dejection: Davidson philosophically says, "That they can die but once." Mrs. Thistlewood has had an interview with her husband since his conviction. The levity which she had previously manifested seemed to have deserted her, and she gave way to the full tide of her feelings.

Thistlewood himself seems to be perfectly resigned. On Thursday his son obtained an order from the privy council to see him. The unfortunate boy was in an agony of grief at parting.

Ings was on Thursday so ill, from the state of his mind, that it became necessary to call in the aid of the apothecary to the gaol.

Walker, who occasionally took the chair at the Smithfield meetings, was in one of the galleries yesterday, and received a nod of recognition from several of the prisoners. This fellow was the bearer of the roll, representing Magna Charta, in Hunt's procession.

The *Constitutionnel* of Antwerp announces, that M. Constantin, the editor, and M. Jonan, the printer of that paper, have been summoned before a magistrate, in consequence of a complaint made against them by the Prussian ambassador, prince Hatzfeld, for having inserted an article beginning thus :—"Germany :

Private correspondence." It relates to some private quarrels, and concludes, "You may suppose that such occurrences do not make us love the oppression under which we groan; and certainly we are excusable if we expect that Germany will also show its Quiroga."

M. Michel de Brialmont, editor of the weekly journal *The Echo*, of Brussels, arrested for having inserted in that paper some articles extracted from the *Bibliothèque Historique*, is to be put upon his trial.

PARIS.—A duel, which has lasted three days, terminated yesterday in a deplorable manner. A half-pay officer, who resides in the Rue de Rohan, Hotel de Perigord, having had a dispute with one of the Body Guards, they fought several times with mutual fury. Yesterday morning, however, they met and fired at three paces distance, when the half-pay officer fell dead on the spot. His antagonist received a wound in the arm.—*Paris paper.*

A barbarous murder was lately perpetrated, between the hours of two and three o'clock, on the Naas road, about six miles from Dublin. Bryan Reilly, a boy of about twelve years of age, the son of a carpenter, in the employment of — Arabin, esq. was going along the road, when a soldier, armed with his musket, &c. was passing in the same direction, and the boy, being at the distance of five perches (35 yards) from him, turned round, when, shocking to relate, the soldier levelled his musket and fired at him; the ball entered his head at one ear and came out at the other. The wretch went up to the dead body, and

looked round to see whether there were any witnesses of his crime. Perceiving a young woman, he deliberately loaded his musket, knelt down upon one knee, and took aim at her; but she escaped into a house: there was also another witness, a pedlar, of the name of Patrick Bacon, who hid himself. The murderer then turned back; and as soon as he was at sufficient distance, the young woman alarmed the neighbourhood, and immediately the country people assembled, and, headed by Mr. J. Fitzgerald, excise officer, pursued the ruffian, who, when he found them closing on him, repeatedly presented his musket, as if ready to fire. One of the countrymen, having got in his rear, knocked him down, when he was instantly disarmed and secured, and committed to the county gaol, Kilmainham.

A HUSBAND POISONED BY HIS WIFE.—Monday se'nnight Thos. Worlock, a butcher, residing at Oldland-common, in the parish of Bitton, Gloucestershire, whilst taking some refreshment after a long journey, ordered one of his boys to bring him a jug of beer. As the lad was fulfilling his father's order, Worlock's wife infused into the liquor a quantity of sugar of lead, purchased three weeks previously! Upon tasting the beer, the man complained of its flavour; when his wife told him that it was only some flour which had been mixed with the liquor by accident, and urged him to drink the remainder, which, on his declining to do, she threw away. The effect of the poison was soon felt; and, notwithstanding medical assistance was immediately procured,

the poor sufferer lingered until Friday morning in the most excruciating agonies, when he expired. An inquest has been held on the body, and the jury have returned a verdict of *wilful murder* against the wife, who is committed to Gloucester gaol for trial.

On Wednesday last the worshipful company of Goldsmiths presented the freedom and livery of the company to the right hon. Samuel Shepherd, Lord Chief Baron of Scotland: an elegant entertainment was given on the occasion at their hall, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is also a liveryman of the Goldsmiths' company, was invited.

Mr. Peter Rigby, another victim to the harshness of the Chancery law, has just paid the debt of nature in the Fleet prison, after eight years confinement.

OLD BAILEY.—The trial of James Ings occupied the whole of yesterday, and this day. The jury retired at half-past eight, and at a quarter to nine returned a verdict, finding the prisoner—Guilty, upon the 1st and 3rd counts, of levying war on the king, to depose him.

He heard the verdict unmoved, and was taken from the bar.

23. Fifty of the hat-manufacturers of Manchester, Stockport, Denton, Ashton-under-Line, Oldham, and the places adjacent, have published a notice, that they have unanimously resolved to raise the wages of their workmen, according to a scale agreed on, being an advance of nearly one-third.

24. **OLD BAILEY.**—This day, at ten o'clock, John Thomas

Brunt, was put to the bar. He seemed quite composed and firm. He had several sheets of paper before him, with pen and ink.

25. Yesterday the celebration of the king's birth-day took place, instead of the 12th of August. The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells: the flags on the steeples of the churches were displayed. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns discharged a double royal salute. In the evening the public places of amusement and the houses of the royal tradesmen were illuminated.

GLASGOW.—We are now enjoying the most perfect quiet in this part of the country, and a great number of those arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the late transactions have been liberated, either simply, or on a bail so trifling as to imply no heavy supposition of guilt. Our safety has been owing to the want of leaders among the ranks of the disaffected.

OLD BAILEY.—At nine o'clock this morning, John Thomas Brunt was again put to the bar, and accommodated with a chair, as he had been the day previously. He looked rather paler than he then did, but was quite firm and composed in his demeanor.

In the course of the trial, the Solicitor-general stood up in his seat, and presented a written paper, understood to be a protest, on the part of certain students of Gray's-inn, against the occupation of the students' box by gentlemen not entitled to that indulgence.

The Chief Baron said, the students were entitled to be admitted into the box in question. It was so laid down by Mr.

Justice Foster, and also by other high legal authorities.

After the case for the prosecution had closed, Brunt rose, and with a firm voice said, that a written defence had just been put into his hands; but, as he had not had time to read it, he would make a few observations on the evidence. He then attempted to impeach the whole of the witnesses who had appeared against him. He concluded by appealing solemnly to God for the truth of his assertions; and declared that, whatever might be his fate, he would not die unworthy a descendant of the Ancient Britons.

The jury then retired at 20 minutes before four; and in about 10 minutes returned with a verdict of Guilty on the third and fourth counts.

The prisoner's appearance was in no degree altered by the announcement of the verdict. He bowed slightly to the Court, and was removed in the care of two of the gaoler's assistants.

This morning four persons applied to the sitting alderman at Guildhall, to make depositions against Edwards, so often mentioned in the late trials. These persons were prepared to charge this Edwards with the crime of high treason, and that he had instigated others to join in the atrocious attack meditated on his majesty's ministers. They enumerated various facts in corroboration of the charge, but all in the county of Middlesex, and therefore alderman Sir William Domville, and Mr. Alderman Wood thought fit to convey the intended depositions to lord Sidmouth. The noble lord wrote an answer, saying, that as Edwards

was liable to be called as a witness for the Crown, it did not appear to him that any sufficient ground was laid for instituting proceedings against him.

SCOTLAND. — The Ayrshire radicals have been thrown into consternation in consequence of their secretary and treasurer at New Milns, having given himself up on Friday to a justice of peace. Since this was known, very few that had any connexion with him have slept in their own beds. The attempt at insurrection has given the death-blow to radicalism in all that part of the country, and the peaceable folks apprehend no more of it as long as they live.

We hear that the body of radicals who went from Strathaven towards Cathkin, on the evening of Wednesday the 5th inst., amounting to 15 in the whole, were of the very lowest order of the populace; only one or two were natives, the rest being incomers. They were led on by one who had all along been very busy in forwarding business at their meetings, and who, it is said, on their assembling before their march, tried to avoid accompanying them. Finding, however, that they would not go on without him, he placed himself at the head of the body with a drawn sword. They were very badly armed, having only two or three fowling-pieces, and two old swords, with some pikes. The authorities instantly called a meeting of the respectable inhabitants, and appointed a deputation to parade the streets, who, as was formerly mentioned, seized the radicals on their return from their bootless search for the camp of marshal Macdonald on Cathkin hills.

25. **FURIOUS DRIVING.**—About half-past 7 o'clock on Saturday se'nnight, an interesting young woman, far advanced in pregnancy, was crossing High-street, in the Borough, opposite the front gates of St. Thomas's Hospital, with a bundle in her hand, when an extra coach, from Chatham, drove furiously for the city, with 12 sailors on the top, and the off-leader knocked down the ill-fated female, after which the fore wheel at once passed over her, the hinder wheel resting on her body. The coachman now lashed the horses, and, dreadful to relate, the woman was killed on the spot! Hereupon the body was conveyed to the hospital, when the surgeons opened it, to preserve the unborn offspring, and actually found the infant to be alive! The babe was given in charge of a nurse, but it lived no longer than till Tuesday morning last. On the same day an inquest was held; but owing to the want of sufficient evidence, the coroner adjourned the court till the Thursday following, when it was accordingly held in the said hospital. One of the witnesses now stated, that she was crossing the street at the same time with the deceased, and saw her knocked down; the coach was driving at a furious rate, whereby the life of the witness was exposed to imminent peril. Another witness gave in evidence, that, on the evening of the accident, he was waiting at the corner of York-street, in the Borough, when the coachman was driving at a furious rate, which induced him to express his fears to a person with him that some mischief would be done. Witness had hardly uttered the words when

he saw the coach suddenly stop; he instantly ran to the spot, and saw the poor woman extricated from under the wheel. After the deceased was carried away, witness ran up to the coachman, and remonstrated with him, when he used abusive language, and endeavoured to flog on his horses: the coachman had never left his seat, but evinced the greatest indifference. On this witness being questioned, how he ascertained that the coach was driving at a furious rate, he answered, he had been a coachman seven years, and was convinced, that the coach was running at the rate of twelve miles an hour at the time of the accident. Other witnesses identified the coach and coachman which caused the fatal accident, and confirmed the evidence as to the wanton conduct of the offending parties. The coroner summed up the whole to the jury, who returned a verdict of *wilful murder* against the coachman, and fixed a deodand of 50*l.* on the coach.—

26. The following letter from an officer, employed against the pirates of the Persian Gulph, was received in town this day.

*"Rysol Kyma, Gulf of Persia,
Dec. 13, 1819.*

"By an overland despatch from Bussora, I send an account of the fall of this place, the first and strongest the pirates have in the Gulf. When the public despatch was written, the loss of the enemy was not ascertained. The pirates had 62 pieces of cannon mounted on their works; they left 300 killed and 700 wounded. Our loss was only one major killed, two officers wounded, and about sixty privates killed and wounded. Our force con-

sisted of 2,300 troops, and of the Liverpool, Eden, capt. Loch, and Curlew, capt. W. Walpole. Capt. Collier had a narrow escape, three musket-balls having struck him at the same time: two went through his coat, and one grazed his leg."

The *Journal de Paris* says—"We can inform certain propagators of disastrous reports, that their efforts are useless; no one believes either their affected good intentions or their bad news. Whatever they may do or think, France enjoys in every quarter the most perfect tranquillity."

DEATH OF COMMODORE DECATUR.—The Falmouth letter of the 22nd inst. contains the following statement:—"Off the Lizard, ship Maria, Raby, from Calcutta, last from New York (26 days) for London. Capt. Raby reports, that commodore Decatur had died in consequence of a wound received in a duel with commodore Barrow, at New York."

OLD BAILEY.—The State Trials were this morning resumed. Tidd and Davidson were put to the bar. Davidson took notes during the day, and frequently sent communications to his counsel. He conducts himself altogether with great composure and propriety. He speaks without effort or confusion. Tidd seems to have perfect self-possession, but a flush that occasionally animates his face indicates some hurry and eagerness of mind. Both are well dressed, Davidson rather genteelly. Tidd is a short, stout, elderly man; Davidson tall and well made.

2°. PROCESSION OF HIS MAJESTY TO PARLIAMENT.—This

day, between one and two o'clock, his Majesty went in state to the House of Lords, for the purpose of opening the new Parliament. Orders to this effect had been issued to the departments of the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Board of Works, &c. By command of his Majesty, the usual course of the procession was altered. It has, for many years, been the invariable practice for the Sovereign to proceed in the first instance from the palace in which he resided to St. James's palace, where he dressed, and to proceed in state, across the Park, to the House of Lords. But it has now been ordered, and finally arranged, that the procession shall set out from the Palace of Carlton House, by the grand entrance in Pall-mall; from thence along Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, to the House.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, lord Gwydir, attended by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, Mr. Quarme, and a guard of 15 of the King's Yeomen, together with the Lords' Officers, with lighted flambeaux, proceeded to examine the several apartments about the House of Peers, the vaults, &c. under both Houses, constituting the venerable remains of St. Stephen's-chapel, and the Speaker's public dining-room, which is immediately under the House of Commons. His lordship, and the other officers in attendance, then stationed the civil power, headed by Lee, the high constable; and at 11 o'clock a party of the Coldstream Guards arrived, with their band, and they were ranged round the royal entrance to the House of Lords, to

preserve regularity, by keeping the carriages and the crowd at a distance. So great was the anxiety to gain admission into the House of Lords, that many of the Peers' carriages arrived before 10 o'clock; but positive orders had been given not to open any of the doors till 12 o'clock, not even to the Peers themselves. This order was strictly enforced; and when the doors were opened none but Peers' orders were admitted. Besides Palace-yard being filled with carriages, a line of them reached to the end of Parliament-street by 11 o'clock.

The assemblage, both within the walls of the House and in the streets, was the most numerous that we have ever seen. The King was cheered both in going and returning. His Majesty appeared in good spirits, but not in good health: he was dressed in purple, embroidered with gold.

KING'S-BENCH.—At 12 o'clock Mr. Hunt entered the court, accompanied by Joseph Johnson, Joseph Healy, and Samuel Bamford, who were tried and convicted at the last Yorkshire assizes for the part they took in the Manchester meeting.

The Lord Chief-Justice.—Is Mr. Hunt in court?

Mr. Hunt.—I am, my lord.

The Lord Chief-Justice.—Mr. Hunt, you can now inform us of the nature of the application you propose making to the Court.

Mr. Hunt.—I move, my lord, for a rule to show cause why the verdict obtained against me and the other defendants; at the last assizes at York, should not be set aside, and a verdict of Not Guilty entered on the record, or why a new trial should not be had.

The Lord Chief-Justice.—For

yourself and all the other defendants?

Mr. Hunt.—Yes, my lord.

The Lord Chief-Justice.—Now state upon what ground it is that you make this motion.

Mr. Hunt.—The first ground, my lord, is a misapprehension of the learned judge, in rejecting evidence which ought to have been received. It was evidence as to the acts of aggression—of cutting, maiming, and killing, committed by the yeomanry cavalry, and other military, upon the persons of those who attended the meeting at Manchester. The next point is, the learned judge's admitting evidence of certain resolutions of a meeting held in Smithfield, and the admission of evidence of certain trainings and drillings at a place called White-moss. The third point is a misdirection of the judge, which arose in consequence of these points. The fourth ground is, that the jury gave a verdict contrary to evidence.

The Lord Chief-Justice.—Have you any other ground?

Mr. Hunt.—Yes, my lord; I have a fifth and last ground. It is, that the jury gave a verdict contrary to the direction of the learned judge.—(For the Judgment of the Court in this Case, see the Appendix.)

KING'S-BENCH—*Earl of Darnley v. Bligh.*—Mr. Moore was rising to show cause against the rule which had been obtained by the defendant in this case upon a former day, when he was interrupted by

The Lord Chief-Justice, who intimated to Mr. Scarlett, the counsel for Mr. Bligh, that he understood that Mr. Bligh was desirous that the new articles of

the peace exhibited against him, should be read over.

Mr. Moore observed, that the motion for this rule had been made by Mr. Bligh, because higher security for his good behaviour was demanded of him than he of his own accord was inclined to give.

The officer of the Court then commenced to read the articles of the peace exhibited by the earl of Darnley against Mr. Bligh; but had not proceeded far before he was interrupted by Mr. Scarlett, who observed, that he did not wish the whole of them to be read, but only that part of them which was new. This part of them was accordingly read. It recited his lordship's apprehension of personal violence from Mr. Bligh, and set forth that, in the summer of last year, Mr. Bligh was under recognizances of 10,000*l.*, with two sureties under recognizances of 500*l.* each, to refrain from annoying the noble earl or his family; that on Mr. Bligh's representation to his lordship last August, that he had been compelled before he obtained those sureties to deposit a large sum to indemnify the parties, and that he was desirous of going to the continent, which he could not do unless he were permitted to receive this money back, the earl of Darnley consented that the two sureties should be rescinded on his (Mr. Bligh's) promise that he should offer no further annoyance to his family; that Mr. Bligh made this pledge by letter to the earl's solicitor, in which he said, that he would avoid his lordship as much as possible, "consistent with the feelings and honour of a gentleman;" instead of doing which,

he lately met the earl of Darnley entering his house in Berkeley-square, and asked him whether he (the earl) would now acknowledge his affidavit to be false; and added, "I will have satisfaction—by G—I will."

Mr. Scarlett then observed, that this was the only insult which Mr. Bligh had offered to the earl of Darnley since he had consented to his liberation. He had now in his hand two affidavits of Mr. Bligh; one of them explained the circumstances of the interview in question in a way somewhat differing from the manner stated by lord Darnley, and also the reasons which had induced him not to quit the country. The other was the previous affidavit on which the motion had been founded.

The Court, after hearing some further arguments, decided, that as Mr. Bligh had not kept his promise to the earl of Darnley when he was permitted to withdraw his sureties last year, the parties should now be replaced in their former situation, and Mr. Bligh must now enter into recognizances to keep the peace towards the said earl and family for the term of four years, himself in the sum of 2,000*l.*; and either two sureties of 500*l.* each, or four of 250*l.* each, as he should find most convenient. Less than that they could not do in the situation in which they were placed—a situation which bound them to protect the lives and persons of his majesty's subjects.

Mr. Bligh was then removed out of court in the custody of the tipstaff.

Administration of the effects of Mrs. Frances Mary Shard, late of Torbay-house, in the county

of Devon, and of Harley-street, in the county of Middlesex, was yesterday granted to George Maule, esq. the nominee of his majesty, for the use and benefit of his majesty, the said Mrs. Shard dying intestate, without parent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, cousin-german, or any known relation whatever, whereby her estate became escheated to the crown: her property sworn under 25,000*l*.

OLD BAILEY.—The trial of Tidd and Davidson was resumed this morning, and lasted through the whole day.

The jury retired at 8 o'clock for more than half an hour; and on their return pronounced the verdict against both the prisoners—Guilty upon the third count, excepting the 8th and 10th overt acts.

Davidson, who had evinced much anxiety while the jury were absent, when the verdict was pronounced appeared to be much dejected. No alteration was evident in the appearance of Tidd.

James William Wilson, Richard Bradburn, John Shaw Strange, James Gilchrist, Charles Cooper, and John Harrison, were then put to the bar.

Mr. Walford wished to draw the attention of the Court to the six unfortunate men at the bar. The fate of their fellow-prisoners had acted as a warning to them, and they were now most anxious to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Court.

Mr. Broderick, as counsel also for the prisoners, begged to add, that he fully concurred in, and approved of, this application to the Court.

Mr. Baron Garrow expressed his approbation, and they all

retracted their former pleas, and pleaded "Guilty." They were then all taken down from the dock, and placed in their different cells.

28. The emperor Alexander has embraced the resolution of banishing the whole body of Jesuits from his dominions, and confiscating their property, whether in land or money, to pious and charitable uses. (*See Appendix.*)

Very serious complaints are prevalent in Paris, of the existence in the Royal family, of a secret influence adverse to the constitutional charter. In a late debate in the chamber of deputies M. de St. Aulaire, father-in-law to M. de Cazes, expressed himself, in strong terms, to the effect that there were but "too many proofs of the sinister influence complained of by the petitioner—that there was a party who seemed to recognize another government than that of the king—nay more—another king than the king himself." M. Corbieres, on the contrary, discredited the petition, and compared its alleged conspiracies to the imaginary ones of 1790 and 1791, when an Austrian committee was as much talked of as an ultra-royalist committee now.

This evening, after the play of *King Lear* had been concluded, Mr. Russell came forward to explain, that the entertainment which had been announced for this evening (*The Innkeeper's Daughter*) could not be performed, in consequence of the music, which was all in manuscript, having been stolen.

KING'S BENCH—Criminal Information.—The prosecutor in this case, Mr. Scarlett said, was a gentleman named Howel, a re-

sident in Wales, who united in his proper person the several characters of Magistrate, Doctor of Physic, and Captain of the Carmarthenshire Yeomanry Cavalry: these multifarious dignities he had stated most amply and distinctly to the Court in three different affidavits.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—He did not set out his pedigree in either of the affidavits, did he, Mr. Scarlett?

Mr. Scarlett.—No affidavit, my lord, could have contained it. He would refer, the learned counsel continued, to the affidavits upon which Sir William Owen's motion had been grounded. The affidavit of Mr. Howel stated, that, calling by accident at the house of Mrs. Bowen, of Narbeth, a lady who had formerly been his patient, he had there met Mr. Pawlett Williams, who, without any provocation, accosted him in very gross and insulting language, brandished his stick in his face, and quitted the house, calling upon him as "blackguard, scoundrel, and villain," to follow him. He (the plaintiff), however, declined that invitation; upon which the defendant planted himself opposite to the house, and employed at his leisure, a variety of menacing expressions.

The affidavit went on to say, that the plaintiff having immediately after occasion to go to the post-office, was again accosted by the defendant, who, in the open street, and in the presence of witnesses, repeated that he (Mr. Howel) was a "blackguard;" and added, "You are no magistrate, and no physician."

Mr. Scarlett contended, that the words, not being imputed as designed to provoke the plaintiff

to a duel, afforded no ground for a criminal information. He should next submit, that his client had already been bound over, at the Quarter Sessions, to keep the peace; and he should further show, that the provocation had been given by the physician, magistrate, and captain, himself. Mr. Scarlett then read an affidavit from the defendant, which set forth that Mr. Howel had, in his medical capacity, formerly attended the family of the plaintiff; but that Mr. Howel having parted with his wife, and taken another lady to live with him, he (the defendant) had declined to continue his visits. This conduct had unfortunately offended the plaintiff, who forthwith declared, that although Mr. Williams had suddenly become so delicate, he had himself been a pimp and a go-between in the affair, and had carried letters and messages to and fro between him (Mr. Howel) and the lady in question.

This assertion, the defendant vowed, was quite untrue; but the report had circulated through the town, and he was universally called "Mr. Howel's pimp."

A second affidavit was then produced from a gentleman named Plumtree, which stated, that upon the 15th of December, (the day before the assault), he, the deponent, had carried the following message from the plaintiff to the defendant:—"Tell little Clyster-pipe that I shall be in Narbeth to-morrow; and that I shall walk up and down the street, and see if little Clyster-pipe will venture to meet me."

The fact was, Mr. Scarlett said, that little Clyster-pipe had not ventured; but had taken refuge in the house of Mrs. Bowen, to which retreat he had been fol-

lowed by the plaintiff. The words spoken were admitted, but the brandishing of the stick was denied.

The Lord Chief-Justice thought that a tribunal somewhat short of the Court of King's-bench might be competent to arrange the dispute between the parties.

Rule dismissed, without costs.

30. Extract of a letter from Liverpool dated the 27th ult.: General D'Evereux sailed this day for Columbia. He was accompanied by several officers of his staff, his chaplain, and about 30 young gentlemen, who in emulation of their countrymen of the Irish Legion, have consecrated their lives and swords to the cause of South American freedom.

Lately, at Stropsley, near Luton, in Bedfordshire, a man named Bean, by trade a wheelwright, took out his two children, one aged about three years, and the other about fourteen months, in a small child's chaise cart, into a lane, at a short distance from his house, where, having almost severed their heads from their bodies with a razor, he cut his own throat with the same instrument. The children were found dead by some neighbours, a short time afterwards, and near them the wretched father, who unhappily survives. A coroner's inquest was the next day held on the bodies of the infants; when the verdict returned was, "Killed by their father while in a state of insanity."

The Paris papers say, "On Friday night last, the 28th ult. about eleven o'clock, a loud explosion was heard in the neighbourhood of the Pavilion of the Thuilleries, inhabited by their royal highnesses Monsieur and the Duchess de Berri. It was found

that a petard, with a lighted fuse, had been thrown beneath the gallery which separates the Place Caroussel from the Rue de Rivoli. The fragments of the combustible instrument were found and preserved. Her royal highness was awakened by the explosion, but no other accident resulted from the deed."

MANCHESTER, April 28— "A serious disturbance took place on Tuesday last at Oldham. In the afternoon six soldiers of the 7th Dragoon Guards were getting some refreshment at the Bull's Head inn. They were in a large company, amongst whom were many violent radicals. The radicals appeared determined to insult the soldiers. They drank many seditious toasts. One of them was, "May the skins of all Church and King men serve as drum heads for the radical armies." One man d—d the King, another began singing a song in praise of Hunt, when one of the soldiers, who was irritated beyond forbearance by their previous rebellious conduct, seized this radical's white hat, and flung it into the fire. Immediately all the radicals began to attack the soldiers, and a general scuffle ensued. The tables and chairs were broken to furnish weapons, and several wounds were inflicted on both sides. One of the soldiers contrived to get out of the room, and ran instantly to the barracks for assistance, to rescue his companions. On their arrival at the public house, they found their companions were confined in the house by the radicals, who had fastened the doors, and were severely beating the soldiers within. Some of the soldiers entered through the windows, others through an opening, which they

made in the pannel of the door, and their companions were rescued. As the military were returning to the barracks, they were again attacked by the radicals, who hissed and shouted at them."

DISINTERESTED CONDUCT OF A FRENCH COMMODORE.—The Hero, Urquhart, master, of Banff, ran on shore on the 5th of September last, about ten leagues from Bahia. Upon the application of Mr. Pennell, British consul, an officer and boat's crew were placed at his (Mr. Pennell's) disposal, by Monsieur Roussin, commodore of a French squadron at that time lying at Bahia, and by their assistance the Hero was got off without much damage, and has since arrived safe in England. Mr. Pennell wished to present a sword to Mons. Jerome Vanloue, the French commodore's eleve, and to make some pecuniary recompense to the boat's crew for their services; but Mons. Roussin would not permit him.

When his majesty was last taking an equestrian airing on the Downs, near Brighton, accompanied by sir B. Bloomfield, a farmer rode up to and addressed the latter, respectfully observing, that the horses in diverging from the usual track had got upon lands where seeds were sown, the trampling of which might be of some injury to him. The sovereign bowed, indicative of his approbation of the freedom used, and the horses were instantly guided to the common road.

ASSIZES—LANCASHIRE.—The calendar contained the names of 123 prisoners; and 43 of the cases were prosecutions by the Bank of England. The assizes were so heavy, that justice Park sat no less than 16 days, and judge

Bailey 8; 34 prisoners received sentence of death; 5 were left for execution for forged notes, 1 for shooting and robbing, and 1 for cow stealing.

Bills were once more in vain preferred against Meagher, Tebbutt, and Shehmerdine, for cutting and stabbing on the 16th of August.

YORK.—W. Radcliffe, esq. Rouge Croix, pursuivant at arms, of the Herald college, was found guilty of forging a marriage register, with a view to assist in making out his own pedigree, and tracing his relationship to the Derwentwater family, in order to impose on the governors of Greenwich hospital. The offence took place in 1801, by the interpolation of a marriage in an old register book of the parish of Ravensfield, for the 16th century. He was fined 50*l.* and ordered to be imprisoned 3 months in York castle.

At York assizes, forty-one prisoners received sentence of death; one of whom was executed.

Mitchell (denounced as a spy at the York meeting) was tried at the Pontefract sessions, for having, on the 4th of October last, made use of seditious words in a meeting at Halifax. He was found guilty, and sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned six months in York castle, and find sureties, for two years, himself in 100*l.*, and two sureties in 50*l.* each.

CHESHIRE.—Jacob Magennis for shooting at William Birch, constable, was found guilty at Chester, on the 8th ult. and since executed. The jury also convicted a Mr. Bruce of the same capital offence, but in consequence of some favourable cir-

cumstances, he has obtained a reprieve.

Sir Charles Wolseley and the Rev. Mr. Harrison, were found guilty on the 11th, at Chester, of seditious language at a public meeting. Mr. Harrison has since been convicted of using seditious language in two sermons at Stockport.

CORNWALL.—At the Cornwall assizes, the grand jury found a true bill against L. Evelyn and J. R. G. Graham, esqrs. the members lately returned for St. Ives; also against five others, for a conspiracy to return the members at the late election, by means of bribery and corruption. The grand jury have also found a true bill against Mr. Halse, the town clerk.

SHREWSBURY.—John Rogers, for a burglary at Llanyblodwell, and stealing a large sum of money, was capitally convicted, and left for execution. Seventeen others received sentence of death, but were all reprieved. At these assizes, a suit was brought by the Rev. T. Vaughan, rector of Hope Bagot, in this county, against the Rev. Lawrence Panting Gardner, D. D., the preceding rector, for dilapidations, when the jury gave the plaintiff as follows:—for the house, 90*l.*; hog's-stye and privy, 14*l.*; changel, 10*l.*; barn, 100*l.*: total for restoring the original premises, 214*l.*, and for putting the present premises in a state of repair, 64*l.*

Bucks. — George Wiggins, lately executed at Reading, for cruelly using and robbing Mr. Leach, confessed to 11 highway robberies and burglaries, and 49 other offences.

At Buckingham assizes, twelve prisoners received sentence of

death, three of whom were left for execution.

Lately, at the Market Cross, in Leeds, a man led his wife in a halter, and sold her for one shilling and sixpence!

The carpet manufactures of Yorkshire is in such a state of depression, that it is diminished three-fourths, and the woollen considerably.

At Snaith, a man and his wife, of the name of Coates, who had been married only ten days, were both found suspended by the neck—one in the stable, the other in the dwelling-house. The wife is likely to live; she states that they lived comfortable during the first week; then began to quarrel, and so continued until the above dreadful event.

There has been considerable agitation at Huddersfield, owing to a discovery that a great number of the populace in the neighbourhood had armed themselves with pikes and pistols, and meditated an attack on the place. Bodies of them were seen together, and one party was not dispersed without violence.

At Brunswick chapel, Liverpool, two learned heathens, high priests of the Budhul religion, from the island of Ceylon, were baptised according to the ritual of the established church, by Dr. Adam Clarke, before a large congregation.

MAY.

1. This morning the five leaders in the Cato-street conspiracy—Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, and William Davidson, underwent the sentence of the law,

at the usual place of execution in the Old Bailey. An account of the behaviour of those unhappy criminals since their condemnation, in prison, and during the last dreadful ceremony, will be found in the Appendix annexed to the report of their trials.

William Henry Stanford was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, of having passed a forged 10*l.* note, knowing it to be forged, to Dr. Tewson, of Percy-place.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer states, that his late majesty has left a will. We may suppose it was found by the present king on his late visit to Windsor. It is said, that his late majesty, but a few days before his mournful calamity, as if conscious of its approach, ordered a master-key to be made, with which he locked up a drawer containing all his other keys. This master-key he delivered to general Taylor, with an injunction to preserve it in his custody, and deliver it to no one but himself, or in case of his decease to deliver it only to his successor. This key general Taylor delivered to the king on Saturday se'nnight.

Windsor terrace was opened to the public on Monday last after a lapse of above ten years. This beautiful promenade has been closed in consequence of its proximity to the apartments occupied by our late venerable monarch.

A most laudable institution is about to be established, under the patronage of her royal highness the princess Augusta, which has for its object the placing out in the world, and being a home for, the indigent orphan daugh-

ters of deceased unbeneficed clergymen and subaltern officers of the army and navy, who are to be received into the institution at fourteen years of age, and taught those qualifications they are capable of receiving, to enable them to obtain a living above the common ranks of life. For this truly meritorious purpose two houses have been taken near the Regent's Park, which are now forming into one. The institution is to be superintended by ladies of rank, and proper assistants.

Societies of ladies are forming in France, to provide funds for buying masses for the soul of the Duke of Berri, and prayers for the safe delivery of his widow.

The king of England has subscribed 2,500 francs, about 100*l.* sterling, towards the monument of M. Malesherbes.

The death of Volney is announced in the French papers; he expired in his 65th year.

The Club Lorenzini at Madrid, and the papers written under its influence, attack so hostilely the dynasty on the French throne, that the Spanish pamphlets and papers are prohibited in all the reading-rooms and coffee-houses of the south of France.

2. A very violent eruption, of Mount Vesuvius has recently taken place. The hereditary prince of Denmark, who visited the mountain several times, and made observations upon the eruption, read a report of the several visits he made to the mountain in one of the sittings of the Academy of Sciences at Naples, of which the prince is a member.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Brest and the

adjoining country, about nine o'clock in the evening of the 21st of April. It was accompanied by thunder. The motion seemed to proceed from east to west. The weather was very fine and the sky serene.

OLD BAILEY.—John Robinson, alias Thomas Turner, was indicted for passing, on the 29th of February last, a 1*l*. forged Bank of England note, with intent to defraud Arthur Morris.

The first witness examined was a boy named Richard Hill, about 16 years of age, who said he had been to sea, and on his return to England could not get any employment. He was loitering about Charlotte-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane, on the 26th February last, when he fell into conversation with a man named Lloyd, who introduced him to the prisoner at the Black Dog in Gray's-inn-lane, saying, "Here is a boy who will pass *pap* for you, and he is all right." Prisoner said, "Very well," and gave the boy a shilling, and appointed to meet him on the 28th, the Monday following. On the evening of that day (28th) he accompanied the prisoner and Lloyd to a garret in Broad-street, St. Giles's, where Lloyd wrote on the backs and fronts of five Bank of England notes, and put them into witness's pocket.—The prisoner said the water-mark was so good that no person would know them to be forgeries. Lloyd promised him six shillings for every note which he might do for them.

The several persons with whom the boy changed the notes confirmed his testimony in that respect, and produced the notes which he gave them.

Mr. Glover, a Bank Inspector, proved the notes to be forged.

The Common Sergeant summed up, and the jury immediately found the prisoner Guilty.

In the Court of Common Pleas, this day, Mr. Sergeant Vaughan rose to show cause against a rule which had been obtained on a former day by Mr. Sergeant Blossett, the object of which was, to take off the file of the Court, for some irregularity in the endorsement, the proceedings commenced against the warden of the Fleet, for suffering the escape of Robert Christie Burton, esq. from his custody. This gentleman, our readers will recollect, was, a member of the House of Commons in the last parliament, and was discharged by the warden, under the authority of the Speaker's order. The Court, in consideration that the point was new, arising as it did out of the act of 59th Geo. 3rd, by which the practice of that court was altered, took time to consider before they gave a decision.—[The affair was dropped here.]

Repetition of the diabolical attempt to fire Hereford College.—

About a quarter past ten last night [May 2], the inhabitants of this city were again alarmed by the cry of "fire," at our college, and, in consequence, a large number of persons hastened to render assistance. The flames were discovered on the north side of the ceiling of one of the upper rooms, which was on fire in two places, and there is but little doubt, but in a very short period, if the providential discovery had not taken place, the whole of that part of the building would have been in flames. The judicious exertions of those who first rushed to the spot effectually subdued the fire, which had made considerable progress, and nearly

burnt through a large beam and some rafters with great injury to the apartments like the former attempts.

Between twenty-six and twenty-seven thousand pounds have been awarded as the sum to be given by the commissioners of the Menai bridge, to Miss Williams, the proprietor of Bangor Ferry, as the Menai bridge is to be situated within the limits of the ferry, and will of course render the ferry useless, which has upon an average of the last eleven years, produced the young lady, who is a minor, about 900*l.* per annum.

A living insect of considerable size was extracted, a few days ago, from the external part of the throat of a poor woman, which had generated into a tumour of nearly two years standing, by a medical gentleman at Aylesford, near Maidstone.

Most of the young men who have recently emigrated from Scotland to America, got married before they embarked and took their wives with them. Previously to the sailing of the *Alexander*, last week, from Greenock for Quebec, many were asked in church three times in one day, and immediately after the ceremony went on board.

A German paper says, that the Austrian clergy oppose the intended marriage of the Imperial Prince of Austria and one of the daughters of the king of Bavaria, on the ground that it would confound the different degrees of kindred in a manner not conformable to the Canons of the church. In case of the marriage taking place, the Imperial Prince would be brother-in-law to his father; and the Empress would

at the same time be his mother-in-law and sister-in-law.

It appears by the American papers that 16,355 of the men who served in the revolutionary war continue at this day to receive pensions for their services.

3. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The sixteenth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held, in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen's-street, and since the commencement of the institution, it never has been more respectably attended.

The Report of the Committee was read. In France their exertions had answered their most sanguine expectations. The duke d'Angouleme had expressed himself most friendly towards the society and their objects, and the duke de Cazes had subscribed 1,000 livres in support of their funds. In the United States and their dependencies, Christians of every denomination, and even Jews, exhibit the most earnest desire to possess the Scriptures, and to support the societies by which they are distributed. From Switzerland, Hanover, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Prussia, Denmark, Russia, Sweden, and Norway, the intelligence was of the most gratifying kind. Similar accounts had been received from the Ionian Islands, and from Athens, where Bible Societies had been established. The eighth report of the Calcutta Bible Society, and that from Madras and its dependencies, furnished abundant proof of its advantages. In China, though the jealous power of the government still operates to prevent the admission of the Holy Scriptures, yet well-founded hopes are entertained, that the

exertions which are making will eventually succeed in shedding the light of the gospel over that vast empire. Under the direction of Dr. Morrison, the whole Bible has now been translated into the Chinese language, and the one thousand pounds voted by the Society for that object had been appropriated thereto. The New South Wales Bible Society had been zealously supported by all the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities in the colony, and its establishment promised the most beneficial results. The reports which had been made from the South-Sea Islands were most gratifying. The whole Gospel of St. Luke had been translated into the Otaheitan language, and 3,000 copies had been printed and nearly distributed. In Africa and America, the kingdom of Hayti, and the western Archipelago; there was unquestionable evidence of the great and growing success of that holy cause, in which the society is engaged.

Dr. Adam Clarke introduced two Ceylonese priests to the meeting. He said these young men had been brought up as priests in the Temple of Vishnu from the time they were five years of age. About three years ago, a translation of the Bible fell into their hands, and their faith in the worship of Vishnu was immediately shaken. They happened to be of the class, or caste of fishermen in Ceylon, and were particularly struck with that part of the Scripture in which our Saviour tells the Sons of Zebedee to follow him, and he would make them fishers of men. They became curious to see the people who had the means of

sending throughout the world the glorious truths of the Gospel. They applied to the then governor (about to return to England on account of his lady's ill-health) to be allowed a passage in the same vessel; but they were refused. So great, however, was their desire to visit England, that they actually took a boat, followed the vessel to sea, and were taken on board whilst she was under way. He took them into his house, gave them every instruction in his power, and eventually admitted them into the bosom of the church by Christian baptism; and he had now the pleasure of presenting them as the first-fruits of the British and Foreign Bible Society in the island of Ceylon. The assembly broke up at a quarter past five o'clock.

Yesterday [the 2nd] the friends of the families of the unfortunate men who were executed the day before for high treason met at a public-house, and after some discussion upon the subject of raising a subscription for the wives and children of those who were transported, as well as of those who were hanged, adopted a resolution to apply to lord Sidmouth for leave to take away the bodies of the deceased from Newgate.

They accordingly sent a request to his lordship that the bodies might be given up to the friends of the deceased, and stating, that the object was the humane one of raising the means of support for the wives and children by a public exhibition.

It is unnecessary to state that lord Sidmouth did not hesitate to refuse the request.

It appears that a channel was

dug on Monday night alongside of the subterraneous passage that leads to the cells, and about seven o'clock in the evening the coffins were filled up with quick lime, and being strongly screwed up, were placed in a straight line with each other, and immediately strewn over with earth, and finally covered with stone.

THE CONSPIRATORS. — Gilchrist, it is expected, will only have a short imprisonment.—[He has been since pardoned.]

The decapitation of the traitors was not performed, as we supposed, by a surgeon, but by one of those who go by the name of resurrection-men, who received a fee of 20 guineas for doing it.

At one o'clock on Tuesday morning, the respited traitors, Cooper, Harrison, Bradburn, Shaw, Strange, and Wilson, were removed from Newgate in three post-chaises, under a proper escort, on their way to Portsmouth, in order to be sent to New South Wales for life.

It is said, that Tidd had constantly an impression on his mind, for the last twenty years, that he was to be hanged. He frequently expressed to his wife that he should die on the gallows.

Davidson, the man of colour, acted with great levity and carelessness, until the arrival of the fatal warrant at Newgate. Prior to its arrival, he had danced with his irons on, until his legs were completely swollen, and became so sore, that he could scarcely walk, which was the cause of his only wearing a single iron.

The utmost industry is exerted to discover the retreat of Edwards.

The Paris papers of Tuesday the 2nd, give the following par-

ticulars of the attempt on the Duchess of Berri. In consequence of measures concerted between the Prefect of Police and Marshal Macdonald, the incendiary was seized almost in the act of setting fire to the fuse, with a lighted segar. The Attorney-general held him under examination from one until six o'clock in the morning of Monday, and three of his accomplices were arrested in the course of that day. After undergoing his interrogatory, Gravier was conducted to the hotel Elbeuf, from whence, on Monday evening, he was sent to the Conciergerie. It is said that he has confessed himself the author of the former explosion.

M. François Amand Louvel de Maison-neuve, has solicited permission to erase the name of Louvel from among those he bears.

4. Marshal Soult had an audience of Monsieur, a short time ago. A few days subsequent, the marshal received a gratification from the king of 200,000 francs, as a mark of his majesty's special favour, according to the *Moniteur*.

The accounts from Madrid contain a royal decree, abolishing the custom duties on books, prints, &c. which were connected with the prohibitory regulations of the Inquisition.

A case which has been lying in one of the stores of the dock-yards at Portsmouth for many years past was opened on Monday last, and found to contain a beautiful painting, by Russell, representing her present majesty, in a sitting posture, with the late Princess Charlotte on her knee. The package was landed, in 1797,

from the St. Fiorenzo frigate, and is said to have been intended as a present to her majesty's father, the duke of Brunswick; but it is conjectured, that, in consequence of the mutiny in the navy at that time, it was not deemed prudent to allow any of our ships to approach the French coast.

Comparative View of the Expenditure of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Putney, for the Years ending 27th March, 1818; 27th March, 1819; and 31st March, 1820:—

	1818.	1819.	1820.
Total - -	£.4,846 19 2	* £.3,498 13 0	£.3,305 10 3

* N. B. The further sum of £.650 was expended this year in enlarging and refurnishing the workhouse.

Comparative View of the Expenditure of the years ending at Easter, 1814, and Easter, 1820 (each of which included a long and severe winter), and each year compared with the average of the two preceding years:—

Expenditure less in 1820 than in 1814 by - - -	£. 89 16 4½
Expenditure of 1814 more than the Average of the two preceding Years by - - - - -	£.635 2 0½
Expenditure of 1820 less than the Average of the two preceding years by - - - - -	£.867 5 10

Comparative View of the greatest Number of Persons in the Work-house in each Month, from March, 1818, when the late Overseers came into Office, to the 14th April, 1820:—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1818			116	106	98	89	78	72	77	79	85	80
1819	80	85	80	72	72	62	62	62	61	63	72	72
1820	72	72	69	65								

It is very desirable that the management of these concerns should in every parish be thrown into the hands of intelligent as well as active persons.

BRITISH CHURCH FOUNDED IN LISBON.—On the 10th of April the first stone of a new church was laid in the military burying-ground in Lisbon, by John Jeffery, esq. his Britannic majesty's consul-general, and chargé d'affaires. The ceremonies usually practised on such occasions were performed in the presence of the greater part of the British residents in the city.

The rev. T. H. Seily read a

prayer well adapted to the solemn ceremony.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 19.—

This day an American schooner arrived in 10 days from Montevideo, and brings the news that a change of administration had taken place at Buenos-Ayres, and that Don Juan Pedro de Aguirre had been named supreme director *ad interim*, until the chambers should have met and elected a supreme director, according to the constitution; these

are all the particulars which have been received. For some time past great discontent had existed, as well at Buenos-Ayres as in the provinces: the Provisional Government was accused of treating General San Martin with neglect, and almost abandoning the expedition to Peru, by directing all their attention to the grand expedition from Spain, and to the petty warfare against Santa F ; but what gave the greatest displeasure was, the tardiness in opening the sessions of the two chambers, which ought to have met in November last, and appointed a supreme director for five years.

OXFORD.—Yesterday [May 3], the vice-president and fellows of Magdalen-college, in this University, went in procession from St. Mary's church, to the site of the dissolved college of Hertford, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new buildings intended for the future residence of the members of Magdalen-hall. The principal and vice-principal of that society were also in the procession. The stone was laid by the Rev. T. N. Blagden, B.D. vice-president of Magdalen-college (the president being indisposed), assisted by the architect, Mr. Garbett, of Winchester. Hertford college having escheated to the Crown, his present majesty, when regent, was graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of the late king, to direct a grant of the site, with all the property attached to it, including an excellent library of books, to be made to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University, in trust for the principal and other members of Magdalen-hall for

ever. A brass plate was placed in the centre of the foundation-stone, on which was engraved the following inscription:—"In honorem Dei bonarumque literarum profectum imum hunc Lapidem Aul  Magdalenensis Regis Georgii Quarti auspiciis in alia sede renovat , Collegium Magdalenense P. C."

ICELANDIC TRANSLATION OF MILTON.—At the anniversary festival of "The Literary Fund" on the 4th, the earl of Blessinton presented to the company an Icelandic Translation of Milton in MS. as presented to the Society by the Author, in acknowledgment of their benefaction to him. Mr. Fitzgerald stated, that the Translation was considered to be excellent by those acquainted with it; and that, if acquired by earl Spencer, or placed in the library of the British Museum, it would be deemed an invaluable acquisition. [With regret we add, that the learned and most indefatigable translator is since dead.]

5. CORONER'S INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was yesterday held in the City-road, before J. Unwin, esq. coroner, on the body of a person named William Bravers. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased was found on Sunday night, lying in a state of insensibility, on one of the tables in the tea-gardens. He was suffered to lie there for some time, under the idea that he was intoxicated, and that he might in time come round; but being found to continue in the same state, although breathing regularly, a physician was sent for, who gave it as his opinion that he was labouring under the effects of intoxication, and, under

that impression, he was removed to the watch-house, where he was laid on the floor of the lock-up room, that he might not fall or injure himself. Upon examining him soon after, he was found to be in a much worse state, he breathed much slower, and his extremities were growing cold. His situation alarmed J. Riddle, the Headborough of the parish, who ran to fetch the parish doctor, and with difficulty knocked him up. The doctor, after inquiring the cause of so unseasonable a visit, asked whether the man was dying? to which the Headborough replied, that he really believed he was; when the doctor said it was of no use his going, for he could do no good to a dying man, and, shutting down his window, desired the Headborough to call upon him in the morning. The Headborough obtained the assistance of two medical gentlemen, who, although not paid by the parish, attended very readily, and who, upon examining the deceased, declared that the hand of death was upon him. The Headborough, conceiving the case to be desperate, roused the parish doctor a second time, but with as little success, and the deceased shortly after expired, having continued to the last in the same state of torpidity. It was proved that the deceased had been seen perfectly sober up to a late hour in the evening, and that he was not given to inebriation. A medical gentleman, who had examined the deceased, gave it as his opinion that the deceased had died either in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel or an apoplectic fit; but not having had an opportunity of opening the

body, he could not say which. The jury brought in a verdict of died a natural death. Several of the jurymen reprobated the conduct of the parish doctor, but, at the suggestion of the coroner, they refrained from visiting him with any special mark of their opinion, on account of his not being present to exculpate himself.

So serious is the depression in the price of wool, that farmers who sold it at this time last year at 24*l.* per pack, can now obtain 13*l.* only for it.

In the course of the last two years, it is said, the woollen manufacture of Yorkshire has declined, from a fifth to a fourth part of its entire amount—a depression wholly unprecedented.

A site has been fixed upon for the erection of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge; but the probable expense of completing it, requiring a sum little short of twenty thousand pounds more than the Fitzwilliam Fund is competent to defray, an application is to be made to the University, to contribute the sum necessary for its completion.

The dowager duchess of Norfolk's fine coppice-wood at Brockhampton, in Herefordshire, was lately set fire to, and nearly consumed.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM PESARO, OF THE 17TH OF APRIL:—"Her majesty queen Caroline will leave this for England on the 19th. Yesterday she took leave of most of her friends in the neighbourhood of Pesaro. She gave them a magnificent dinner. The guests gave her majesty unfeigned testimonies of their respectful attachment, and expressed much regret at her intended

departure for England. Her majesty drank health and prosperity to his majesty George 4th. The toast was received with enthusiasm by the whole company. The guests left the palace at eight o'clock, highly gratified by the amiable and condescending manner of her majesty. The health of her majesty is as good as her sincerest friends can wish. She will thus be enabled to travel rapidly to England."

GLASGOW.—Yesterday morning (Sunday, the 30th ult.) about half-past two o'clock, two of the county patrol, when going through Bridgeton, were assaulted by an armed gang of ruffians, who wantonly beat them in a most cruel manner; the gang consisted of from 20 to 30 persons or more, were armed with fire-arms and bludgeons, and some of them had pitchforks. The gang afterwards attacked the house of an operative cotton spinner, and it is supposed that the patrolmen were assaulted to prevent them giving notice of the attack on the house.

The following is extracted from the *Censeur Europeen*, under date Madrid, April 22:—"Nineteen individuals have been arrested here, accused of conspiracy against the established government. These persons are the prelate of the P. P. de la Merced, the solicitor of the monks of the Escorial, a Jesuit, a curate, various emissaries, and a few soldiers, who were tempted by high rewards. It is affirmed that a considerable sum of money, with arms and important papers, have been seized in the convent of the P. P. Merced."

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, April 14:—

"Seven ships of war are now fitting out in this harbour, and will sail about the first week in May, for the purpose of carrying out deputies to different parts of South America. It is understood that the milder weapons of negotiation and of expostulation will be tried before recourse is had to arms."

7. PARIS.—On Wednesday [the 3rd], Louis 18th received the compliments of the two Chambers, who had named deputations to wait upon his majesty, to felicitate him on the anniversary of his return to the capital. "Men pass away," said the king, in his answer to M. Ravez, "but facts endure; and I trust that the remembrance of this day will be for ever engraven in the hearts of all Frenchmen."

IRELAND.—Saturday morning last, Master C. Mills, a youth of most engaging manners, only 16 years of age, son of Wm. Mills, of Craddoxtown, county of Kildare, esq. a magistrate, was found dead on the lands of Punchestown, with marks of great violence on his person; notice was immediately given to T. Harrison, esq. coroner, who impaneled a jury at Naas, on the Monday following, and in the mean time, made active search for a circuit of 15 miles (in the progress of which he seized some fire arms, found in the possession of suspicious persons), and took into custody J. Kelly, whose very unsatisfactory answers gave cause for suspicion. The Court House at Naas was crowded to excess by the nobility, magistrates, gentry, and inhabitants of the county. Surgeon Charlton, having extracted some slugs from the deceased's breast, said they were

not the cause of his death, but that wounds on his head occasioned it. The slugs bore no resemblance to the shot sold in shops, but were cut with a knife out of pewter. Deceased had risen at an early hour on the day of his death, to detect poachers on the rabbit burrows; he chased the murderer better than two miles, who discharged the contents of his gun in the young gentleman's breast; and struck the deceased with the cock of his gun, as he was crossing the wall, which caused his death; his powder horn was got near the body and also the trigger of a

musket, but his gun was not to be found; at six o'clock, one of his school-fellows who was out coursing, discovered his body. After hearing a train of circumstantial and corroborating evidence, the coroner left the case to the jury, who found—that the deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound in the left breast, and a blow of some weapon on the back part of his head; and that from the evidence they had reason to suspect that J. Kelly was implicated in the murder. Upon which Mr. Harrison committed Kelly to Naas gaol.

An Account of the Total Weekly Amount of BANK NOTES and BANK POST BILLS in Circulation.

	Bank Notes of £.5 and upwards	Bank Post Bills.	Bank Notes under £.5.	Total.
1820.				
Jan. 4.	14,095,560	1,272,730	6,679,950	22,048,240
Feb. 1.	16,896,450	1,512,750	6,835,090	25,244,290
March 7.	14,844,200	1,374,640	6,647,870	22,866,710
April 4.	14,555,690	1,442,320	6,637,800	22,635,810
May 2.	16,344,710	1,549,810	6,717,600	24,612,120

9. The king of Prussia has presented to the archbishop of Canterbury, by the hands of baron Bulow, a splendid dessert and tea service of porcelain. A similar present has been made to Mr. Wilberforce, and to N. M. Rothschild, esq. accompanied by a complimentary letter from baron Hardenburg, in the name of his royal master.

OLD BAILEY.—On Saturday, before the Court adjourned, the following persons, who were charged on suspicion of being concerned in the Cato-street conspiracy, were brought up and placed in the dock, viz. :—Thos.

Preston, the shoemaker; William Hazard, an old man, 70 years of age, a schoolmaster; Abel Hall, a shoemaker; R. George, a labourer, who resided at Paddington; W. Simmons, a gentleman's servant; and W. Firth, the owner of the shed in Cato-street.—Preston made an attempt to address the Court, but was immediately silenced. The prisoners were informed, that as no prosecution appeared against them they were discharged. The reader will recollect that these prisoners were apprehended on suspicion of having been in various ways connected with the late dia-

bolical conspiracy in Cato-street. Bills for high treason, &c. were preferred against Hall and George, but the grand jury threw them out. No bills were preferred against the other prisoners.

On Wednesday last an inquest was held at the Mitre, Broomsgrove, on Elizabeth Waterson, wife of J. Waterson, nailer, who on Tuesday morning was found dead in bed, with marks of violence on her throat. It appeared in evidence, that the husband of the deceased had occasionally laboured under violent fits of insanity, and that on Monday se'night he again became so much indisposed, that the deceased expressed her fears that he would make away with himself. The cries of his wife were heard by a neighbour, who immediately got up, and forcing open his door, found the husband sitting upon the bed on which his wife lay dead, with the child in his arms, and on being questioned, his answers were so extremely incoherent, that it became fully evident he was not then in a state of sanity. It was proved, that Waterson and his wife lived happily together, the jury, however, returned the following verdict:—That the said Elizabeth Waterson came to her death by strangulation by her husband, Jos. Waterson, he not being of sound mind at the time. The poor man has since been conveyed to the Lunatic asylum at Droitwich.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Some further information respecting the operations of the patriots in South America has arrived. The dates from the head-quarters of general

Bolivar reach down to the 6th of February, and it appears that his forces were within 50 miles of the city of Carraccas, and in view of those under general Morillo, so that the next arrivals from the westward will probably bring intelligence of some important blows being struck either by the one party or the other. It is affirmed, that the troops of the patriots were nearly three times the number of those of the royalists, general Morillo's force not exceeding from 4 to 6,000 men, of which there were only 350 Europeans; so that it was believed confidently, that ere long general Bolivar would have possession of the city of Carraccas. There had been a great deal of fighting among the detached parties of the troops, in which the Independent General Paez lost his life while in the act of forcing an important pass. He was much lamented, and will prove, no doubt, a great loss to the patriots. He was immediately succeeded by general Soublett.

It is gratifying to be able to record a late remarkable instance of the power of the Christian preacher over the human mind, habituated to a system of the grossest idolatry. It appears that recently the Rev. Mr. Cam, of the London Missionary Society, was met in his progress through Amboyna by a concourse consisting of about 800 persons, carrying their wooden gods in solemn procession, who requested of the preacher to inform them what they were to do with those deities for the future, as he had previously made them sensible of the absurdity of such worship: the result was, that they

inclosed their idols in boxes, which they filled with stones and flung into the sea.

The village of Honiton Clist, in Devonshire, was in a great part destroyed by fire on Tuesday last before it could be subdued, the flames spreading from one thatched roof to another.

DIVORCE OF PRINCE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.—*St. Petersburg, April 15.*—On the 20th of March, O. S., was published the following important imperial manifesto:—

By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. hereby signify to our faithful subjects,

Our much beloved brother the Czarowitsch, and Grand-duke Constantine, has, by a request addressed to our beloved mother, the empress Maria, and to us, drawn our attention to his family affairs with respect to the long absence of his consort, the grand-duchess Anne (born princess of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld), who, making a journey into foreign countries, so far back as the year 1801, on account of her extreme bad health, has not only not yet returned to him, but, according to her own personal declaration, cannot again return to Russia; and therefore he wishes that his marriage with her may be dissolved. In consequence of this request, with the approbation of our beloved mother, we have referred this affair to the consideration of the Holy Synod, which, on comparing the circumstances of the case with the laws of the church, and on the principles of the 35th article of Basil the Great, has decided “the mar-

riage of the Czarewitsch and grand-duke Constantine with the grand-duchess Anne is to be dissolved, and he is to be allowed, if he thinks proper, to contract a new marriage.” From all these circumstances we have seen that every effort to maintain unimpaired the matrimonial union in our imperial family, after it has been already broken off nearly 19 years, without any hopes of being restored, would be of no avail. We have given our approbation, according to the principles of the laws of the church, to the actual execution of the above-mentioned decision of the Holy Synod, and command it to be every where recognized in its full extent.

Directing our thoughts on this occasion to the various circumstances which may take place in the matrimonial connexions of the members of the imperial family, and the consequences of them, if they are not provided for and determined by a general law, we consider it as necessary to the perpetual maintenance of the dignity and tranquillity of the imperial family, and of our empire, to add to the already existing regulations respecting the imperial family the following supplementary ordinance:—

“When any member of the imperial family shall form a matrimonial union with an individual who is not of a corresponding rank, that is to say, who does not belong to a sovereign or reigning house, then and in that case the member of the imperial family cannot communicate to the other individual the rights which appertain to the members of the imperial family, and the children born of such a marriage have no

right to the succession to the throne."

At the same time that we announce this our will to all present and future members of our imperial family, and to all our faithful subjects, according to the 23rd article of the regulations respecting the imperial family, we hereby bind, before the Almighty Ruler, all and every person whom this concerns to keep this our supplementary ordinance holy and inviolate to time everlasting.

Given in our capital city of St. Petersburg, the 20th of March, in the year of our Lord 1820, and of our reign the 20th.

ALEXANDER.

CORONATION.—The Gazette of this day contains a proclamation by his majesty, dated the 6th instant, announcing his intention of celebrating the solemnity of his coronation, on the 1st day of August next; and further notifying, that he has appointed a commission, under the great seal, to meet at the Painted Chamber in the Palace of Westminster, on the 18th instant; and from time to time to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the purpose of hearing and determining such claims as may be exhibited by any of his loving subjects, in regard of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, for which they are to perform divers services at the time of the coronation.

10. LEVEE.—This being the day appointed for his majesty to hold his first levee since his accession to the throne, it was the most numerous attended of any that ever was recollected; all ranks being desirous to have the honour of being present at the

first levee of his majesty king George 4th, to express their attachment to his person and government; and upon this occasion all present had the honour to kiss the king's hand. Although the levee was not announced to begin till two o'clock, the company began to arrive soon after twelve; and by two about 500 had been set down. The company continued to arrive till near four, when it was ascertained that there were near 1,800; being about 300 more than were present at the first levee after his present majesty became regent.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—This morning, at the sitting of the Court of King's-bench, the Solicitor-general moved for judgment on John Goodeve, Abraham Wynne, and H. Dornford, convicted at the last Cornwall assizes, before Mr. Justice Burrough, of bribery, in giving money to the electors to vote for Henry Swann, esq. to be returned a member to parliament for the borough of Penryn. Mr. Adam and Mr. Wylde addressed the Court in behalf of the defendants. The Solicitor-general supported the information. After an address by Mr. Justice Bayley on the enormity of the offence, they were sentenced as follow:—Dornford to one year, Goodeve and Wynne to three months imprisonment each, in Bodmin gaol.

Robert Wedderburne was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Dorchester gaol, for uttering blasphemy at a chapel in Berwick-street, wherein he was a licensed preacher. Eight vendors of pamphlets, who had been convicted of selling seditious publications, were sentenced to short periods of imprisonment;

the longest not exceeding two months.

CAPTURE OF RIO DE LA HACHA.—Rio de la Hacha was on the 13th of March captured by our countrymen, the soldiers of the Irish Legion, raised by general Devereux for the service of the republic of Venezuela. It has long been known that an expedition, of which they composed the principal part, had been preparing at Margarita, for an attack on some part of the Spanish Main. The following is an extract from a letter written by Admiral Brion, who commanded the naval force, to a gentleman in Jamaica:—

"Rio de la Hacha, March 17.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you the evacuation of this town by the royalist force, and the occupation of it by the fleet under my command, and the allied troops under colonel Monteith, on the 13th. No resistance was made, except by the firing of a few shot as the fleet came to an anchor.

"The inhabitants of the town, who fled into the country on the first alarm, are now returning fast; but they still regard us with distrust, and I am sorry to say, that the conduct of the troops under Macgregor, when they carried this place, has done great injury to the cause.

"Intelligence has reached us that Mompox has fallen to the division of general Urduneta, with whom we expect very shortly to open a communication.

"The army of the west, we understand, has got to Teneriffe, so that Carthagea will soon be invested, and closely blockaded.

"We fully calculate on co-operating with them in the attack

on that place, and on Santa Martha.

"As soon as we arrive in that neighbourhood, we expect a supply of money from Santa Fe.

"The gun-boats on the Magdalena have declared for the patriot cause.

"When we last heard from general Bolivar he was at Orthiz, between Calabozo and Caraccas, with 11,000 men; and the force of Morillo is so greatly inferior, that there is little doubt we shall gain the city of Caraccas.

"Every thing wears the best appearance, and the campaign is proceeding under the most favourable auspices. This is a rich country, abounding in provisions."

EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY.—In consequence of the repeated exportation of machinery to the continent, and the necessary injury to our manufacturing interests, the manufacturers of Nottingham have of late been much on the alert to detect the persons by whom those mischiefs are effected. Information having been received that a man known by the name of Derbyshire, who stands foremost in the list of machinists in this country, was about to sail for France with some valuable machinery used in the manufacture of lace, steps were taken to arrest him at Dover; and on Wednesday night Ruthven set off to that town, in company with one of the constables of Nottingham. They found their man, and secured him. He had with him some of the necessary implements of his trade, and confessed that the rest were to follow. He was accompanied by his wife and child, and

was going to settle in France. His real name, he says, is Holding, and in that name he obtained his passport. He was brought to town on Friday night, and set off for Nottingham on Saturday, in the care of Ruthven.

Among the latest pensions granted by the crown, and payable out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duties, are the following:—Lord Keith, sir John Leach, and sir Benjamin Bloomfield, in trust for Sophia, Mary, Elizabeth, Augusta, and Amelia Fitzclarence, two thousand five hundred pounds. The warrant is dated Sept. 9, 1818.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—Yesterday sir John Perring presented a report from the committee of privileges, recommending a criminal prosecution against the chamberlain, for refusing to obey the order of that court for paying the bill of the city solicitor in the suit against sheriff Parkins and alderman Waithman. The chamberlain had been directed, by the court of common council, not to pay the bill. After a good deal of discussion the report was agreed to.

PARIS.—The attempt made to evade the law of censorship, by publishing pamphlets not purporting to be journals or periodical works, has been met by prosecutions on the part of the government against the editors. It is said, that there are no fewer than fifty authors or editors under prosecution, either at Paris or in the departments.

11. SOUTH AMERICA.—Extract of a letter from a royalist in Lagaira, dated the 16th of March, to a respectable merchant in this city:—

“Bolívar having abandoned all the points, leaving a small garri-

son in Guiana, came to San Fernando de Apura, where he assembled all his forces, amounting to 5,000 men, with intent to march upon Caraccas. Morillo was prepared to meet him, with the royal force, consisting of 2,500 horsemen, and 3,500 infantry, all well equipped. Bolívar, however, thought to intimidate him by his former successes. But, at the moment he intended to attack Caraccas, he received intelligence that Calsada had united all the royal troops in Popayan, and retaken Santa Fé in the month of January, and that the aspect of affairs was entirely changed in that country. Bolívar, on receiving this news, immediately retired with his troops. This campaign, which was expected to have been bloody, will pass off without firing a gun. They threatened us from Margarita with a squadron of 9 vessels, having on board 900 Englishmen; but the royal squadron of 2 corvettes, 2 brigs, 2 sloops of war, and 2 schooners, which sailed from Porto Cabello, has blockaded them at Pampatar.”

UNITED STATES.—The following extract from a letter written by a gentleman of integrity and sense, a statesman highly distinguished in congress by his political and mercantile knowledge; presents a melancholy picture of the present condition of the Union:—

“Our difficulties in commerce, whether mercantile or domestic, continue without abatement. Men of business are like patients in the last stage of consumption, hoping for a favourable change, but growing weaker every day till they expire.

“Dismal as the prospects are

on your side the water, they are worse here. You have some regular and profitable trade; we have none. It is all scamper and hap-hazard. When I came to this country, on the first day of my arrival in Philadelphia I walked round among correspondents whom I had before known by name. I was at home amongst them; and I would, without the least hesitation, have sold them goods to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds. Now I do not know the persons doing business; and there is not one amongst them whose order I would take for 1,000*l*. What a difference! A long continuance of distresses in the commercial world has a bad effect on the morality of the country. The vast number of failures take away their odium. Men fail in parties for convenience; and the barriers of honesty are broken down by a perpetual legislation suited to the condition of insolvent debtors. We have now no imprisonment for debt. Credit is become very rare, as you may well imagine, for we have nothing to depend upon but a man's honesty! Besides our commercial distresses, we are suffering great alarm in this city from incendiaries, who have succeeded in setting fire to a great number of buildings. On Sunday evening our theatre was entirely destroyed. It produced the greatest flame I ever saw; most fortunately a heavy snow had fallen during the day, and the roofs of the houses being covered with it, were preserved from taking fire; otherwise we should have had a most dreadful conflagration."

NAPOLEON.—Letters from St.

Helena, dated March 26, were received yesterday. Buonaparte was enjoying excellent health. He continued to occupy himself in the mornings, by working in the garden; and, as he wore a white jacket and straw hat, was not to be distinguished, except on a very close approach, from his servants. The new house was expected to be ready in four or five months. It is described as an elegant mansion. Buonaparte has never been within it, but he has been observed to take opportunities, when the workmen were absent, of inspecting it from the windows; and it is believed that, when finished, he will easily conquer his old objections about taking possession. The former reports, circulated at St. Helena, concerning his declining state of health, are now proved to have been fabrications. The ex-emperor refuses to receive visitors, of whatever rank, with as much pertinacity as ever. All persons having in their possession copies of Mr. O'Meara's publications have been summoned to give them up, and a reward has been publicly offered for the discovery of any.

Letters from Canton, China, dated the 14th January, state that there had been some delay in lading the ships of the season, in consequence of the merchants who bring the tea down to Canton wishing to sell by sample only, without landing the article in bulk at Canton. The Select Committee, however, refused to purchase except upon the old terms, and, being unanimous, the tea-merchants, after holding out two months, were compelled to give up the point, and the ships would receive their cargoes and be de-

spatched as fast as they were ready.

PARIS.—On Thursday the 11th M. Deschamps, a commissary of police, seized in the lodging of a female accomplice of Gravier, 15 petards of a similar construction to that taken upon the incendiary.

12. This night another mysterious attempt was made to set fire to Hereford College. About eleven o'clock at night, a lighted candle was discovered in an uninhabited room adjoining to the apartments occupied by the Rev. Henry Pearce, placed in an aperture between the laths of an old partition. A small part of one of the laths was burnt, but no material injury was done to the building. A minute investigation of this mysterious business has taken place before colonel Matthews, and some circumstances of suspicion having attached themselves to R. Carpenter, a youth of 16 years of age, one of the choiristers of the cathedral, he has been committed to prison till our next assizes, to take his trial for the offence of attempting to set fire to the building.

EXAMINATION OF THE POPE.—In the court of King's-bench, in the case "Richard Hayes, clerk, v. E. A. Kendall, esq." Mr. Chitty moved for a rule to show cause why a commission should not be sent out to Rome for the purpose of examining his holiness Pope Pius VII, cardinal Gonsalvi, and other church dignitaries of that city, in order to support certain special pleas of justification to an action for a libel brought by the plaintiff, a Catholic clergyman of Ireland, against the defendant. The cause was set down for trial by special

jury at the sittings after next term, and it was sworn that the defendant could not safely proceed to trial without the testimony of the above-named witnesses. A rule to show cause was granted.

AMERICA.—The question relative to the cession of the Floridas has been put off until the next session of the congress, as appears by the President's message to congress.

The senate of the United States have passed their new Navigation act, with only one dissentient voice. The purpose of the act is avowed: it is, to coerce Great Britain into a relaxation of her own Navigation act, as it affects her colonies.

The Crown of England, and the pattern for the new making up of the same, are both at the Treasury. It is not true that any of the jewels had been taken out.

Extract of a letter received from Calcutta, dated 22nd November, 1819:—

"An afflicting circumstance has recently taken place. The captain of the Bengal, a Liverpool trader, very lately gave a ball on board his ship, which was just about to sail for England. The party was very small, and more than half were taken ill with a violent fever immediately afterwards. I buried the captain and the surgeon a very few days after it; not less than ten of the party died within as many days, all young persons. Only one officer survives of those who left England in the ship, and he is just recovering in the hospital. All sorts of conjectures were made, but it turns out that there were 17,000 undressed buffalo-horns in the hold, in a complete state

of putrefaction. This vessel has sailed for England in this state without a surgeon. I question whether it will ever arrive; it ought not to be admitted among other shipping: if it does, the opening of the hold will be death to him who does it, and perhaps to many more."—In consequence of this disastrous information, ministers have issued an order for the vessel, on her arrival at Liverpool, or any other British port, to undergo quarantine.

The following commentary on this paragraph has since appeared:—The Bengal, late Woodward, master, from Bengal, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of April—a fact which should have been known to the Council-office, and have prevented the alarming orders lately issued to subject that ship to rigorous quarantine at Milford or Standgate-creek, in consequence of a reported fever and dangerous cargo on board.

As there is not enough of ermine in the country to answer one tenth of the demand for the coronation, the white and black cats of the United Kingdom will be in great request, and the tabbies ought to be on the watch to save their favourites.

Green peas are now selling in Covent-garden market at three guineas per quart.

CAMBRIDGE.—A grace has passed the senate of the University of Cambridge, which directs an observatory to be built at a rate not exceeding 10,000*l.* and astronomical instruments to be purchased to the amount of 3,000*l.* The senate has already granted the sum of 5,000*l.* towards the work. The rest is to be raised by subscription. The duke of Gloucester, the chancellor of the Uni-

versity, has signified his approbation of this measure in the most handsome terms, and has given one hundred guineas towards carrying it into effect.

THE CORONATION.—This day, in pursuance of an order in council, the persons connected with the Heralds'-office proceeded to make proclamation of the intended coronation of his majesty on the 1st of August next. They assembled at 11 o'clock in Old Palace-yard, and were marshalled by sir George Naylor. At twelve o'clock precisely the cavalcade prepared to move. The heralds, who were mounted upon horses belonging to the band of one of the regiments of the horse-guards, came forth from the court-yard in front of the Speaker's house, and, having arrived in front of the great gate of Westminster-hall, were received by a flourish of trumpets. Mr. G. M. Leake, the Chester herald, then took off his hat, and his example being followed by the other official persons in attendance, he read the proclamation. At the conclusion, the household trumpets, accompanied by the drums, played the popular air of "God save the King."

The whole now moved on in the following order, the band playing the Jubilee march:—The high constable of Westminster. Two horse-guards. One horse-guard. Four farriers of the horse-guards. The trumpets of the horse-guards. A troop of horse-guards. Eight marshal's-men, in full uniform, with their staves, on foot. Household band, on foot, and in their state uniforms. Six deputy-serjeants at arms (Messrs. C. Brown, Stubble, Gardner, Ruddock, Brown, and Nost) on

horseback, attired in full-dress court coats and waistcoats, and cocked hats, wearing also swords, and having over their shoulders silver chains, to which were appended the order of St. George, and the royal arms. The remainder of their costume consisted of coloured breeches and top boots, which, when contrasted with the full-dress coats, had a most singular appearance, and produced a good deal of risibility among the spectators. Men were employed to walk by the side of these persons to carry their silver-gilt maces. G. M. Leake, esq., Chester herald, pursuivant. Jos. Hawkes, esq., Richmond herald, pursuivant. James Cuthro, esq., Somerset herald, pursuivant. These gentlemen were covered with their official heraldic dresses.

The procession was closed by a numerous body of the life-guards.

The whole proceeded slowly to Charing-cross, and up the Strand, till they arrived at a short distance from Temple-bar, the gates of which had been shut. An order was now given to halt, and blue-mantle (Mr. Wood) pursuivant, attended by eight horse-guards, rode up to the bar, and tapped at the gates. Mr. Wontner, the city marshal, then asked his business, when he replied that he demanded admission to read his majesty's proclamation relative to the royal coronation. Mr. Wontner shut the gate, and immediately joined the lord mayor, who was in attendance in his state-carriage, and communicated to his lordship the purport of blue-mantle's demand. The lord mayor directed that blue-mantle might be conducted to

him. Mr. Wontner immediately rode back, and, again opening the gate, requested blue-mantle to advance alone. This he did, and was forthwith introduced to the lord mayor, who asked him personally the object of his mission. Blue-mantle replied as he had to Mr. Wontner, and handed to his lordship the order in council for making proclamation of the king's coronation. The lord mayor, under the sanction of this order, immediately ordered that the gates should be thrown open. This order was obeyed, and the procession advanced, in the manner already described, to the end of Chancery-lane, where the Richmond herald read the proclamation.

The procession, in its further progress to the Royal Exchange, was followed by the lord mayor, sheriffs, and several aldermen, in their carriages. The reading was repeated at the Royal Exchange. The procession then went on to the pump at Aldgate, and returned through Fenchurch-street and Lombard-street to the Mansion-house, where the ceremony was concluded. Every thing was conducted with order and regularity.

Yesterday, summonses were directed to be issued to the peers of the United Kingdom, including Roman Catholics and peers of Scotland and Ireland, not peers in parliament, to assist in the ensuing coronation.

15. KING'S-BENCH.—This morning judgment was pronounced upon Mr. Henry Hunt, and the other defendants convicted at the late assizes at York.

The sentence of the court was, that Mr. Hunt should be imprisoned in Ilchester gaol for the

some living nearer than the Duncans, all concurring that no injury was sustained by their linen on account of any effluvia. To show, indeed, how incautiously the prosecutors had acted, he need only say, that, since the verdict, the defendant was compelled, as he was under a penalty of 500*l.* to the excise, to work up his old materials or stock. He did so, under the direct supervision of the excise officers, and nothing was suffered to evaporate but the mere steam of boiling water in the composition of Glauber's salts; and yet, nevertheless, this common steam, it seemed, had also injured the prosecutor's linen. The same manufacture was carried on in Apothecaries' Hall, and nobody complained in that populous neighbourhood of there being any injurious effects produced by the steam; and it was further in evidence, that the apparatus used by the defendants was greatly superior to that at Apothecaries' Hall. The defendant offered the prosecutor to select any professional person he pleased, and to make any experiment upon the smoke in any manner he thought proper, and that if it could be rendered capable of producing the damage alluded to on the trial, he would be ready to abide any punishment. This offer had been rejected.

Mr. Justice Best.—How could gas fall in drops, and burn linen in small holes?

Mr. Scarlett.—Impossible, my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice.—But it is not alone the burning of linen. There was evidence that the smoke affected the breath of persons in the neighbourhood;

and Mr. Brande said, that, if nitrous acid escaped in large quantities, it was calculated to produce that effect. After some conversation between the counsel on both sides, it was suggested by

The Lord Chief Justice that the defendant should pay all costs, and that a gentleman of the bar should be named by the Court, who was, at a proper moment, and when the wind was in the direction of the plaintiff's premises, to make an experiment with this effluvia upon linen, and report to the Court the result of his examination. Mr. Alderson was the barrister appointed by the court to make this experiment, and both parties were to abide the issue.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that he had no doubt the jury, in convicting the defendant, were materially influenced by the evidence respecting the injury done to the linen. As a great difference of opinion must be excited by the evidence of scientific men, and as philosophy was not always to be taken against practice, still his lordship thought it better the experiment should be made.

After sentence was pronounced on Monday night, Hunt and his fellow prisoners were conveyed, in the custody of the tipstaves, to the King's-bench prison, where they were lodged for the night, all together in one room, over what is called the Wine room.

Harrison left town on Monday night for Chester, in the company of the gaoler of that prison.

PARIS.—Upwards of 70 persons have been taken up in Gravier's affair.

A cargo of African timber for the Dock-yard arrived on Sun-

day the 7th inst. in the ship *Nymph*, *Clover*, from *Sierra Leone*. This timber is so very solid and heavy, that it is floated from the ship to the shore on stages, to prevent its sinking.—*Plymouth Telegraph*.

17. ACCIDENT AT THE BIRMINGHAM THEATRE.—A dreadful accident took place about six o'clock this evening, at the theatre: 26 persons were injured, one of whom died almost immediately after he was taken to the hospital. This accident is ascribed to the breaking of a cast-iron rafter; so great was the weight of the rafter, that it demanded the utmost exertions of 50 men to raise it from the place into which it fell. The whole number of lives lost by the accident was six; and we have the pleasure to state that no other part of the building has received any injury; at the same time, the public will learn with satisfaction that the progress of the work will not be retarded in consequence.

18. Colonel *Vassali* arrived in London, in the middle of the last night from the queen. He left her majesty at Geneva, and performed the journey from thence to this capital in less than four days, although detained some time at Boulogne. We suspect that the journey to England of the chief personage is not yet decided, either *pro* or *con.*: and we should be glad to hear no more on the subject until the final determination has taken place. We, however, are sorry to find that her majesty is at present indisposed.—*Times Newspaper*.

COURT OF KING'S-BENCH, DUBLIN, May 18.—*Alexander*

Stewart, esq. v. Sheriff Parkins. Previous to the trial being proceeded in, Mr. Wallace proposed, on the part of the defendant, that any apology which the plaintiff might think proper to dictate should be made. This, however, was not accepted on the part of the plaintiff, and the case was proceeded in.

The damages were laid at 10,000*l*.

The Solicitor-general stated the case. In the month of February, 1818, the plaintiff, a gentleman of high respectability, and a magistrate, residing in the county of Down, received a letter from the defendant (whom he had formerly known in India), stating that he, the defendant, had been robbed by a man named *M'Veagh*, who had been in his service, and who, being a native of the county Down, and having relatives residing in it, had most likely gone thither, as he had been seen at Liverpool shortly after he committed the robbery. Defendant requested the exertions of Mr. Stewart in endeavouring to have him apprehended. This letter also promised to defray any expense that might attend such apprehension, independent of a reward of twenty guineas offered, and set forth in a printed bill inclosed in the letter. Mr. Stewart lost no time in taking the necessary steps to carry the wishes of the defendant into effect: he showed the letter and inclosure to Robert Stewart, a constable, on whose integrity and fidelity he could place every reliance; and this man undertook the task of finding out and securing the delinquent. On the way from Rostrevor to the part of the country where *M'Veagh's*

friends resided, Stewart, the constable, called at the house of the high constable of the county Down, where, shortly after, a Mr. Fivey, a magistrate, arrived, to whom Stewart applied for some person to assist; Mr. Fivey said he wished Kennedy was there, and that he would endeavour to find and send him, as every reliance could be placed on him. Stewart ultimately, assisted by Kennedy, took M'Veagh prisoner; and having searched his person, found on him a Napoleon and some trinkets. Stewart sent for a chaise, and took him to Rostrevor, where they arrived at one o'clock on the morning of the 19th. It unfortunately so happened, that the prisoner, by some neglect on the part of those in whose care he was, found means to escape from the house of Stewart, the constable; this escape was supposed to be effected by means of the corruption of the constables and servant-boy. Shortly after this untoward circumstance, Mr. Parkins arrived, and when he saw the constable, Stewart, he got into a violent passion, abused him in the presence of a vast number of people, used some unhandsome epithets towards Mr. Stewart, the plaintiff, and, without communicating in any way with him, took the mail-coach, and set off. It is material to recollect (observed the Solicitor-General) that Mr. Stewart's first letter to Mr. Parkins was dated the 16th of February, at which time M'Veagh was not taken; on the 19th February, Mr. Stewart wrote two letters, and at that time M'Veagh was in custody, and yet Mr. Parkins has since had the hardihood to assert that

he was actually in custody on the twelfth—mark—that he was in custody in Rostrevor, on the 12th, the day after that on which the letter was dated in London, which first conveyed an intimation of the robbery to the plaintiff. It is also a fact that requires much attention, that on the day of M'Veagh's escape, and previous to it Mr. Parkins, (for what purpose no one but himself can account) withdrew from Stewart, the constable, the warrant on the authority of which he held the prisoner. After this, he accuses Mr. Stewart of having made a misrepresentation, in saying the constable, Stewart, had apprehended M'Veagh, as, in fact, it was Kennedy who took him. After this he repaired to Dublin, where he delivered to the Lord Chancellor a memorial complaining of the conduct of Mr. Stewart. I am totally at a loss to account for the conduct of Mr. Parkins; but, as I am not superstitious, I do not believe in the influence of evil spirits. I must attribute it to the influence of human agency, for the purpose of resorting to the pitiful and contemptible object of evading the payment of the reward and the expenses. "Is it me pay you 20 guineas? No; I will pay poor Kennedy." Mr. Stewart was in Italy in the summer of 1818, when Mr. Parkins held out a threat to his family of bringing forward a dreadful slander against him; and to effect this purpose, he used the press as an auxiliary engine of his mischievous intentions to multiply those calumnies he contemplated, and for that purpose he compiled the libellous instrument which you now see—(Here the learned counsel

produced a printed sheet of paper); he had not recourse to a newspaper, the proprietor of which is responsible for its contents—no, but he produced a libel, equal in size to a newspaper, which he commences—with what? with an answer to a letter which he never received. This imaginary correspondence he begins by a letter to R. Tilly, esq., solicitor, in reply to a letter which he (Mr. Tilly) never wrote; this paper was printed like a newspaper, and contained 11 letters, some of which were those from Mr. Stewart; one from Kennedy, in which he is made to urge his claim to the reward for apprehending M^r. Veagh, and in which he states himself to have a very large family, to support which he labours extremely hard, being “clerk to two different persons,” “constable,” “parish-clerk,” and “teacher to the parishioners, of sacred music.” (The reading of this letter, and Mr. Parkins’s reply, by Mr. Solicitor-general, caused much laughter.) Another letter, continued the Solicitor-general, is to *Blank*, in St. James’s-square; although the date is recent, yet he could not recollect the name of his correspondent; and it is, from beginning to end, little more than dash, dash, although its intent is mischievous in the extreme. In this he also boasts of his correspondence with the earl of Westmorland; but it is such a boast, and such only, as the person made who said a prince had spoken to him, and, being pressed to tell what the prince had said, it was—“Get out of the way.” He also regretted that his absence would prevent his having the pleasure of accompanying

his friend *Blank* to the earl Fitzwilliam’s hunting party.

After the Solicitor General, witnesses were examined, and among them the Lord-chancellor, who corroborated all the facts as stated by the counsel, and all of which tended to place Mr. Stewart’s character in a most honourable light.

Mr. Wallace, for the defendant, with that force of argument and strength of reasoning for which he is so remarkable, urged, that Mr. Parkins had no malicious intent, which alone could merit the infliction of heavy damages.

The jury, after deliberating about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of 1,000*l*. damages, and 6*d*. costs.—*Dublin Patriot*.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Thursday, May 18.—*The Earl of Liverpool and Count Munster v. Her Majesty the Queen, Thomas Coutts, esq., and others.*—The Attorney General moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Messrs. Coutts and Co., from delivering up to her majesty, or to any person by her order, two instruments purporting to be executed by the late duke of Brunswick, acknowledging to be indebted to her majesty in the sum of 15,000*l*., one of the instruments was in German, and the other in English. Her majesty, after the death of her brother, the duke of Brunswick, remitted the two instruments to the right honourable George Canning, and he lodged them in the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co. Application was made on the behalf of her majesty to the noble plaintiffs as the executors of the duke of Brunswick for the payment of the 15,000*l*., and they

refused, doubting that the instruments had been executed by the late duke of Brunswick. A suit was instituted in that court, on the part of her majesty, to enforce the payment of the amount of the instruments; application was made, by the solicitor of the noble plaintiffs, to the solicitor of her majesty, for information as to how the loan to the duke of Brunswick had been made, and out of what transaction it had arisen, and that information he would not say was refused, but it was however kept back. It would be in his lordship's recollection, that that suit had been dismissed, and the plaintiffs had filed a cross bill. Her majesty had not thought proper to put in her answer; but the other defendants, Coutts and Co. had admitted that they had received the instruments from Mr. Canning, as the property of her majesty, and as such they considered themselves not bound to deliver them up to any person but such as were authorised to receive them, having that authority from her majesty. He held an affidavit in his hand which set forth, that her majesty was in possession of another instrument, purporting to be executed by the late duke of Brunswick, for the payment of 15,000 Louis; and that she had applied to several persons on the continent to advance her money on it, but without success. Under these circumstances he had no doubt but his lordship would grant the injunction as prayed for.

Mr. Horne stated, that he appeared as counsel for the defendants, Coutts and Co., and they were ready to submit to any order the court might think proper to make.

Mr. Brougham said, he and his learned friend, Mr. Denman, were counsel for her majesty, and it was not their intention, as the legal advisers of that royal personage, to offer any opposition to the order of injunction being granted. It would not have been necessary for him to have said a single word more on the subject, if his majesty's Attorney-general had not complained, that her majesty had not put in her answer to the cross bill. He would tell him, that that answer would be put in if her majesty's legal advisers thought it necessary, and the reason it was not done before was, the absence of her majesty from this country; but that cause would be now removed by the immediate return of her majesty.

The Attorney-general.—All I have to say is, that the cross bill was filed in 1818.

Mr. Brougham.—If it had been filed eight years instead of two, the cause of the answers not being put in would remain the same, for they could not remove the sea, the Alps, and Apennines, which were between the royal personage and her legal advisers.

The Lord Chancellor.—Take the order of injunction.

Motion granted.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, May 18. (*At Nisi Prius, before the Lord Chief Justice.*) *Golden and wife v. Joseph and George Gape.*—This was a case of assault. There were two records; the one charging an assault upon the plaintiff's wife, to which the plaintiff himself was of necessity a party; the other charging an assault committed upon the plaintiff alone.

Mr. Gurney, on the part of the plaintiff, stated, that he was a hawker, who obtained his living by vending his commodities at fairs; and the defendants were gentlemen of property, residing at St. Alban's. It happened that, upon the 26th March, 1819, the plaintiff and his wife were attending the fair of St. Alban's; and upon the evening of that day, which was the last of the fair, were packing up their wares, in order to their departure, when the two defendants thought fit to make these poor persons the objects of their mirth. Those gentlemen, upon pretence of dealing, came to the booth of the plaintiff; but instead of making purchases, they indecently insulted and assaulted the wife, and proceeded, by way of satisfaction, to beat the husband for interfering. During a period of nearly three hours the defendants continued to annoy and ill-treat the plaintiff and his wife: they broke down the booth, and endangered the loss of the goods; and when the subjects of their sport retreated to an adjoining house, they followed them thither, and threatened their lives. The jury would naturally suppose that some attempts to protect themselves had been made by the plaintiffs. Such attempts had been made. Mr. Gelden said to one of the defendants, "I will complain to the mayor." "Then you must complain to me," answered the assailant, "for I am the mayor, at least I was mayor last year." A constable was called, but he "dared not touch Mr. Gape." The gentlemen, the learned counsel believed, had the excuse of intoxication for their conduct; but if a man behaved

ill when he was drunk, he must pay for it when he was sober. The present action had not been brought until very moderate recompense had been refused; and it was to be hoped that the jury, in giving heavy damages to the plaintiffs, would at the same time give a valuable lesson to the defendants.

Sophia Mansfield lived at the Swan public house in St. Alban's. Was at the fair last March. Mr. and Mrs. Gelden had a stand in the market-house directly opposite the Swan. Saw the defendants about eight in the evening go to the booth of the plaintiff. One of them took up a toy, and asked what it was; Mrs. Gelden replied that it was a dog. "Dog? Dog be d—d?" returned the defendant. "It's a queer dog, without any hair upon it."

One of the defendants, she thought Mr. George Gape, then threw the dog down, and broke three of its legs off. Mr. Gelden then came up, and desired them not to interfere with his property. Defendants cried, "A row, a row! d—n, me, but there shall be a row."

The Lord Chief Justice.—Who said a row, a row?

Witness.—Both the defendants said so. They then struck plaintiff's wife, and knocked plaintiff down. Plaintiff's wife ran over with witness to the Swan public-house, and was locked into a room. The defendants came over, and tried to get into the house, threatening to murder plaintiff and his wife.

A number of witnesses were then called, who corroborated the evidence of Sophia Mansfield, and stated, that the defendants returned to the plaintiff's booth

from time to time, and repeated their assaults.

A considerable body of testimony was then adduced on the part of the defendants, which went to show that the assault and ill-treatment had, in fact, been sustained by them.

The jury found for the plaintiff in both the actions, with 100*l.* damages upon the first, and 50*l.* upon the second.

Bell v. the late Sheriffs of Middlesex.—This was an action against the late sheriffs of Middlesex, to recover the rent of certain lodgings, hired of the plaintiff by his grace the duke of Marlborough.

The case was in substance this:—The plaintiff, a widow lady, residing in the neighbourhood of Manchester-square, had let lodgings to the duke of Marlborough. It appeared that his grace did not reside there, but came there occasionally to dress. Property to a considerable amount was sent to the lodgings at different times on his grace's account. After a considerable arrear of rent was due, three executions were put in upon his grace's property, and a broker's man was put into possession. The plaintiff immediately gave notice to the sheriff's officers, Hopkins and Laver, of her lien upon the property for rent due. They assured her that she should be paid out of the proceeds of the property, which was afterwards valued at 900*l.* and the noble duke redeemed it by paying the money, but the plaintiff was never paid. She now brought her action upon the officers' undertaking and promise.

The case went to the jury under the learned judge's direc-

tions, and they found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 115*l.* 10*s.* being the amount of rent due from the 19th of April to the 10th of July, at the rate of seven guineas a week.

OLD BAILEY, *Thursday, May 18.*—Thomas Cumber was found guilty of stealing nine sheep, the property of John Spence, a butcher, at Hampstead.

The prisoner had lived for a considerable time in the service of the prosecutor. On the 4th inst. the sheep were found to be missing; they were traced into the possession of Cox, a butcher, at Clerkenwell, who bought them from the prisoner, and paid him 18*l.* for them. The prisoner said, in defence, that he had obtained the sheep from a stranger, for the purpose of sale, and that he had paid 18*l.* to the person who gave him the sheep. From his previous good character the prisoner was recommended to mercy by the jury.

The servant of captain Davis, who enabled his master to escape from Giltspur-street Compter, was tried at the London sessions, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

PARIS.—The censorship over the diurnal press in Paris is become extremely rigorous. We are informed, in a letter from thence of the 13th inst., that the French post-office had recently withheld two sets of Spanish papers from the editors to whom they were addressed; and when the conductors of one of the Liberal journals introduced a paragraph to announce the circumstance to the public, the article was struck out by the censor.

PRUSSIA.—Letters from Berlin of the 14th ult. state, that on the

preceding day a tumult of a very formidable nature occurred in that city. About 300 individuals of the working classes—by what motives impelled, or by whom instigated, is not known—suddenly made an attack on the guard-house, which was occupied at the time by not more than thirty soldiers. It was not till two or three detachments of the military had been brought against them, that the insurgents were reduced to submission; when several of the ringleaders were secured, and thrown into prison.

ALBANIA.—Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated the 10th of April, 1820.

“An affair has just occurred here which has caused a great deal of noise. Two Albanians, on horseback, rode briskly up to the door of the grand Seignior's chamberlain, Pashow Bey, and on the chamberlain's looking out at his window to know what they wanted, they both fired their pistols at him. The balls whizzed past the Bey's head, fortunately without touching him. The assassins instantly scampered off at full gallop by the road to Adrianople. A well-mounted party was in a few minutes in pursuit of them, and at a village about 60 miles off they came up with one of the fugitives, whom they seized and brought back to Constantinople; the other effected his escape. The Albanian in custody refused at first to say a word in explanation of the extraordinary and daring adventure in which he had been engaged, but, on being put to the rack, he confessed, what was generally believed to be the case, that he and his companion had been hired

by the famous Ali Pacha to murder Pashow Bey.

“The fact, I understand, is, that this is only one of many machinations on the part of Ali Pacha to take away the life of the chamberlain, against whom he appears to have conceived an unextinguishable hatred. The history of Pashow Bey, for years past, has been nothing but a narrative of hair-breadth escapes from the vengeance of his persecutor. At one time, by means of bribery and intrigue, Ali Pacha contrived to procure a sentence of death from the Porte against him, to escape which Pashow Bey fled into Egypt, from the Viceroy of which he received protection.

“While residing at Alexandria, some Albanian mariners called on him, and solicited his advice, as a countryman, as to the disposal of some goods which they said they had just brought into the harbour, and which they wished him to go on board their small bark to inspect. Pashow had learnt by this time the danger of being too confiding; he sent a person to make a private survey of the Albanian vessel, who reported that, instead of being laden with goods, she was all in sailing trim, ready to start at a moment's notice. Pashow, of course, declined the friendly invitation of his countrymen, who, finding themselves balked in their too obvious design, left the port with all possible expedition. The circumstance coming to the ear of the Viceroy so strengthened the interest which he had taken in Pashow Bey, that he applied in his behalf to the Grand Seignior, from whom he obtained a revocation of the sentence of

death, and permission to Pashow to return to Constantinople, where he has since resided.

"The Sultan, I am told, was so incensed at this last audacious attempt of Ali Pacha's, that he had determined to visit him with his utmost displeasure; but he has since adopted a more cautious but perhaps as severe a policy. He has appointed new governors to a number of military posts, particularly of the principal passes into Albania, which have been hitherto allowed to be held by persons of Ali's appointment. This is supposed to be a great step towards the ultimate downfall of this formidable partisan. His agents have been also sent away from the capital, and all property of Ali's in their hands has been seized.

BATAVIA.—By letters received from Batavia, dated Jan. 24, it appears that nearly the whole of the Dutch troops had been draughted from thence to Palembang, in order to strengthen that military position. The inhabitants of Batavia are, in consequence, much alarmed, as not more than 600 European troops were left to defend the place against the Malays, who are able to muster a force of nearly 100,000 men. Should the Malays attack them, it is apprehended that a general massacre will ensue.

EAST INDIES.—It would seem that the *dandies* of Calcutta, mounted on their *velocipedes*, have become rather troublesome to the worthy citizens of that metropolis. The following general order has, in consequence, been issued:—

"General Orders.—By his Excellency the Most Noble the Go-

vernor-general.—His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to direct, that, in future, *velocipedes* shall not be permitted to enter the Respondentia-walk."

SALE OF A WIFE.—An ignorant man, named J. Bronchet, from the neighbourhood of Boughton, near Canterbury, lately led his wife, a decently dressed well-looking woman, about 30 years of age, into the public cattle-market, Canterbury, to sell her! On inquiring for a salesman, one was pointed out, who, after a short argument, informed him it was his province to sell beast and sheep only. Upon this the "untaught knave," insensible to every sense of shame, engaged a pen, for which he paid the tollenger the usual demand of 6d. and to which the poor creature was led by a halter.—She was soon, however, disengaged from this vile station, by a young man named T. Fuller, in the employ of Mr. Berry, of Boughton-hill, who purchased her for 5s.!

The price of a coronation-dress for a peer and peeress is estimated at 1,000*l*.

Mr. Hunt was removed from the King's-bench prison to Ilchester gaol under an escort of cavalry.

On Wednesday se'nnight, a hen of John Cockerill, carpenter, of Kingswell-street, Northampton, hatched 13 chickens, one of which had two beaks and three eyes, all quite perfect; it lived but a very short time after it was hatched.

20. ALBANIA.—*Revolt of Ali Pacha.*—According to information received at Venice, by a vessel from the Ionian Islands, which left Corfu on the 26th of April,

it appears that Ali Pacha, of Albania, had been called to Constantinople, by the Grand Vizier, to account for his conduct; but that he had refused to obey the summons, and had raised the standard of revolt against the Porte. It was added, that both Greeks and Turks had taken the oath of allegiance to him, and that he was at Prevesa, organizing his army. It was reported at Corfu that Ali had declared himself king of Epirus, and that to attach to his interests the Greek population, which is by far the most numerous in his states, he had caused himself to be baptized.

The Chevalier C. Vassalli, equerry to her majesty, left town on Thursday night for the purpose of rejoining her, either at Geneva or nearer, on her route to England. Her majesty is in the fullest determination to proceed to this country through France; she does not intend to visit Paris on her way. Her majesty was confined five days with violent rheumatism, and was also detained, after passing Mount Cenis, with a violent cold and spasms, and two days in repairing her carriage. This will account for the delay. She declares herself most anxious to reach England, and complains of great fatigue by land; and says, if a vessel had been sent for her, she would have been in England long since.

It is said that her majesty is expected to arrive in England the first week in June, but her majesty does not intend to reside on her arrival at Kensington palace, her apartments there being quite unfurnished.

OLD BAILEY, *Friday, May 19.*
—William Wilkinson, a stout

athletic black, was indicted capitally for extorting money from captain Hodder, by accusing him of a detestable offence.

The prosecutor is a captain in the navy, and almost a total stranger in this metropolis. On the 23rd of April he was met by the prisoner alone in Hyde-park, about eight o'clock in the evening. The prisoner had a large knife in his hand, and immediately charged the captain with the offence, and at the same time demanded money. The captain became alarmed, and immediately gave him three half-crowns, promising to give him more, in order to quiet the importunities of the prisoner. The black followed him home to his lodgings, and there received two 1*l*. notes; still desirous of obtaining more, the prisoner said he would call again. In the mean time the prosecutor gave information to Bow-street, and when the black again made his appearance at the captain's lodgings, he was apprehended. These facts were clearly proved in evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of—Guilty. The prisoner immediately said, "I am murdered."

Mr. Baron Garrow felt it his duty to observe, that he had, with the utmost attention, listened to the whole case, and he perfectly approved of the verdict.

The grand jury of the city of London having finished their business, gave in the following presentment:—

"We, the undersigned grand jurymen of our sovereign lord the king, assembled at the Justice-hall, Old Bailey, this 19th day of May, 1820, are desirous of obtaining the direction of the learn-

ed judges now present in what the grand jury have hitherto considered a part of the duty devolving on them; namely, the right of visiting his majesty's gaol of Newgate, it having been stated by the common sergeant, at a recent sessions, "that the grand jury had no other right than that of courtesy to visit the gaol." The present jurymen, who have subscribed their names, anxious conscientiously to discharge the important duties intrusted to them, neither omitting a right they may be in the possession of, or claiming that to which they have no title, are therefore desirous that your lordships would now be pleased to declare your judgment thereon; at the same time they beg leave, with deference, to submit, that although there may be no written law authorising or empowering the jury so to do, yet has it been the custom and long usage for the grand juries of the city of London, in full costume, and attended by a sergeant at mace, to visit the said prison, and report thereon to this Court. The Court have been pleased on many occasions to approve of the suggestions made by them; and the corporation of London, as well as the legislature, have acted upon such remarks so made: they have therefore been led to believe that the custom had grown into law, and been confirmed by the sanction and approbation of this Court: a different opinion having been declared by the learned common sergeant leads the undersigned to apply to your lordships, to whose decision they bow, and in whose judgment they have the highest

confidence. [Here follow the signatures].

Mr. Justice Bayley, after conferring with Mr. Baron Garrow, said, it had undoubtedly been usual for grand juries to visit the several prisons, and to make such reports and observations to the judges on the assizes, and on the rota in that court, as the cases might require, or they should think fit. There were acts of parliament giving magistrates the power of visiting the prisons from time to time; but they did not speak of grand juries. It was, however, highly desirable, that grand juries should deliver their opinions as to the state of the gaols; and he had no doubt, if they applied to the sheriff, he would give directions that they should be admitted into the prison. His lordship added, that he would call the attention of the judges to the subject; and he had in the meantime no doubt that proper directions would be given for their admission into the prison.

Mr. Baron Garrow entirely agreed with all that had fallen from his learned brother.

The grand jury then bowed, and retired.

STATISTICS OF PARIS.—From a work lately published by the Academy of Sciences in Paris, it appears, that Paris contains 714,000 inhabitants, of which 25,000 are not domiciled. The average number of births annually is 21,000, and of these the proportion of male to female is 25 to 24. The consumption of bread annually is 113,880,000 killogrammes; of oxen 70,000; of heifers 9,000; of calves 78,000; of sheep 34,000; of swine, 72,000; of eggs

74,000,000; of pigeons 900,000; of fowls 1,200,000; of wine 870,000 hectolitres.

The Jews who, in the disguise of Cossacks, committed various robberies in 1814, in the Rhenish Provinces, have been condemned to death.

SINGULAR FRAUD.—A letter from Hamburgh says, "A notice has been deposited in our Borsen Halle (Exchange Hall) which has acquainted the public with a not very commendable branch of industry. Several of our most considerable commercial houses, viz. Sremer's, Bruhl, Michaelas, Popert, and Von Halle, received almost at the same time from houses, which, as it afterwards appeared, did not at all exist (but said to be in Frankfort Gotha, &c.), large orders for a particular kind of tobacco, which they in part executed, and that the more readily, because it was not required that the goods should be sent till the mode of payment was pointed out, which was to be done by houses of respectability. The sole object of this precious speculation appears to have been to cause a demand for a kind of tobacco, of which the contrivers had an ample stock on hand.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—It appears from a parliamentary return, that the number of persons who visited this national repository of literature and science, from the 26th of March, 1819, to the 25th of March, 1820, was 53,614. In the year preceding, 1818-1819, they amounted to 63,253. Every year since 1813, the date from which the return is made, the number of visitors has been progressively increasing.

Letters from Ceylon of the 20th of January state, that a native

priest, who advances some pretensions to the throne of Candy, and who was very active in the late rebellion, but had contrived to escape apprehension, has been renewing his machinations.

MANCHESTER AGITATORS.—Between four and five o'clock on Thursday morning, Johnson and Healy were removed from the King's-bench prison, hand-cuffed, and escorted on foot as far as Bridge-street, Blackfriars. At this place Messrs. Wooler and Lewis, who accompanied them, made such a remonstrance to the officers who were conducting them, that a coach was called, in which they were conveyed to the Saracen's-head, Snow-hill, whence they were to have taken the stage to Manchester. The stage had, however, set off, and the hackney-coach pursued and overtook it at the Peacock, at Islington.

Sir Walter Scott travelled at the rate of ten miles an hour, on his return from London to Scotland, to be in time to see his daughter married on the 30th of April, considering May an unlucky month for marrying, the unfortunate queen Mary having been married in May.

SIR C. WOLESELEY.—At four o'clock on Friday morning sir C. Wolesley was sent off in custody from the King's-bench prison, and lodged in the gaol of Abingdon at two o'clock on that day. The utmost attention was paid to his convenience and comfort by the persons appointed to conduct him to his destination.

MR. HUNT.—The following is a copy of a letter received in town from Mr. Hunt:

"Ilchester,

Thursday morning.

"I arrived at my destination
M

and entered the inner door of my dungeon last night at ten o'clock, having been taken from the King's-bench at four o'clock in the morning. We travelled a distance of 130 miles in 18 hours. It is needless to inform you, who are so well acquainted with the innate habits of our masters,****

**** that I only received about four hours notice of my departure, and even that was not communicated till after the doors were closed, so that it was rendered impossible for me to communicate with my distressed family, to save them the mortification of inquiring, in vain, for me in the morning. I slept seven hours, and awoke perfectly refreshed; and in such spirits and health as have enabled me to commence my work of incarceration, not only with fortitude, but with cheerfulness---a practical proof that the inhabitant of a straw bed, even when cut off from the society of his dearest friends, and locked up within the walls of a grated dungeon, if blessed with conscious rectitude, is sure to obtain more substantial enjoyment than *****. My first thought induced me involuntarily to exclaim to the walls of my dungeon, 'What would the hobbling poor cripple ---, or the caruncled ---, give to enjoy such a night as I have passed?' To be brief, the governor of this his majesty's gaol of Ilchester bears the character of a humane liberal-minded man; and I have as yet no reason to doubt the truth of it, as he appears disposed to do every thing that the strict rules of the prison discipline will admit. to make all those who are put under his care as comfortable as the nature of their situations

will permit. Be pleased to inform all inquiring friends, that I am in perfect health, and look forward to the completion of my 912 days of incarceration, not only with firmness, but with the greatest composure and cheerfulness. I am, &c.

"H. HUNT."

During the high winds on Thursday much damage was done on the river by several ships breaking from their moorings, and running foul of each other. Two light colliers were driven on shore off Woolwich, one with the loss of her bowsprit. Much injury was also sustained amongst the small craft below bridge. One of the largest trees in St. James's-park was torn up by the roots.

A court-martial was held on Friday and Saturday at Portsmouth, on the clerk of his majesty's ship Sappho, on charges of endeavouring to defraud government by forging an officer's quarterly bill; which being fully substantiated, he was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in solitary confinement in the Marshalsea, and to be dismissed the service: The actual crime he committed was forging a navy-bill; but it being done at St. Helena, it was not cognizable by the laws of this country, and neither the articles of war nor the Admiralty statutes, comprehend the offence of forgery. He was therefore tried by a court-martial for a fraud.

On Tuesday night last, as a party of the 6th dragoons was escorting a deserter from the 40th regiment of foot from Manchester to Newcastle, they stopped for the night at Mr. Hind's, of Weatherby, and, after retiring

to their sleeping-room, the soldier to whose arm the prisoner had been fastened unlocked himself, and was immediately knocked down by the deserter. Another of the party, perceiving the deserter snatch at a carbine belonging to the corporal, who was asleep in bed, levelled his own piece, and shot the deserter through the body, who fell dead.

21. LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—On Tuesday, at half-past three o'clock, the privy council assembled at the Castle, for the purpose of deciding on the claims of the two gentlemen who had been returned by the board of aldermen and common council to fill the office of chief magistrate for the ensuing year. The lord-mayor was called in, and informed that the council were unanimous in nominating alderman King to fill the office in preference to the gentleman elected by the board. This case, which, during a considerable period, agitated the city of Dublin, originated in a resolution on the part of the lower assembly, or common council, not to consent to the election of any one of five aldermen to the mayoralty. These five gentlemen had incurred the displeasure of the common council by a declaration, that none of them would serve the office of lord mayor if divested of certain pecuniary emoluments. The court of aldermen, however, contended, but without success, for the right of succession in the order of seniority.

By the death of the hon. Lewis Dymoke, the championship of England, enjoyed as a right appurtenant to the manor of Scrivelsby, devolves upon a clergyman, whose business it will be to

ride on horseback into Westminster-hall at the coronation, and challenge to fight any man who denies the title of the King to the Crown. The motto of Mr. Dymoke is, quaintly enough, "*Pro Rege Dimico.*"

22. EDWARDS THE INCENDIARY SPY.—This day, the grand jury found a bill of indictment for high treason against Edwards the spy. Mrs. Thistlewood, Mrs. Brunt, Julian Thistlewood, the son, and other witnesses, were examined in support of the charge. Edwards has absconded. Mr. Harmer, solicitor, has offered 100*l.* reward for the apprehension of Edwards.

Evidence has, it is said, been procured, that all the pikes which were found in the premises of the Cato-street conspirators were manufactured by Edwards's order, and that for every one of them the manufacturer was paid by Edwards. The manufacturer himself has come forward to prove this fact.

OLD BAILEY.—Henry Brown, a young man of very interesting appearance, was capitally indicted for uttering seven 10*l.* and five 5*l.* bank-notes.

It was proved by the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, that the prisoner had passed the forged notes mentioned in the indictment to several respectable tradesmen in this metropolis, giving various feigned names on passing each note. The first charge against the prisoner was made out by Mr. Geo. Jarrett, a hatter, living in Piccadilly. On the 27th of February the prisoner bought two hats of him, and gave a 10*l.* bank-note in payment, at the same time stating, that his name was lieut. Bligh of

the artillery, and lived at Woolwich. The rest of the case was proved by evidence of a similar nature.

The prisoner threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He complained that he had not been allowed to plead guilty to the minor offence; that mercy had been shown to other prisoners, and he could see no reason why it should not be extended to him. The jury found a verdict of Guilty, after a very short deliberation. Mr. Jarrett and Mr. Dolman, two tradesmen to whom the prisoner passed two of the notes in question, recommended the prisoner to mercy. Mr. Justice Bayley said, that he should be happy to communicate the recommendation in the proper quarter, but requested to know on what particular ground the recommendation was made. Mr. Jarrett and Mr. Dolman then said, that the grounds upon which they made their recommendation were, that the prisoner had been induced to pass these notes through great distress, and that he had been probably the instrument of others; they were led to suppose this from these circumstances: that when the prisoner was apprehended, he was very shabbily clad, and that only one pound eleven shillings were found in his possession.

Mr. Justice Bayley immediately noted down the recommendation, and said that it should be communicated in the proper quarter. The prisoner was however executed.

23. THE CORONATION.—The preparations for the approaching coronation are actively proceeding. The value of the new crown to be worn by his majesty

at the coronation is estimated at 54,000*l.* One jewel in it is worth 14,000*l.* The old crown is not worth more than 1,000*l.*

We are told that only nine British Peers have preserved or possess coronets.

EDWARDS THE SPY.—The following correspondence respecting this man has been just made public:—

Letter I.—From Lord Sidmouth to Mr. Alderman Wood.

Whitehall, April 26, 1820.

Sir,—I have to thank you for the statements of Mary Barker, T. Chambers, W. Tunbridge, and G. Prichard, which you left, in my absence, in the hands of Mr. Clive.

You are probably aware, from the list of witnesses which has been delivered to the prisoners now on their trial, that G. Edwards, who is alluded to in those statements, is named in that list, and is liable to be called as a witness for the Crown; and there does not appear to me any sufficient ground for instituting any proceedings against him.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

SIDMOUTH.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth.

My Lord,—Having brought a question respecting George Edwards before the House last evening, it is my intention, to renew that question in a different form. I have received considerable information besides those documents I left at your lordship's office, confirming the infamous conduct of Edwards. I have therefore to request your lordship will prevent Edwards from leaving the country, as I have been this day informed he is preparing to leave England for

America.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your most obedient servant,
M. Wood.

May, 3, 1820.

From Lord Sidmouth to Alderman Wood.

Whitehall, May 3, 1820.

Sir,—I have received your letter of this date, in which you request me to prevent George Edwards from leaving this country; and in reply, I have to acquaint you, that I know of no ground, which would justify me in issuing a warrant against Edwards, that being the only mode by which I could comply with your request.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
SIDMOUTH.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth.

My Lord,—I am honoured with your lordship's answer to my letter of yesterday, respecting George Edwards, wherein you state that "you know of no ground which would justify you in issuing a warrant against him." I consider that those depositions which I left at your lordship's office, contain such charges as would fully justify your lordship in apprehending G. Edwards. Perhaps your lordship's objections are, that they are not sworn: if so, I beg to inform you, that the parties were in attendance at your lordship's office, to give evidence, and were ready to be sworn to their statements, and are now ready at an hour's notice, to attend your lordship. I have also other evidence to produce.—I remain your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

M. Wood.

77, South Audley-street,
May 4, 1820.

From Lord Sidmouth to Mr. Alderman Wood.

Whitehall, May 4, 1820.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, in which I see no ground for altering the opinion communicated to you in my former letters.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

SIDMOUTH.

Mr. Alderman Wood,
77, South Audley-street.

Documents alluded to in Letter I.

Mary Barker sworn—I am daughter of Richard Tidd; some time previous to the 23rd of February, two bundles of sticks (pike handles), some grenades, some powder and ball in a haversack, were brought to my father's lodgings (where I also reside) and left there. I did not know the articles were grenades at that time. The powder, the grenades, and ball were left by Edwards, with a promise of calling again for them in a short time. One large grenade, about 12 or 14 pounds weight, was brought by Adams. Edwards, some days afterwards, called for the grenades; I was at home: he said, "Give me those things, I will take them and get them finished." He took them with him, and subsequently brought them back in a finished state.

Edwards called again early on the morning of the 23rd, and took away the balls and the grenades. He called again about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and took with him part of the powder. A box strongly corded was left by a man I do not know, never having, to my recollection, seen him

before or since. Some pike staffs were brought by a man, who said that Edwards desired him to leave them. Two bundles in brown paper were left, one by Edwards, and the other by Adams. About a week prior to the 23rd, Edwards came and took them away. (Signed)

MARY BARKER.

I, Thomas Chambers say, that I am a boot-maker, residing at No. 3, Heathcock-court, Strand, and have been in the employment of Mr. Hay, shoemaker, No. 5, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, for seven years, and still continue to work for him; that about five months ago I became acquainted with George Edwards, by meeting him by accident at the White Lion, Wych-street; that some time after he called upon me, at which I was much surprised, not knowing much of him; he at the same time talked about politics in a strange violent manner; he came to me again soon after, and held the same sort of language, saying, "It was nonsense talking, people must arm themselves." On Christmas Eve he again called on me, with several persons, among whom were two Irishmen, who were drunk, and whom I had never seen before. Edwards, at this time, had with him an old cavalry sword, which he kept under his coat, and also a sword stick in his hand. He said to the Irishmen, "Would not you wish to have Castle-reagh's head to carry on a pole, for the good he has done your country?" One of the Irishmen said, "He (meaning lord Castle-reagh) is a big rogue;" on which Edwards said, "Here is what will cut off his b——y head." One of the Irishmen said he

would not enter into any thing until he was sworn. Edwards then asked me for a Bible to swear the man; I said I will have no swearing here, and being at work, and not liking their language and noise, I bid them leave my house, and they went away. Edwards called on me again about a week after, much against my wish, and held forth in violent language about the government, and said, "that after the tyrants (meaning the ministers) were cut off, Hunt and Cobbett must go to pot." Finding I did not like their language, he went away. About a fortnight before the Cato-street business, Edwards called on me, and said to me, "the tyrants must fall," and added, "all must come together armed, and you must come with your sword and pistol, as I suppose you have got them." I told him I had nothing of the kind; he then said, that I should not want for them. Some short time after this he came to my lodgings quite down in spirits, and said he could not find any one to have courage to join, and he had a great mind to cut his throat. A short time after this Edwards came again with two men, and in good spirits, and said, "I suppose you will go with us, you know what I mean;" I answered, I do not; he said, "You are not such a fool as not to know there is something on foot, we mean to destroy ministers." I answered that I would not be in such a Despard's business. He then clapped his hand on the wall of the house, and said, "this is all lath and plaster, and you shan't be safe, we'll blow you out of your bed." I did not see Edwards after this till

Monday, the 21st of February, when he came, in company with a very tall man, who had a cast in his eye, and Edwards had a large bag with him, which he requested me to allow him to leave in my room. I asked him what it contained, he replied, "Oh! only a few pistols, and such like." I instantly bid him take them away, that I would have nothing to do with such things in my place. He urged me very much to permit the bag to remain, but I would not. I again told him I would on no account have any thing to do with such things, and immediately made him take the bag away, assisted by the persons who came with him. Since then I have seen nothing of Edwards. (Signed)

JAMES CHAMBERS.

Further deposition says, the tall man was Adams; that Edwards threatened Chambers, that all such cowards should be blown out of their beds.

I, William Tunbridge, became acquainted with George Edwards some time in the month of December last, and was invited by him to attend a meeting, to be holden at the Scotch Arms, (Round-court, Strand), when a committee was appointed, and myself was proposed as one by the same Edwards, but refused to act, as at the same time I did not know for what they were formed; on the following evening I again went, when Edwards told us he had something of importance to communicate: he was asked, what? he replied, the earl of Westmorland intended giving a cabinet dinner to-morrow, when we might take off all the ——— thieves at once, as he

had a friend of his who could use the sword, so that if the ——— butcher was there, he would be able to tackle him; I asked him who he meant by the ——— butcher; he said the Irish duke. I then said, that if inclined so to do, we had not the means; as for them, he said, he could soon provide, producing at the same time, a pair of pistols, one of which he offered to me, saying, this will do for you to blow out the ———'s brains with; he then offered the other to Bradburn, which we both refused; one of the persons present then asked him, who his friend was? he said, he had been an old soldier, and that his name was Adams, on which he threw a sword from a stick, saying, this will do for him to cut the ——— thieves heads with; I then said, Mr. Edwards, if this is your plan, you may tell your employers that they will not catch me in their trap; I then went away, the rest followed, leaving Edwards by himself.

(Signed) WM. TUNBRIDGE.

George Pickard, of Hare-street, Bethnal Green, says, I know Edwards. I first saw him before the first Smithfield meeting, I never much associated with him, I considered him so much of a blackguard. I knew his brother also, who was secretary to the Spencean Society. I met him some time about July, at the White Lion, in Wych-street; there were two or three others there. He knew me better than I did him. He asked me how I did, and said, "What a pity it is, Pickard, that we can't destroy these ——— vermin." A trifling conversation took place;

at last "I'll tell you what it is," said he, "any body can get into the House of Commons with an order, nor does it require that they should go clean. Suppose we have an iron case made in the shape of a book (for any person is allowed to carry in a book), and have some old gun or pistol barrels, which may be got cheap, cut into pieces about three or four inches long; let them be plugged up at each end with lead, and the centre filled with powder, and a touch-hole made—half a dozen of cases may be made full of them for a similar number of men to carry into the House. One man might have a bottle of phosphorus, and a lighted match might be taken with a piece of rope without giving any alarm to the persons present, and applied to the fuse, which would communicate with the contents of the cases—they should be thrown when the House was full, from the gallery. The opportunity should be taken when some important business was going forward. What—destruction it would make, said he, seemingly quite pleased, and laughing at the idea. He next said, that Thistlewood would soon be out, and he was the boy for doing business. When he comes we will set all things to rights. After some further talk, he drew out a grenade, saying, "What do you think of this?" "What do you call it?" said I." "Oh! you are a d—d fool—you know nothing;" and then he told me it was a hand grenade. He asked me if I would make one of 30 or 35 men for some desperate purpose, which he did not explain; but such things, he added,

should not be entered into without having a guard against the — Police. Upon which he drew forth a curious instrument from his waistcoat pocket, and said, it might be put into a common walking cane by having a hole bored in the bottom, and be instantly fit for use. I told him I must know him better before I would have any thing to do with him. He replied, that Thistlewood knew him well, and that that would be a sufficient recommendation. I met Edwards and Thistlewood previous to the Cato-street business, on the Saturday. Thistlewood asked me various questions respecting business, and after shaking hands, he bid me good day. Then Edwards turned quite round, and, after looking for some minutes, held his hand out to shake hands. I do not recollect the first few sentences that passed, but on parting he said, "You — Pickard, you must fight before long." On the following Monday two persons called at my lodgings when I was absent, and inquired for me. One of them answered the description of Edwards. They left no message, but called again on Tuesday, but I was away; I never heard of him since then. Previous to the last time of my seeing Edwards, I went to the Scotch Arms, in Round-court, Strand, and saw Adams and Edwards there. They both talked about destroying the ministers, and invited me to go to a meeting; and Adams gave me a grenade and Edwards gave me a small pike. I told Wadma of the circumstance; he advised me to have nothing to do with the business. Adams and Edwards called

at my lodgings the day before the Cato-street business, but I had left.

SPAIN.—The king, to gratify his troops, has declared himself the first soldier in the nation; and has appointed as his aides-de-camp eight of the most popular generals, including Quiroga, Riego, O'Donohue, and Ballasteros.

Ferdinand has issued two decrees; one of which orders, that all children shall be taught the "Sovereignty of the people!" the other is for organizing a national militia.

This day the Eton *Montem* was celebrated with extraordinary animation and splendor. His majesty graciously honoured the ceremony with his presence. He met the young heroes of the high-way upon the bridge which unites the counties of Buckingham and Berks, and bestowed upon them an ample contribution: he was dressed in black, and looked extremely well.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.—*Sir John Doyle, v. G. P. Brown, Esq.*—This trial, for criminal conversation with lady Doyle, came on yesterday before lord Norbury and a special jury.

The plaintiff's case closed at a late hour, and the defence was proceeded on this morning. The damages were laid at 30,000*l.* The Court was excessively crowded during the whole of the day. The plaintiff's case was stated by Mr. Holwell Walshe, in a speech of extraordinary eloquence.—Several witnesses were called, who clearly proved an elopement.—A recriminating defence was set up, imputing to the plaintiff an illicit intercourse with

a female who had followed him from Portugal.—Mr. North stated the defendant's case in a speech of great length.—But the jury, after a deliberation of but ten minutes, returned a verdict of damages, 5,000*l.*—and 6*d.* costs.

CANADA.—Since the departure of Mr. Gourlay, this province has enjoyed undisturbed repose. That gentleman has however bequeathed a legacy, which will cause his name to be long remembered. Namely, the Sedition Bill, lately passed in consequence of his proceedings.

Cyder is now selling at 25*s.* the hogshead.

TREASURE TROVE.—A few days since, in removing the foundation of some old houses, in Paris-street, Exeter, belonging to Mr. Nosworthy, builder, the labourers found a considerable quantity of old silver coins, which they sold to the amount of 60*l.* to various silversmiths. The men being absent next day from their work, the owner inquired into the cause, and ascertained that they had become suddenly rich, and were regaling themselves with the good cheer of some public-house, which led to the discovery. Mr. N. accordingly made further search, and succeeded in finding another large deposit of treasure, not hid in jars or boxes, but in pits covered with stone. The money was evidently accumulated by degrees, and not concealed on account of civil wars, as many of the coins are of dates when those commotions must have ceased, viz. between 1661 and 1670, about the early part of the reign of Charles 2nd, as there are several shillings of that reign in good preservation; the coins of Elizabeth, James 1st, and

Charles 1st, of which the treasure principally consists, particularly of the latter, must have been then in partial circulation. There are also a few of Henry 8th, and Philip and Mary, much defaced, with some Scotch pieces of James 6th. It is very remarkable, that among the many hundred of these coins, there are no crown pieces, which were most current in the time of Charles 1st. The value of the hoard thus fortunately discovered is estimated at above 400*l*.

A few weeks back, a considerable quantity of guineas, half-guineas, &c. was discovered in Cannon's Marsh-field, Bristol, in clearing out a ditch; and conjecture was very busy as to the reason of its being there deposited. The mystery, it seems, is now cleared up. On Sunday se'nnight, a man, in a sailor's dress, was seen in the rope walk, anxiously looking at the bank of the ditch, then at a certain tree, and then, as if disappointed, betraying the wildness of despair in his gesticulations and actions. Curiosity induced a number of persons to collect around the man, and, from questions put to and by him, it was learnt, that he was the owner of the property found in the field; the exact amount was not ascertained. It appeared that he had also met with another equally grievous loss. He had sailed from this port about 15 months since, previous to which he had fixed his affections on a female, and with whom he had wished to leave his money in charge; she, however, refusing to accept the trust, he had placed it, together with a silver snuff-box and other valuables—

his little all—in the bank of the ditch before-mentioned, and cut notches in a tree close by to mark the spot. He had no friend in Bristol in whom he could repose confidence, or whose advice he could ask. On his return to this city the week before last, he found that his *dulcinea* had proved false—she had married a land-lubber! and subsequently that his hard-earned savings were lost to him for ever. It was three o'clock in the afternoon when the poor fellow was first seen in the rope-walk, and he continued there, acting over various extravagancies, till a late hour in the evening. He was conveyed to St. Peter's hospital.

The Rev. Mr. Arnold, the brother of lady Cavan, was unfortunately drowned on Thursday last, by the capsizing of the boat in which he was returning from lord Cavan's residence to Gosport. The two watermen also lost their lives by the accident.

24. COURT OF KING'S-BENCH.—*Clayton v. Pope*.—This was a proceeding in the nature of an action for trespass, intended to try the right of the parish officers of the Rolls liberty, to assess the inhabitants of certain houses situate in Lincoln's-inn. Messrs. Marryat, Casberd, Nolan, and Puller, were counsel for the plaintiff; Messrs. Scarlett, Gurney, and Curwood, conducted the defence. The plaintiff in the present action occupies the house, No. 3, in Lincoln's-inn New-square; and the question was, whether his house, together with five other houses situate in the same row, be or be not liable to be assessed for the poor-rate, within the liberty of the Rolls. The plaintiff contended that his

house did not stand within that liberty; and rested his case upon the following grounds:—The liberty of the Rolls forms part of the parish of St. Dunstan in the West; part of that parish lying in the city of London, and part of it (the Rolls) in the county of Middlesex. The Rolls were made a township in the year 1663, and from that period to the year 1774 it did not appear that any attempt had been made to rate the houses now in question as within that liberty. In the year 1777, however, such an attempt was made; the cause was tried; and the plaintiff, who, as the proprietor of the house, stood in the same situation as the plaintiff in the present case, obtained a verdict. That case of 1777, the case of "Newnham v. Fielding," it was contended by the plaintiff, amounted to a decision upon all the points at issue in the present action. A deed was then produced between the benchers of Lincoln's-inn and Henry Serle, esq., from which it appeared, that the land upon which Lincoln's-inn New-square now stands was, in the 34th year of the reign of Charles 2nd, the property of Mr. Serle, and that, being then known by the name of "Little Lincoln's-inn-fields," or "Fickett's-fields," it was granted, upon certain conditions, to the society of Lincoln's-inn. This deed of the 34th Charles 2nd was founded on a deed of the 6th of Edward 2nd, in which that monarch granted to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, for services performed, all that ground, within the city of London, belonging to the holy order the Knights Templars (now the temple), and also certain lands lying near the city, also

the property of the Templars, called "Fickett's Croft." It was then argued that the "Fickett's Croft," so granted to Aymer de Valence, was the same piece of ground as the "Fickett-field," afterwards granted by Mr. Serle to the benchers of Lincoln's-inn, and that, being originally part of the possession of a religious house, it might fairly be presumed to be extra-parochial, and, in support of that presumption, various circumstances of usage were adduced. First, it was urged, that supposing the spot in question to be within the liberty of the Rolls, the rector of that parish would have been entitled to certain ecclesiastical dues, to tithes and Easter offerings, none of which had ever been demanded from the inhabitants of Lincoln's-inn. Within the chapel of the inn, marriages were performed up to the period of the Marriage-act; and no part of the fees arising from the celebration of those ceremonies had ever been claimed by the rector of the liberty of the Rolls. Secondly, it was contended that, if the defendants were correct in their view of the case, the inhabitants of Lincoln's-inn would have been, all along, liable to serve various parish offices within the Rolls liberty, such as constable, or headborough; but no instance had occurred in which any inhabitant had been elected to such a situation. The distinct and exclusive mode of collecting the land-tax, and the assessed taxes, within the inn, was next relied upon, as well as the separate system of watching and lighting; and, in conclusion, it was stated, that it had been the uniform practice of the society of benchers to provide for their own

poor, as well as for foundlings dropped within their limits; that such objects had not in any case been suffered to become chargeable to the liberty of the Rolls; and that in one instance a pauper had been sent by the society to the Rolls workhouse, and there subsisted, during a considerable period, at their own particular expense.

The trespass, which was merely nominal, and set up in order to raise the question, was then admitted; and evidence at great length, documentary as well as oral, was adduced; the principal effect of which was to confirm the plaintiff's statement as to the non-assertion, during a long term of years, of any parochial rights, by the officers of the Rolls' liberty over the inhabitants of Lincoln's-inn; but it also appeared that the boundary marks of the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West had, from time immemorial, stood upon the ground, and even upon the houses, in question; and that these boundaries had been, without any opposition on the part of the benchers, visited and indicated in the annual perambulations performed for that purpose.

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found a verdict for the defendant, the effect of which is to establish the right of assessment in the liberty of the Rolls.

SPAIN.—The complete abandonment of the expedition prepared at Cadiz against South America is at length announced in letters from that city of the 2nd instant. The greater part of the transports chartered in France and in this country for the conveyance of the troops had already received their certificates of dis-

charge, and the remainder were to receive them as fast as they could be unloaded. In addition to this decisive step it is stated, that all the troops who had fulfilled their period of service had been disbanded. Full two-thirds of the expeditionary-army were in this predicament.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A letter from Angostura, dated March 7th, mentions an event which, however horrible, is but too characteristic of the exterminating mode of warfare carried on between the royalists and independents on the Spanish Main. On the 11th of February a party of Spaniards entered the town of Santa-Barbara by surprise. Their object appears to have been the capture of a British officer of rank in the service of the republic of Venezuela. Their first step was to surround the house in which he had resided. Fortunately he had been removed but a few days before to head-quarters at Maturin. The Spaniards then proceeded to the hospital, where they found 25 sick men of the British legion, and a lieutenant Pointer, of the same corps, whom, with the commandant, and all the men of the town, they put to death in the square, by cutting their throats. On retiring they carried off with them the greater part of the women.

BANK FORGERIES.—The Bank prosecutions are increasing to a frightful extent. At the April sessions there were more than forty persons under capital charges, and although a fortnight's interval only has elapsed, the number at the present session is twenty! At last Bank execution, two lads were hanged whose fate excited universal pity, not un-

mingled with an abhorrence of a punishment so infinitely disproportioned to the moral guilt of the criminals, especially when they have not arrived at mature manhood. On several occasions lately, capital convictions have taken place on the evidence of brothel keepers. Surely it is not necessary to protect the gains of such persons by the infliction of death upon youths, who, seduced into these houses, pay their extortionate charges by forged notes, and then are dragged to destruction by their seducers! A capital conviction, where the prisoner did not exceed 18, took place on Monday under these circumstances, and there are other cases of a like nature to be included in the next recorder's report.

Silver, which a few months since was so scarce that the greatest inconvenience to trade was the consequence, is now become quite a drug in some parts. At Plymouth, where about 50,000*l.* is annually circulated through the dock-yard, cash-payment, so long desiderated, is become quite the order of the day.

A sheep, bred and fed by Mr. Large, of Broadwell, in Gloucestershire, was killed a few days ago, and the carcase was found to weigh two hundred and sixty-four pounds!

25. QUEEN CAROLINE.—The following letter has been received from an English gentleman at Geneva:—

"Geneva, May 17, 1820.

"The Queen arrived here on Tuesday last, coming by Mount Cenis to Chambery, and thence by Aix and Rumilly to this place. Her majesty is lodged at the

hotel l'Ecu de Geneva, where she intends to remain till the return of a courier sent to Mr. Brougham on her arrival here.

"Her majesty is leading a most retired and regular life; she rises early, and is in bed generally before 11; her dinner-hour is at two, after which she takes an airing on the lake, and returns at five to tea.

"Her majesty was confined at Milan several days by indisposition, but is now in the best health and spirits; she has been induced to travel with less expedition than usual, following the advice of her physicians.

"On Friday, as the Queen entered her carriage to take her accustomed ride, she was informed of the death of the duchess of York; it so affected her, that she was obliged to return to her chamber in evident distress.

"From the authorities of the king of Sardinia her majesty received the greatest attention. Though she expressed a desire to keep the strictest incognito, they insisted upon providing her majesty with an escort of carabinieri throughout the Sardinian dominions.

"The Queen has dismissed her Italian court, and, with the exception of her maids and footmen, has merely with her M. de Bergami, her chamberlain, an equerry, and her private secretary, who is an English gentleman. Mr. Wm. Austin, whom her majesty took under her protection while a child, is now a very fine young man, and accompanies her majesty to England, where she intends to place him at college.

"A great deal of jealousy has been excited in Italy, and stories have found their way to England,

relative to the exaltation of M. de Bergami, by her majesty, from the situation of courier to chamberlain, from apparently nothing to that of a baron covered with orders. But it is said that these decorations he gained by his bravery with the French army in the campaign in Russia and elsewhere; and besides the high recommendation the Queen received with him, she says that she found his family was of respectability, and she has lost no occasion to reward him for six years of tried services. He leaves her majesty next week, to join his sisters at Bologna.

"On receipt of despatches from England, the Queen will set out immediately for Ostend, taking the route by Lausanne to Carlsruhe, and so on to Brussels."

Mr. Webb, his majesty's robe-maker, is making new robes for the king of Oude, exactly resembling the king of England's coronation robes, except as to the colour of the velvet: the king of Oude's is to be blue velvet, and the king of England's is scarlet velvet.

COURT OF KING'S-BENCH.—*Lancey v. Lancey and others.*—This was an action for false imprisonment. Mr. Scarlett conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Gurney the defence.

The parties are brother and sister. The plaintiff, Miss Lancey, who is now about fifty years of age, was the daughter of a merchant residing at Barnstaple; and the father becoming embarrassed in his affairs, the daughter was under the necessity of providing for herself, and lived in several families in the situation of lady's-maid: among other mistresses

she served lady Clark and lady Ashburnham, from the latter of whom she now receives a pension for her former good conduct. Upon leaving the house of lady Ashburnham, Miss Lancey living upon her own means, dwelt in lodgings in the neighbourhood of the Edgeware-road; and here she soon became engaged in a variety of quarrels with other persons lodging in the same house. At this time suspicion arose in the minds of her relations that Miss Lancey was insane; and the defendant, her brother, who is principal master of the mathematical school at Greenwich, and a person of great respectability, sent a medical man of the name of Caddison to visit her. Dr. Caddison, on seeing and conversing with Miss Lancey, was decidedly of opinion that she was insane; and the consequence was, that she was shortly after conveyed in a state of confinement to Kelly-house, Chelsea, a lunatic asylum kept by Dr. Burrowes. At Kelly-house the lady was seen by Dr. Powell, one of the visiting physicians, who confirmed the opinion entertained by Mr. Caddison. The plaintiff's case was, that at the time of her removal to Kelly-house she was in sound mind, and a great number of witnesses were called who had known her during many years, and believed her to be capable of conducting her own concerns.

The Jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the defendant.

MR. GRATTAN.—When the deputation from the Irish Catholics lately waited upon Mr. Grattan, the interview, we are informed, says the *Dublin Weekly Register*, "was most affecting. Mr. Grattan sat in an arm-chair,

huddled up in a blanket, and apparently sunk into the lowest state of physical exhaustion. He was surrounded by Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Burrowes, and other persons of distinction. When the deputation entered, he made an effort to rise, but was unable to support himself. His first words were—'My friends, I am going to die—we are about to part for ever!' All the gentlemen present evinced the strongest emotion, and there was not one of the entire group who did not shed tears."

Yellow Fever at Cadiz, investigated.—Dr. Pariset has been sent by the minister of the interior to Spain, in the month of October last, for the purpose of observing on the spot the nature, progress, and best means of cure of the yellow fever, that raged at Cadiz and throughout Andalusia, at the time. Dr. Mazet was also appointed as companion to Dr. Pariset, in this hazardous undertaking for the benefit of science. It seems, that the height of the epidemic was over before these gentlemen arrived at Cadiz: there died, however, daily, seven or eight persons. The physicians in that city furnished every information respecting the nature of the disease to these deputies from the French school of medicine; who studied it in its three stages, during at least fifty days, from the patients, and much longer, in the conversation of the Spanish physicians and the books which they obtained in the country. Up to the end of 1820 no report had been made.

26. NEW LOAN.—A notice to the following effect was posted yesterday at the Bank:—

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes, that books shall

be opened at the Bank of England on Wednesday, May 31; Thursday, June 1; and Friday, June 2, for receiving subscriptions of persons desirous of funding Exchequer-bills, not exceeding in the whole 7,000,000*l.* It is proposed, that 99*l.* 5 per cent stocks, the dividends to commence 5th July, 1820, should be given for every 100*l.* principal of Exchequer-bills subscribed, that 20*l.* per cent on the amount subscribed should be deposited at the time of subscribing.

And £. 20	on or before	July 28
20	.....	Sept. 28
20	.....	Nov. 24
And 20	.....	Jan. 26, 1821.

"The subscribers shall be allowed to pay Exchequer-bills in advance, and to receive the interest upon the amount of the Exchequer-bills for the first instalment from the date of the bills up to the 31st of May; and upon the amount of bills for each subsequent instalment from the date of the Exchequer-bills up to the day when the instalments would have become due.

"Subscribers to have the option of paying money in lieu of Exchequer-bills, upon paying a premium of 20*s.* for every 100*l.* paid in money.

"Subscribers paying money are to be allowed interest at the rate of 2*d.* per cent per diem from the day of payment to the day when the instalment in respect of which the payment was made would have become due. Scrip receipts to be issued from the Bank in the same manner as for a loan.

"The earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer reserve to themselves the power

of making any loan for the service of the year, to the amount of 5,000,000*l.*; and to increase such a sum as the whole amount of the funding may fall short of 7,000,000*l.* They also reserve to themselves the power of taking a loan of 12,000,000*l.* from the sinking fund."

The 5 per cents fell $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and consols rose $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on this notice being made public.

RIOT AND RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM DOVER GAOL.—Dover, May 26.—On Wednesday the *Lively*, Excise cutter, captured a smuggling galley, having on board 57 half-ankers of spirits, and 37 bags of tea, which, with the crew, consisting of eleven persons, were landed here, and ten of them being found fit for the navy, the whole were committed to Dover gaol until the ten could be removed to some of his majesty's receiving ships. This morning was fixed for the removal of the ten fit to serve, but it being thought, from the vast influx of ill-looking men into the town, that a rescue would be attempted, every precaution was taken by the mayor and magistrates to guard against it, by having a body of constables, the seamen belonging to the preventive service, and a detachment of military drawn up both in and outside of the gaol. The time of removal was twelve o'clock; but two hours before that a large body of people had collected together, which continued increasing every minute; and at the time the men were about to be brought out, several hundreds were collected in front and at every avenue leading to the gaol, with every disposition to riot and rescue. The worthy mayor, sir

T. Mantell, knight, and E. Thompson, esq. a brother magistrate, attended at the gaol. The door of the prison was opened, and the smugglers just upon the point of being brought out, when a general shout was set up by the crowd of "liberty for ever!" and a number of stones, brickbats, &c. were thrown at them. The mayor directed the removal of the prisoners to be suspended for the present. A deputation officer was wounded severely in the head by a blow from a large stone; and Mr. Thompson, the magistrate, received a contusion on two of his fingers of his right hand. The mob, being foiled in their attempt to rescue the prisoners, proceeded to further acts of violence, and notwithstanding the Riot act was twice read from the gaol window by the mayor, commenced an attack on the gaol with crow-bars, pick-axes, hammers, saws, &c. &c. unroofed the top, and threw part of the side wall down, and not only released the whole of the eleven smugglers, but several other prisoners confined in the gaol under sentence, and succeeded in getting them clear off. One of the persons most active in the riot was taken, and placed in a chaise with two constables, to be conveyed to Canterbury gaol, but a mob collected at the end of the town, stopped the chaise, dragged the rioter and constables out, and notwithstanding the former was handcuffed to the latter, threw the constables down, and severing the hand-cuff with a cold chisel, released the rioter.

27. *The King v. Hannah Whitehorn.*—This was an indictment against the defendant, a girl about

15 years of age, for wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed by her at the Old Bailey, in September last, upon the trial of an indictment in which she was the prosecutrix against a gentleman named Samuel Milnes, for a rape. The prosecutor, Mr. Milnes, formerly a captain in the 49th regiment of foot, had resided in Smith-street, Chelsea, and had employed the defendant as a temporary servant, from the 28th of July to the 13th of August 1819. During that interval he found occasion to be dissatisfied with her, from personal dislike, and dismissed her his service. The prosecutrix, who is the daughter of a shoemaker, working in a cellar in Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, immediately after preferred a charge against him of having violated her person, and communicating a certain loathsome disease, in consequence of which he was apprehended, examined before a magistrate, and committed to Newgate for his trial, which took place at the September Sessions following, at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Baron Graham, when he was acquitted under the circumstances then disclosed in evidence. The present indictment was founded upon facts to which she swore upon that occasion, and the assignments of perjury were addressed to three particular statements which were traversed in the indictment, namely; first, that she could not communicate to any body the ill-treatment she had experienced from the prosecutor until she saw her mother; secondly, that she could not get out of the house to inform her mother of the transaction; and third that she was

not afflicted with the malady alluded to, until the violence committed upon her by the prosecutor.

To support the indictment, the evidence of the proceedings at the Old Bailey was first adduced.

Mr. Milnes was then examined, and after describing the circumstances above-mentioned, under which the prosecutrix entered his house, he swore positively that he had never taken even the slightest liberty with the defendant's person, still less that he had committed the outrages imputed to him. He deposed that he had parted with her in consequence of the filthiness of her person, and her being unfit for his employment.

On his cross-examination, he admitted that he had discharged eight servants, inclusive of the defendant, from the month of August until the month of December 1819, and that on a charge made against him before Mr. Fielding at Queen-square office, he had paid to two of them a 1*l*. note each, in satisfaction of complaints then made by them against him.

A female, named Catharine Vigors, deposed, that she had occasionally worked for the prosecutor as a needle woman, and that when he was without a servant, she had acted for him in his house. This witness was called principally for the purpose of showing that the defendant had not made any complaint to her of the alleged misconduct of the prosecutor, although she had the opportunity of so doing.—Two other females, named Potter and Hodges, were called for the same purpose, but their evidence appeared to fail of its object.

Mr. Brodie, a surgeon of eminence, deposed, that he had examined the person of the defendant after the supposed violence committed by the prosecutor, and in his opinion there were circumstances indicating a confirmed disease of the nature above-mentioned. He stated that two other surgeons, named Howe and Fincham, had also examined her, but these gentlemen were not examined.—Mr. Box, the surgeon of Newgate, deposed, that at the request of the prosecutor, during the time he was in confinement under the charge imputed to him by the defendant, he had examined his person, and found him wholly free from the disorder alluded to. A witness named George Youngman was called to show that the defendant was out of the prosecutor's house during the time she had stated that she had not an opportunity of communicating with her mother, but his evidence failed of its purpose.

Mr. Denman pointed out the manifest defects in the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, contending that it was impossible for the jury to convict the defendant, inasmuch as, according to the rule in such cases, there were not two witnesses to support any one of the assignments of perjury alleged in the indictment.

Several witnesses were examined as to the defendant's character, who spoke of her as a young girl of good moral conduct, decency of manners, and of unimpeachable veracity.

The Chief Justice having summed up, the jury found the defendant Not Guilty.

Nixon v. Sir G. P. Turner.—

This was an action by the plaintiff, a builder, to recover from sir G. P. Turner the balance of an account for work and labour done at sir Gregory's seat, in Northamptonshire. A number of witnesses were called by the plaintiff, to prove the work properly done, under the superintendence of sir Gregory's agent surveyor, Mr. Hatchard; whilst on the part of sir Gregory, a number of surveyors and builders, who had examined the work, were called, and stated, that the work was badly done, especially the joiner's work, and the tiling of the roof of the picture-gallery. The latter, it was said by some of them, would require at least 70*l.* to complete it, and in their opinion a deduction of 62*5*l.** ought to be made from the whole bill. There was also a charge of 76*l.* for a survey and estimate made on some occasion by the plaintiff, but he failed to prove it was done by the defendant's order. The Chief Justice therefore directed the jury to deduct that sum from the plaintiff's demand; they accordingly did so, and also deducted 100*l.* from the bill, giving to the plaintiff a verdict for 4,511*l.*, costs 40.

THE CORONATION.—It is a positive fact, that an eminent furrier at the west end of the town has increased his insurance 6,000*l.* in consequence of the approaching coronation.—The stimulus given to various descriptions of trade by this event has already been productive of great advantage to many distressed families.

A dreadful catastrophe happened lately at Fenton-park colliery, near Lane End, Derbyshire. The workmen had assem-

bled to be let down into one of the pits about 160 yards deep, and 6 of them with a boy had got into the chain, and descended to within about 20 yards of the bottom, when the flat rope gave way near the drum, at a part where it was joined, by which the whole were precipitated to the bottom, with the disengaged chain, and about 150 yards of heavy rope, which fell upon them; they remained in that situation until persons were let down to their assistance; nothing less than their complete destruction was contemplated; they were discovered under some hundred weight of chain and rope; one man was dead, another died in about two hours; the others are so dreadfully bruised as to leave but little hope of their recovery: the boy being in the midst of the men, was thereby screened, and is likely to survive. This awful calamity is rendered still more distressing from the consideration of each of the sufferers having families.

EXECUTION OF SANDT.—The following account of the execution of Sandt is contained in a letter from an eye-witness, addressed to the editor of the Brussels Oracle:—"The general interest which has been excited by the unfortunate young man of whom I am going to give you an account, induces me to send you the following details: Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, was executed this morning at five o'clock. So early as half past three o'clock the infantry and cavalry, and almost the whole population of Manheim, were in motion. Sandt was brought from the prison in an open carriage. His countenance, which was pale, had in it something extraordinary.

A smile was on his lips; and he went to meet death as we should go to a fête. He bowed with much grace to some ladies who were at a window, and who returned his salutation with very evident marks of interest. When he reached the place of execution, which was on a very large plain, he mounted the scaffold immediately; his sentence was read to him; after which he made a speech. Not understanding German I cannot communicate to you what he said. I observed, however, that he spoke with energy, and at the end raised one of his hands towards heaven. The executioner took hold of him, and made him sit down on a chair, fastened to a small post. He tied both his hands, cut off some of his hair, and put a bandage over his eyes. In two minutes after he was no more. All the preparations for the execution were made very slowly; 20 minutes were employed, and 10 would have been sufficient, as the reading of the sentence and his speech did not take five minutes. Though I at first intended only to see him pass, I was carried forward involuntarily, constantly looking at him. He was dressed in white, but wearing a black great coat, and his shirt collar turned down; his hair fell in curls on his shoulders. For 15 months past his life had been preserved by the most strengthening regimen. Every effort was used to prevent his sinking under the effect of the wounds which he had inflicted on himself; he was, in fact, so very weak, that he could not mount the scaffold without supporting himself on the shoulders of two persons, which makes the courage, that he

showed to his death, the more extraordinary. He was beheaded with a sabre; and the executioner, being obliged to make a second stroke, a general cry arose." To this we will add some additional particulars, communicated in a letter from Frankfort:—"There assembled on the 20th a great number of the curious at Mannheim, to witness the execution of Sandt. It took place, not at ten o'clock in the morning, as was at first believed, but at six o'clock. He wished to harangue the spectators; but the president of the Court of justice, to whom he had previously given his word that he would not do so, put him in mind of his promise, doubtless wishing that he should not die perjured. He therefore confined himself to saying that he died for his country. He showed much calmness, and did not accept the assistance of a minister of religion. A great number of students of Heidelberg ran to be present at the execution; but they did not arrive till the moment, when the executioner exhibited his head already separated from the trunk. Several of them steeped their handkerchiefs in his blood. Sandt wore the German costume.

28. This day general count Rostopchin, who particularly signalized himself at Moscow, was introduced to his majesty by count Leiven, the Russian ambassador, upon his arrival in England. The gallant general was most graciously received.

SIR THOMAS HISLOP.—Several months ago, when the services of our Indian army were discussed and acknowledged in the House of Commons, the conduct of sir T. Hislop, in ordering the Killedar (commander) of Talneir to

be tried by a court-martial, and subsequently hanged, was severely animadverted upon, and sir T. was excepted from the general vote of thanks, until the circumstances of that execution should be explained. The gallant officer has not been slow to vindicate his character. The answers furnished by him, and by those of the staff under his command, to the interrogations addressed to him through lord Hastings, have been recently laid before parliament; and the death of the Killedar who suffered by the orders of sir T. Hislop is therein alleged to have been not merely authorized by the law of nations and of war, but strictly prescribed and enjoined to the British general by every consideration of humanity to others, and by the pressing necessity of the circumstances in which he and his troops were placed. The fort of Talneir had belonged to Holkar, and with the whole country of Candeah, in which it was situated, had been ceded by treaty to Great Britain. The Killedar in question—a subject of Holkar—entered the fort without authority or orders from his master, and, in spite of the cession, which was notorious to all its inhabitants, resolved to resist the entrance of a British force. A messenger was sent by sir T. Hislop, to apprize the Killedar, in a formal manner, of the change of sovereignty, and to warn him against the consequences of retaining possession of the fort. Notwithstanding all this, the Killedar fired upon our troops, and avowed his determination to stand an assault: the assault was made—the gate was carried. The Killedar, in at-

tempting to escape from an inner gate, was stopped with other individuals, and put under a guard. After he had abandoned his Arab soldiers, they butchered some of the British officers, who entered the inner gate in expectation that the place had surrendered. A confederacy was known to exist amongst a number of the commandants of Holkar's forts in Candesh, to resist by force the surrender of their garrisons to the British, although the written warrants of Holkar for the purpose were in the hands of sir T. Hislop, and ready to be shown; nor were any secret orders pleaded by these rebels in extenuation of their illegal warfare. Under these circumstances the Killedar was tried, condemned, and hanged. Now, the defence of sir T. Hislop is placed by these documents on any one of four grounds:—

1st. The Killedar, acting without authority from his sovereign, and against that of the British government within its own territory, was a rebel to the latter, and a just subject for punishment as such.

2d. As he carried on war without the sanction of any sovereign power, and upon a territory to which confessedly he had no title whatever, he was in the character of a public robber, or leader of a banditti of Arabs—and in that respect justly amenable to punishment.

3d. He had thought fit to stand an assault, after warning both from sir T. Hislop and from the peaceable inhabitants of Talneir—an assault within the walls of a British fortress against a British army. In that point of view he was, says the document,

a fit subject for military execution.

4th. From the general state of the country, and the necessity of deterring the confederated Killedars from carrying their plans of illegal warfare into effect, it was right to make one seasonable and severe example, with a view to the peaceable occupation of the country, and to the economy of human blood. The consequence was, that the league was dissolved, and the whole of Candesh submitted.—The force of this ground of justification, it is evident, rests on the validity of some one of the preceding grounds. We have now stated the case of this distinguished officer, as it is presented by the documents which he has himself afforded; but parliament and the public must decide upon its merits. This justification was deemed sufficient, and sir T. Hislop received the thanks of parliament.

29. QUEEN CAROLINE.—On the Queen's arrival at Geneva, owing to the fatigues which she had undergone, she became indisposed with rheumatic pains, and severe spasmodic attacks. In this situation, she sent forward a courier, with letters announcing the precarious state of her health, adverting generally to the interesting state of her affairs, and requesting to be informed whether there was no possibility of her being joined at Geneva by Mr. Brougham. This courier, on his route through Paris, where he had also letters to deliver to sir Charles Stuart, was stopped by that gentleman, who, it seems, had letters to forward to her majesty, and who sent him back to Geneva with those letters, he himself undertaking to forward

her majesty's letters by his own courier to England.

The courier reached Geneva on his return on the night of Friday, the 12th inst. Her majesty had retired to rest, but was immediately put in possession of the letters transmitted by sir Charles Stuart, and was also apprized of the extraordinary step which he had taken. Her majesty immediately rose, and gave directions that the chevalier Vassali, one of her household, who is a gentleman of high character and distinguished merit, should be directed to prepare for proceeding forthwith, with other letters to London, which her majesty then sat down to write. In these letters her majesty complained of the interruptions which her courier had received; and added, that under such circumstances she had felt it necessary to send one of her own establishment to England. Her majesty also said, that if it were inconvenient for Mr. Brougham to join her at Geneva, she would, on the return of her messenger announcing that fact, immediately proceed to one of the ports of France, calculated to afford the most ready communication with England. The chevalier lost no time in executing the commission entrusted to him; and a consultation was held between Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman, and other distinguished individuals, on the ensuing day, as to the mode of proceeding which it would be proper to adopt.

Mr. Brougham felt, that, consistently with his public engagements, it would be impossible for him to join her at so great a distance as Geneva; added to which, where it might become requisite to have repeated interviews and

consultations, it was considered that her majesty being so far from the scene of discussion might be productive of great and serious inconveniences. Under these circumstances, it was determined with as little delay as possible, to send the chevalier Vassali back to Geneva, with an humble request for her majesty to lose as little time as possible in pursuing her route to Calais, or to some other town contiguous to the coast, so as to be in close communication with the English shore.

Her person, since she left England in 1814, seems to be a good deal changed. She is not so fair as she then was, nor is she so stout; there is an air of melancholy languor about her manners which renders her very interesting. She lives almost entirely secluded.

It is at present fixed that her majesty will take up her residence at Dessin's hotel, which has repeatedly afforded accommodation to royalty; but she may herself determine to stop at St. Omer's or Abbeville.

The arrival of alderman Wood in the town of Calais, produced among the English inhabitants (about 1,000 in number) a considerable ferment. Many were for evincing those sentiments of attachment in the strongest manner; but in order that the matter might be arranged in a proper way, the following circular was issued on Wednesday:

"Her Majesty the Queen of England;

"Information having been received of the probable intention of her gracious majesty, Caroline, Queen of England, to pass

through this town, in her way to Dover, it is requested that the English inhabitants resident here, may attend a public meeting to be holden at the Silver Lion, Rue Neuf, on Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the course which it may be most expedient to adopt, with a view to pay to her majesty that respect which is due from every British subject to one holding so illustrious a rank, and in the maintenance of whose honour and dignity every Englishman must feel an imperative duty."

"Calais, 22nd May, 1820."

This meeting was prevented by the mayor, at the instigation of the British consul, who declared his intention to send the circular to the prefect at Arras; and the landlord of the Silver Lion was directed to refuse the party a room at his house.

"Boulogne-sur-Mer,
May 26, 1820.

"Mr. Alderman Wood and Lady Anne Hamilton passed through this town on their way, as is generally supposed, to meet her majesty on Wednesday. A report prevails, that her majesty's route will be through Boulogne to Calais. This had led to a consultation among some of the English inhabitants (of whom there are not less than three thousand), whether it may not be proper to offer to her majesty some mark of respect as she passes."

MADRID, May 16.—The official *Gazette* of this day publishes the answers sent by the foreign courts to the notification of the king's acceptance of the constitution of the Cortes.

The ambassador at the court

of France announces that, on presenting to the king of France the letter written by the king of Spain, his most Christian majesty said, that "he was persuaded that the king, his cousin, had done what he had conceived to be most suitable to the happiness of his people, and that he anxiously hoped he would obtain the object of his wishes."

The king of England has made the following answer, which the *Gazette* publishes at length:—

Sir, my Brother—I have read the letter which your majesty has addressed to me, for the purpose of notifying to me, that, in pursuance of the wishes manifested by your people, you had thought proper to acknowledge and swear to the political constitution promulgated at Cadiz in the year 1812. I receive this communication of your majesty as a testimony of your friendship, and I pray your majesty to be assured of the sincere interest I feel, on all occasions, in the well-being and prosperity of the Spanish nation, as well as in the stability and honour of your crown. I seize this occasion to renew to your majesty the assurances of the real esteem and perfect friendship with which I am, Sir, my good Brother, your majesty's Brother,

"GEORGE R."

"At Carlton-palace,
April 21, 1820."

The ambassador at the court of Saxony reports, that the king of Saxony "observed with the greatest grief the events which had preceded this measure, and the painful situation in which the government had been placed; but that he now learns with particular satisfaction the proofs of love and attachment which his

Catholic majesty has received from his people in this crisis."

The other sovereigns whose replies are mentioned, are the king of Bavaria, and the king of the Netherlands. They are described as being nearly similar to that of the king of England. The federal directory of the Swiss cantons has also congratulated Ferdinand upon his acceptance of the constitution.

Blood, welament, has been shed at Saragossa. The arrival of the new captain-general, who was sent to replace the marquis de Lazan, excited some commotions. Battles were fought in the streets, and several persons lost their lives. The troops with difficulty restored order.

CHAPTER OF THE BATH.—His majesty this day held a chapter of the order of the Bath, at which various knights grand crosses and knights commanders were invested with the appropriate insignia.

IMPORTATION OF CORN.—The ports are now open for the free importation of wheat and flour, oats and pease, from the British colonies and plantations in North America; but continue shut against the importation of any other description of foreign grain, except buck wheat, which is importable at a duty of 10s. per quarter.

30. WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—In consequence of the preparations for the ensuing coronation which are now making in Westminster-abbey, the service is performed in Henry the Seventh's chapel. The west-end of the abbey is now fitting up with galleries, and the choir, where divine service was usually performed, is taken down. No per-

sons were therefore admitted to divine service on Sunday, except those belonging to the abbey. The passages formerly open to the public through Poet's-corner and the cloisters are now shut up, and no strangers will be admitted to attend the service in the abbey till after the coronation.

SOUTH AMERICA.—From Curacao papers to the 19th of March, we learn that Bolivar's bills were readily discounted at St. Thomas's, in consequence of a report that a guarantee fund of 3,000,000*l.* had been subscribed in this country. A great mortality prevails among the 3,000 Granadians whom Bolivar has brought from Santa Fé; they are carried off by hundreds, and the roads are replete with their carcasses. Bolivar has compelled even the collegians and merchants to follow him as far as Cassamare; a brave lesson, indeed, for his countrymen, whom he promises to make happy."

POLICE—Hatton Garden.—An examination concerning the extensive and mysterious robbery of the house of Charles Henry Barber, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, took place on Saturday before Mr. Sergeant Sellon, Mr. Rogers, and two other magistrates. Several gentlemen were present at the examination, which took up several hours, and disclosed such scenes of dissipation, waste, and extravagance of servants in some families as quite astonished those present, but still left the case in mystery. Henrietta Stevens, the cook, a respectable-looking young woman, and Henry Steed, the footman, were brought up in custody. From the cook's statement, it appeared that Mr. Barber's

servants, who did not live on board-wages, entertained a great deal of company to breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper parties; they sometimes went to a dress ball, concerts, plays, and a servant's masquerade in Piper's rooms, Little Guildford-street, which it appears is not licensed. Mr. Antonio was master of the ceremonies. At those rooms servants got acquainted with each other, and with other characters whom they invited to their master's house, and entertained them at his expence. She stated, that on Thursday last, James Fanshaw, a spruce little tailor, who was a frequent visitor to Mr. Barber's servants, called there; after dinner he told her he had had a shocking dream concerning her—he dreamed three times that he saw her lying in her bed murdered, stabbed in several parts of the body, and covered all over with blood, and the room in the greatest disorder. Next day, Friday, the little tailor called again, and said to her, "I called to see if you were murdered." She answered, "for God's sake do not be alarming me." That day Mary the house-maid and Steed the footman left town for the country, her master and mistress intending to set out the next day, and they were expected to return on the Monday week after. Before Steed left town he assisted her to collect the plate and pack it up in the plate chest, which, for security, was locked up among the wine in the wine cellar, which was inside the beer cellar inside the back kitchen, and the three doors were locked. All the drawers, cupboards, boxes, &c. were packed up by her mistress and locked. Saturday morning the prophetic tailor called again,

and said he was come to see if she was still living; she begged of him not to be frightening her, and leave off his jokes. Saturday afternoon her master and mistress left town. Sunday morning as she was standing at the door the tailor came up to her and said he was glad to see her alive; he did not remain for any time, and did not come in. She did not like to be alone, and she had company all day on Sunday. On Monday she had a char-woman named Patten to clean the house; she paid her a shilling a day out of her own pocket. At five o'clock on Monday evening she secured all the doors and windows, double locked the street door, and put the key in her pocket, and went to tea to Mrs. Duck's, a chimney-sweeper's wife—Fanshaw, the tailor, was there, but he went away shortly after she went in, and she did not see him again that day. She returned home about seven o'clock, being about two hours absent; on putting the key into the door she found it on the single lock, although she had double locked it on going out. She gave the alarm to Mr. Dickenson's family, who live next door. Mr. Dickenson, his son, and another gentleman entered, the two latter armed with a gun and sword. A constable, who lived convenient, was sent for. They found that the three doors leading to the wine cellar, where the plate was kept, had been forced open, the plate chest broken open, and all the plate, to the value of 400*l.* entirely taken away, and every drawer, chest, closet, and cupboard in the house from the kitchen to the attics, forced open, and completely ransacked and plundered of every

portable article of value, in lace, trinkets, watches, seals, and lady's wearing apparel; the tea caddies, and the most minute private drawers did not escape search; even the lady's harp and piano-forte appeared to have been searched by them. The card-table was laid in the back drawing room, round which were placed four chairs, and on it four bottles, two of which were full of wine, and the other two partly empty, with the necks broke off, and a full glass of wine standing on the piano-forte. It was the constable's opinion, that it would take four persons at least four hours to open and examine all the places that were plundered. The little tailor was examined with respect to his prophetic dream, or where he was at the time the robbery took place. He stated that he told the cook, he dreamed he saw her lying in bed with several stabs on her body, but that he did not say he saw blood, or that the room appeared to be in confusion; he called twice to congratulate her on not being murdered. He was at Mrs. Duck's at five o'clock on Monday evening, when the cook came there, and he went then to No. 3, Corbet-court, Cornhill, where he drank tea with Munchen and Corbet, the cook and housemaid at Messrs. Salmarsch and Co. It appeared from the evidence of the watchman in Great James-street, that it was usual for Mr. Barber's servants to have much company when their master and mistress were absent; he frequently heard music and the noise of merriment in the house. One morning about one o'clock he saw a large mob of persons come out of the house: he often saw

the footman go out at night out of livery; one morning he saw him and young Mr. Duck come home about four o'clock—this was the masquerade night; the footman got over the iron railing into the area to let himself in, and young Mr. Duck, a chimney-sweep, handed him a bundle containing his masquerade dress. Mr. Price attended as solicitor for the cook. No further clue being discovered to this mysterious robbery, the prisoners were committed for further examination.

31. FUNDING EXCHEQUER BILLS.—An extraordinary scene took place yesterday morning at the Bank. It was announced in the late message from the Treasury, that subscriptions would be received on that day to the funding exchequer-bills in 5 per cent stock. On account of the opinion very generally entertained that the whole of the 7,000,000*l.* would be immediately filled, great anxiety existed to obtain an early admission to the office of the chief cashier, and several persons in consequence assembled at the outer door of the Bank soon after two o'clock in the morning, where they remained for several hours, their numbers gradually augmenting. The opening of the outer door was followed by a general rush, and the crowd next established themselves in the passage leading to Mr. Hase's office, where they had to wait a still further time before the regular hour of transacting business. When that period arrived, another contest took place who should be the first to obtain admission. The usual practice is, to deliver tickets to each person on entering, num-

bered in regular succession, and on those numbers the right of subscribing is claimed. The struggle who should have the preference was tremendous, and the pressure so great that the door of the chief cashier's office, which is of a very substantial thickness, was forced off the hinges. By far the greater part of those who made this effort failed in their object, the whole of the 7,000,000*l.* being subscribed by the 10 persons who had first gained admission. As soon as this completion of the list was known, exchequer-bills, which had been at a premium of 1*l.*, fell to a premium of 2*s.* only.

The whole of the seven millions of exchequer-bills were subscribed in the names of 60 persons, making an average of more than 110,000*l.* by each individual.

The following is a correct list of the successful candidates for the funding of exchequer-bills, with their respective numbers, as they received them from the Bank—No. 1. Mr. Turner funded for himself and others near 1,000,000*l.*—No. 2. Mr. John Barns, of the Stock Exchange, supposed to have funded a great sum, about two millions.—3. Isaac Cooper.—4. Mr. Isaac L. Goldsmid.—5. Mr. Levine.—6. Not known. 7. Mr. Easthorpe.—8. Mr. Hoare.—9. Mr. Isaac Cohen.—10. Mr. Wyatt.

JUNE.

1. THE QUEEN.—Her majesty reached Villeneuve-sur-Yonne, which is about 60 or 70 miles

from Dijon, on Monday morning, at three o'clock.

LOUVEL THE ASSASSIN.—It is stated in advices from Paris, that Louvel confesses, in his *interrogatoire*, that he went to Fontainebleau at the epoch of the fête given to the Duchess de Berri on her marriage, expressly to assassinate her husband, and that overcome by the joy which the presence of the Prince imparted, and by the acclamations with which he was greeted, he felt his mind arrested in his sanguinary purpose, and said to himself, "This man cannot be the enemy to his country which I thought him," *se peut il que tu aies tort ?* He returned to Paris to reflect, and in a little time his remorse vanished, and his infernal project obtained its primitive force. In one of his examinations he was told, that his name would pass to the remotest posterity with those of the assassins and monsters who had the most dishonoured society. He replied, "Brutus is not considered an assassin—history will judge me." It is remarkable that on all other topics, he has not an idea above the sphere he was born to move in, and appears to possess very limited intellectual faculties. The accounts add, "It appears that the mayor of Passy made a deposition, that two persons had waited on him at the epoch of the assassination of an obscure individual in the Bois de Boulogne (four or five months previously to the murder of the Duc de Berri) to engage him (the mayor) to declare in his *procès verbal* that this individual before his death had confessed 'that two persons had endeavoured to

enrol him in a band of assassins who had sworn to murder the Princess, and that on his refusal they had given him the mortal wounds which were putting an end to his existence." He declined entering into further details, for fear of committing some very considerable personages." M. Bastard, in his report to the Chamber of Peers, taking no notice of this incident, nor M. Bellart, in his *requisitoire*, a peer on Friday last demanded some information on the subject. M. Seguier, one of the commissioners of the Upper House, in the affair of Louvel, invited the Peer to repair on the Monday morning to the Luxemburg, half an hour before the meeting of the Chamber, and offered to read with him the documents which related to the event he inquired about, and to give him any other information in his power. The Peer replied, "I cannot address to you any request upon the subject, except from my seat, nor receive any answer from you but from yours. The morning after he repeated his interrogatories, and a debate ensued, in which the proof of the intended subornation was so manifest, that only eleven peers opposed the proposition of sending the delinquents before the tribunals."

FRENCH LIBELS.—On Tuesday the 30th ult., the Court of Assize pronounced their respective sentences upon the following persons, convicted of seditious libels, viz. MM. Etienne, Pajol, Gèvaudan, Merilhou, and Odillon Barrot, to be imprisoned for five years, and to pay a fine of 6,000 francs; and the responsible editors of the *Constitutionnel*, the

Independant, the *Renommé*, the *Censeur Européen*, the *Courier Français*, the *Aristarque*, the *Lettres Normandes*, and the *Bibliothèque Historique*, also to be imprisoned for five years, and each to pay a fine of 12,000 francs.

The proprietors of the *Drapeau Blanc* have instituted a suit against the Duke de Cazes, for the injury sustained by the illegal seizure of several of their numbers; they lay their damages at 20,000 francs.

STATE OF SPAIN.—The following account of the state of public feeling at Madrid, is taken from the *Journal des Débats*.

"Respecting the disturbances at Madrid on the 18th ult., reports are various, the only fact which can be relied upon as agreed to on all sides is, that the ultra Liberal party which has taken the title of the *Miscelania*, has for some days manifested symptoms of extreme agitation.—It appears that the Club *Lo-rencini* determined upon obtaining the dismissal of the Marquis Las Amarillas, minister of war, and nephew to general Castanos, under whose influence he is supposed to act. On the 16th the Club signed a petition for this object, which they caused to be presented by a deputation of three persons, who at two hours after midnight laid it before the assembled council of ministers. The language of the deputation was of the most threatening character, and it is said they even went so far as to speak of eight thousand daggers which they could command.

"Part of the Club awaited the return of the deputies with the

answer of ministers. This was in their opinion evasive. The obnoxious minister tendered his resignation, and his example was imitated by his colleagues. On the 17th, the Club assembled in still worse temper, proclaiming that they must proceed directly to the palace, and extort a definitive answer from the king in person. His majesty, however, being apprized of these movements, in concert with the Junta, caused the two persons who drew up the petition, to be arrested at two o'clock of the morning of the 18th, and formed the garrison under arms in their respective barracks. Upon this the disaffected were observed collecting in small groups throughout the day; but the appearance of a few small patrols was sufficient to maintain tranquillity."

FLEMISH POLITICAL WRITERS.—On the 25th of May last, the Police announced to M. Cochol and M. de Ribbing, the editors of the *Vrai Liberal*, that they had orders to conduct them out of the Low Countries, under an escort of gens d'armes; the latter to Condé and the former to Givet. The cause of this arbitrary step has been attributed to an article which appeared in the *Vrai Liberal*, "in favour of the man formerly so great, but now so unfortunate, and who from his rock still attracts the attention of a world unsettled by his fall; and to another article, in which that courageous philanthropist Gregoire was justified from the calumnious attacks of the French Oligarchy!" M. Cochol being one of the proscribed in France, was not allowed to enter that kingdom, and was left under surveillance at Nivelles, waiting the

ulterior orders of the king. M. de Ribbing was exiled into Germany.

SANDT.—The further information relative to Sandt in the Foreign papers, strongly illustrates the wild and dangerous spirit which pervades a numerous body of the people of Germany:—"As soon as his head was severed from his body, thousands of spectators hastened, if possible, to get some drops of his blood, or some of his hair. The chair on which he sat when he underwent his punishment has been purchased of the executioner by a society for six Louis d'ors. No disorder however took place.

UNITED STATES.—A long and minute report has been published from the "Committee of ways and means" of the United States, on the public revenue and expenditure. The income for 1819, it appears, exceeded the charges by 767,000 dollars; but the estimate for 1820 leaves a prospective deficit of 3,773,000 dollars, part of which it is proposed to cover by an application of the sinking fund to the amount of 2,288,000 dollars, and the remainder by loan.

VESUVIUS.—From Naples, under date May 20, we learn that Mount Vesuvius was pouring forth torrents of fire, not only from the crater, but from a new opening on the south side.

NEW CHURCHES.—St. Luke's, Chelsea, is the first parish which will build a new church through the aid of the commissioners for building new churches.

CORN RETURNS.—Last week an information was heard by the magistrates of Liverpool, against Messrs. J. and R. Allison for making fraudulent returns of

grain. The same parties were fined for an offence of a similar nature about a month ago. The three returns against which they were proceeded upon, on the present occasion, were made previous to that time. They made no defence; and the magistrate fined them 10*l.* on each return. Mr. Sanders stated, that the individuals who had instigated those prosecutions had been influenced by no other motives than a sense of public duty; but he thought that complete justice would not be done, unless he stated his own conviction, and, he believed, the general conviction of the trade, that Mr. J. Allison and his sons were men of strictly honourable minds, and utterly ignorant of the frauds which had brought disgrace upon the house.

TESTAMENTARY CASE.—In the Prerogative Court on Wednesday the Court finally decided in the case of Salmon and others *v.* Cromwell. The codicil disputed was objected to on the ground of an interpolation. The property of the testator, at the time of his decease, was estimated at upwards of 50,000*l.* and the effect of the interpolation was to give to one of the legatees, Mrs. Mary Cromwell, an additional benefit of about 30,000*l.* The Court pronounced against those parts of the codicil which had been excepted to by the executors; and accompanied its sentence by decreeing, as against Mary Cromwell, the costs of the executors, but not of the legatees; and observed it was for the executors to consider how far their duty to the public called upon them not to stop here, but to proceed elsewhere, in a case

which bore so unfavourable an aspect.

Newport, in Monmouthshire, is becoming a place of no little importance. About twenty-two years ago, the employment of vessels there did not exceed thirty, and the last year upwards of four thousand vessels of various descriptions cleared out of that port. All the iron made at the furnaces of Monmouthshire and Breconshire, and the tin-plates made at all the works on the river Avon, are shipped from Newport.

The new barracks fitting up in the Royal Mews, are calculated to accommodate exactly six hundred men, and are to be occupied by that number of the Guards, instead of their being quartered in the public houses of Westminster.

GREAT COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN IRELAND.—*The Cork Southern Reporter* of Thursday last contains the following particulars:—

“This city, indeed the entire of the south of Ireland, has sustained a calamity which almost completes the climax of its distress, by the failure of one bank, and the stoppage of another; the former Messrs. Roche’s, the latter Messrs. Leslie’s. These misfortunes occurred this morning, and it would be in vain for us to attempt to depict the scene which the city has exhibited ever since.

“Both establishments opened at the usual hour of ten o’clock this morning, and continued so for about half an hour, when surprise and dismay were excited by the tenor of a placard posted outside Messrs. Leslie’s, stating that, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Roche’s, they, the Messrs.

Leslie, upon the advice of their friends, had closed their doors, and that a meeting of merchants was called for twelve o'clock; but that the public may have the fullest reliance on the sufficiency of the house to meet all its engagements."

The meeting was in consequence held; and a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Crawford and Gerard Callaghan, appointed to repair to Dublin immediately, to wait on the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of soliciting a loan of 100,000*l.*, to be vested in managers, and lent out by them on approved securities on deposits.

STOPPAGE OF A LIMERICK BANK.—Saturday last, the bank of Messrs. Maunsell, Kennedy, and Maunsell, of Limerick, suspended payments, "in consequence of the sudden and great pressure upon the bank, resulting from the very unexpected suspension of payments of two of the late banks; "but they will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to submit a statement of their affairs to the public, which they have no doubt will afford perfect satisfaction, and insure them that confidence and support which they have hitherto experienced." A meeting of the landed and commercial interest was to be held at the Commercial-buildings, for the purpose of appointing a committee, to investigate the affairs of the bank of Messrs. Maunsell, Kennedy, and Maunsell, and to report thereon.

These failures were followed by similar embarrassments in Waterford, Clonmell, Kilkenny, &c. and one in Dublin, until the whole number of banks which

had stopped payment in Ireland, within a month, amounted to eleven.

2. COURT OF EXCHEQUER—*System of Adulterating Beer.*—George Hemmington *alias* Huppor, was charged upon information with having used a deleterious compound, with intent to defraud the revenue.

Mr. Berry stated, that he was lately the landlord of the King's-head public house, in Queen's-street, Cheapside; and that on the 21st of August last, the defendant introduced himself to him, and told him that he could show him how to make three butts of porter out of two. The witness readily listened to this proposal out of curiosity, and agreed to an experiment of the kind being made. Accordingly, on the 23rd of the same month, the defendant came again to his house, bringing with him a gallon stone bottle, containing a composition of burnt sugar, Chili pepper, or capsicum, copperas, and oil of vitriol, and other ingredients of the same "innocent" nature. The defendant was introduced into the cellar, where the operations were to be made. The particular butt to be operated upon was pointed out to him, and he drew from it twenty gallons of beer; he then took eighteen gallons of water, and poured into it the gallon of his potent compound, and a gallon of finings. The whole were well incorporated, and were directed to be substituted for the twenty gallons of beer which had been extracted from the butt; and the defendant assured the witness that the saleable quality of the beer would not be deteriorated either in taste or colour. The defendant had

another bottle with him, which he said he was going to take to another publican to use for the same purpose. He told him that he should want another butt done, and the defendant promised to come again on the 26th. In the mean time Mr. Berry informed the officers of the Excise of the matter, and a plan was arranged for the detection of the defendant, who came on the day appointed, and went through the whole process on another butt of beer in the same manner as before; but, just as he had finished, the Excise-officers, who had lain concealed in the cellar, came forward and seized the compound. The price demanded for the patent liquid which the defendant made use of was to be ten shillings per gallon, and the witness was to purchase the recipe for ten guineas.

An officer of the Excise confirmed this statement.

The bottle which had been seized from the defendant by the officers was produced, and its contents exhibited. It contained a very black adhesive liquid, of an extremely bitter taste, and great pungency. It seemed to be of an highly concentrated nature.

A surveyor of the Excise stated, that the liquid in question had been brought to him by one of the officers to examine. He believed it to consist mostly of burnt sugar or molasses, together with Chili pepper or capsicum, and other ingredients of the same pungent nature.

Some officers of the Excise stated, that they went to the premises of the defendant, who was professedly a Capillaire-maker, in William-street, Lambeth, on the

26th of August, and they seized a quantity of liquor of the same nature as that before produced, together with a quantity of green copperas, and some drugs, apparently of a powerful description.

The defendant, it appeared, has decamped, and judgment was pronounced by default.

The Court convicted the defendant in two penalties of 100*l.* each, for the two offences which he had committed, and passed a high eulogium on the conduct of Mr. Berry, the publican, to whom they said the public were greatly indebted for exposing this system, which there was reason to think was but too prevalent. His activity in putting a stop to the career of an itinerant vender of poison, for such the defendant was, was highly commendable.

The case excited the greatest interest amongst the brewers, of whom several of the most eminent were present.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—The commencement of a new building for the accommodation of the commissioners of bankrupts, was made on part of the site of Blackwell Hall in Basinghall-street. The first stone was laid by Thomas Wilson and H. Wrottesley, esqrs. assisted by Mr. Fowler the architect. We understand that the proposed building is to comprise a distinct accommodation for each list of commissioners, and upon the most simple and economical construction. A new street is to be opened from Guildhall-yard to Basinghall-street, and several other improvements are proposed to be made in the vicinity by the corporation of London.

IRELAND.—A fatal affray took place on Friday last, at the fair of Donemona, within about five

miles of Castlebar. A party of the 39th regiment consisting of an officer, a serjeant and ten men were marched to preserve order at the fair. Towards the close of the day their arms were piled in charge of a sentinel, when an altercation arose between a soldier and a countryman, in the course of which the latter received a stab of a bayonet from the former. A fight then commenced, and two soldiers were knocked down and severely wounded. A constable named Leary advanced to the protection of the wounded soldiers, whose officer, at this time, observing an enraged mob bearing down upon them, found it necessary to order his little party to fire, two at a time. The first shots unfortunately took effect, and the constable fell dead on the spot, having received two bullets in his body. A ball also passed through the chest of a young man named Kimlin. Two or three other persons were wounded, but not dangerously. Joseph Bourke, esq. held an inquest on the body of the deceased Leary. Dominick Browne, esq. M. P. was foreman. They have declared the killing of the man accidental, and the firing of the shots by the soldiers, an act of self-defence against the mob; but they do not by any means, exculpate the soldier who first used his bayonet. The serjeant's halberd and two or three of the soldiers' muskets were taken from them and broken in the affray.

3. PARIS.—The Sieur Mauvais, lieutenant of artillery, one of those who were taken into custody on the charge of being an accomplice with Louvel, and whom the Court of Peers has

VOL. LXII.

since referred for trial to the ordinary tribunals, has presented a memorial, signed by himself and by his counsel, M. Bole, to the Chamber du Conseil, in which he gives the following explanation relative to the fact imputed to him:—

“ On the 12th of February, I was admiring a nosegay of the *Camelia* at my florist's. It was the first I had seen. I examined it with particular attention. The woman turned it round in my hand, and was remarking on its extreme beauty, when it fell to the ground. ‘Oh! heavens,’ she exclaimed, ‘it is for the duchess de Berri.’ ‘You are then her florist?’—On this we entered into a conversation respecting the princess. She praised her in terms which penetrated my bosom. ‘What I hear,’ I observed to her, ‘gives me pleasure. If a crisis should arrive, I would be the first to spare her.’

The *Journal des Debats* says—“This evening [the 3rd], about seven o'clock, the groups which had formed themselves, as on the preceding days, on the bridge of Louis 16th, and the square of Louis 15th, proceeded towards the Carousel. The grated gates of the court; and those of the garden of the Thuilleries, were shut; the guard was placed under arms. Numerous patrols were placed in the street of Rivoli, and in the other streets adjoining the Thuilleries. One of these patrols was insulted on the Carousel, near the Hotel de Nantes, and he at first fired a musket shot in the air. The insulters became more daring; and a student of law attempted even to raise a fusil against one of the soldiers of the patrol. The sol-

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dier fired, and the ball entered the breast of the student, who yet had sufficient strength to drag himself to the shop of a perfumer, from which he was carried in a covered litter to his lodgings."

HAVANNAH, *April 17*.—"On Saturday a vessel arrived from Corunna in 31 days, with the joyful news that the Constitution was proclaimed by the king at Madrid on the 7th March. I never saw such madness of joy as gladdens every countenance. On the great square people began to assemble immediately on the arrival of the vessel. Two or three merchants had received the printed postscript to the Corunna Gazette, containing the official notification. It was read amidst the most happy people I ever saw. Cheers—*viva! viva!*—resounded from every one. I never saw joy of the heart so apparent in every countenance. The first step of the governor, who had received no official communication from Madrid, was, to publish the extract from the Corunna paper in an Extraordinary Gazette, stating that he acknowledged no other rule than the will of the king, and that whenever officially communicated, he held himself bound to fulfil it, and to obey strictly his majesty's commands."

By another letter, dated the 22nd April, it appears that this mode of proceeding was so little satisfactory to the people, that, in combination with the military, they forced the governor to swear to the Constitution immediately, which was effected without bloodshed, and the whole of the people had subsequently been occupied in rejoicings and illuminations. An improvement in trade was an-

ticipated as an immediate result, and some of the duties had already been lowered.

5. PARIS.—The *Gazette de France* states, that on Tuesday evening the Queen of England, on her way from Dijon, passed through St. Denis. Her majesty would not enter Paris. Her majesty, it appears, only changed horses at St. Denis.

A letter from Bayonne in some of the papers states, that persons from Paris having arrived in the northern provinces of Spain, for the purpose of establishing a French newspaper, Mina had ordered them to leave the province under his command within 48 hours.

A letter dated Madrid, May 18 (in the *Journal de Paris*), states, that a disturbance took place on the 14th at Saragossa. On that day 400 or 500 persons assembled, and attempted to pull down the pillar erected there in honour of the Constitution. The garrison turned out and fired on the mob, and several of them were killed. A military commission is appointed to discover and punish the authors of this disturbance, which is chiefly attributed to the influence of the clergy. It is said that the archbishop and about a dozen canons are arrested.

A small island has lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of St. Maura, which is supposed to have been thrown up by the earthquake. A letter from Corfu states, that the English sloop of war the *Aid*, captain Smith, has been despatched to examine it. The result of that officer's investigation proves it to have actually risen from the sea. It is intended to call it *Lauderdale's Rock*.

Tuesday, about one o'clock, part of the new flooring of Westminster-hall, at the north end, took fire, and burned for some minutes, and was only extinguished by taking up several planks. It originated in one of the workmen allowing some lead to boil over on some shavings.

A few nights ago, a bell, about 7 cwt. was stolen from the top of the crane-house of Messrs Francis and White's manufactory, at Nine Elms, Lambeth.

IRELAND—*Highwayman taken.*—The Kilkenny paper of a late date, contains the following article:—

"*Mill-street, June 1.*—It was known that Mushera mountain and the roads adjoining Mill-street, has been for some time past infested with a highway robber. This being the fair day of this town, the fellow took his usual position near the heights of Mushera, and robbed several men and women of the various sums which they intended laying out at the fair. One man in particular, of the name of Daniel Carroll, was seized by him, at whom he presented a pistol, with the usual threat, 'Deliver your money.' The poor man immediately gave him all he possessed, which was 1*l.* 5*s.* The fellow had scarcely time to pocket it when he perceived three or four men approaching, upon which he made off; however, the countrymen were not to be intimidated; they all joined and pursued him a distance of three miles across the country, to the foot of the Boggra mountains, where, finding himself too closely pursued, he immediately took to a high rock, and taking out his pistols, three in number, swore vehemently

that he would shoot the first man that dared to approach him. Nevertheless they advanced, pouring stones on him like grape shot, when fortunately one of the stones hit him and cut him so severely that he fell, after snapping the pistols repeatedly, but in consequence of the extreme wetness of the day, the priming was too damp to go off. The men then rushed on him, and deprived him of the pistols, and a considerable quantity of powder and balls, with the money of which he had a little time before robbed Carroll. They immediately brought him back to the Mountain-house, with his hands tied behind his back. While informations were taking, he was recognised by some of the soldiers of the 49th regiment as Simon Browne, who deserted from that regiment 12 months ago; he is a smart active looking man."

THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL.

Yesterday, [the 5th] at one o'clock in the afternoon, her majesty Queen Caroline landed at Dover, after an absence from England of nearly six years. In order to avoid the obscurity and confusion of frequent interruptions, we shall here describe consecutively the circumstances of her majesty's journey, and the important negotiations by which it has been delayed, from her arrival at St. Omer's on the first of this month; and up to her arrival in London on the evening of the 6th.

Her majesty arrived at St. Omer's on the morning of the first of June, at half-past 5 o'clock.

A courier had been despatched by her majesty from Dijon, charged with a letter to

Mr. Brougham, in which her majesty informed that gentleman that it was her intention to be at St. Omer's on Wednesday, and requested his presence at that place to confer upon the step which she was about to take in immediately proceeding to England. At the time of the departure of this courier her majesty had not been joined by Alderman Wood and lady Hamilton, although she had received letters from them announcing their intention to meet her on the road.

After the departure of the courier, her majesty again continued her journey to Monthard, which she reached on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. Here her majesty retired to rest, and when at dinner was agreeably surprised by the arrival of Mr. Alderman Wood and lady Hamilton. At six o'clock the same evening they all pursued their course to Villeneuve which they reached the next day. Here, upon consultation with Mr. Alderman Wood, her majesty repeated her determination to proceed forthwith to England, there to assert her rights as Queen, and openly to meet her enemies. She seemed to be perfectly acquainted with many of the scandalous stories which had been circulated to her prejudice. Her majesty, having now resolved no longer to delay her intentions, immediately sat down and wrote or dictated three letters; one to the Earl of Liverpool, another to lord Melville, and a third to his R. H. the Duke of York.

The letter written by her Majesty to lord Liverpool, was as follows:—

*"Villeneuve le Roi,
May 29, 1820.*

"Having been prevented by

indisposition from arriving sooner in England, I take now the earliest opportunity of communicating to the earl of Liverpool my intention of arriving in London next Saturday, 3rd of June; and I desire that the earl of Liverpool will give proper orders that one of the royal yachts should be in readiness at Calais to convey me to Dover; and likewise, that he would be pleased to signify to me his Majesty's intentions as to what residence is to be allotted to me, either for a temporary or a permanent habitation. I trust that his Majesty the King is perfectly recovered from his late severe indisposition.

(Signed) *"CAROLINE,
Queen of England."*

*"To the Right Hon. the
Earl of Liverpool."*

The letter to lord Melville, the first lord of the Admiralty, was written by lady Anne Hamilton: it was as follows:—

*"Villeneuve le Roi,
29th May, 1820.*

"Lady Anne Hamilton is commanded by her Majesty the Queen of England to signify to lord Melville, that it is her Majesty's intention to return to England immediately; therefore she desires that lord Melville will be so good as to give orders that one of the royal yachts should be in attendance at Calais next Saturday, 3rd June, to convey her Majesty and suite to England."

The nature of the communication to his royal highness the duke of York has never transpired.

These letters her Majesty instantly sent off by a courier, who reached Dover on Wednesday [the 31st ult.] and delivered his despatches the same night in London.

Her Majesty remained at Villeneuve that night, and the next morning pursued her route to Melun; from thence, avoiding Paris, she went directly on to Abbeville. She reached Abbeville on Wednesday morning, and threw herself on a bed to gain a little repose.

At six her Majesty recommenced her journey. As she was about to quit the inn, several English inhabitants were in attendance, and as she passed through the hall of the inn they bowed most respectfully. Her Majesty was much moved by this testimony of their affection, and uttering a few words of thanks, and gracefully returning the salute, she hurried into her carriage.

The cavalcade now commenced the last and most difficult stage of their route. From Abbeville to St. Omer's they were scarcely able to obtain a single change of horses; and those that were procured were brought from the fields, and ridden by the ploughmen. In one instance, where the courier had called at the post-house, and announced the approach of her Majesty, the post-master, who had but three horses in his stable, was so alarmed, that he ran off and concealed himself, and was not to be found when his services were required. It was to these delays that the late arrival of her Majesty was attributable.

Just as her Majesty was entering the town of St. Omer's, a serious accident had nearly occurred; in consequence of the want of experience in the drivers. In descending the hill one of the leaders of her Majesty's carriage fell, and for a few seconds there

was reason to apprehend that the carriage would have been overturned. The prompt assistance of the persons present, however, prevented this misfortune, and her Majesty was driven safely to the inn.

A carpet was spread on the steps, and she immediately alighted; and leaning on the arms of alderman Wood and count Vasali, entered the house. She appeared to be somewhat exhausted from the fatigue she had undergone, but soon recovering herself, she resumed her wonted spirits. She ascended to her bed-chamber, accompanied by lady Hamilton, and some of her female attendants, of whom there were three, two French women and one Piedmontese.

Her majesty was dressed in a rich twilled sarcenet pelisse, of a peuce colour, lined with ermine, and wore on her head a white willow hat, similar in shape to the fashionable Leghorn hats. Notwithstanding the unfavourable effects which must have accrued from the journey which she had just accomplished, she looked extremely interesting. It may be interesting to our readers to state the persons who composed her majesty's suite. There were five carriages in all. The first was that in which alderman Wood and count Vasali arrived. The second was an English post-chariot, yellow body, with 'C. P. W.' and the royal arms in the panels, drawn by four horses. In this were her majesty, lady Hamilton, and count Bergami's daughter, a fine little child, about 3 years old, whom her majesty has adopted. Then came a large English travelling carriage, similar in colour, and the panels emblazoned in

the same way with the chariot. In this were her majesty's three female domestics. There were two other calashes, in which were Mr. Austin, the young man adopted by her majesty at Blackheath, whose name has been so repeatedly mentioned; Mr. Wood, junior, and several male branches of her majesty's household; among these the count Bergami, her majesty's chamberlain, respecting whom there have been such repeated speculations. He is a tall robust military-looking man, of middle age.

Soon after her majesty had reached l'Hotel de l'Ancienne Poste, the captain of the guard on duty at the gates of St. Omer's arrived at the inn, and expressed an intention of granting to her majesty a guard of honour, to be placed at the entrance of the hotel, as long as she should remain in the town.

The offer having been communicated to her majesty, she said, that however flattered she might be by the attention of the officer in question, yet she felt herself bound to decline the intended distinction. In her progress through France she had been treated with studied neglect; and she knew too well what was due to the high rank which she held, to accept from an isolated town that which had been withheld from her elsewhere, and which she could not but consider as an offence, not towards herself personally, but towards that nation of which she was the Queen.

During the whole of Thursday [the 1st], her majesty kept her bed-chamber, labouring under the effects of her fatiguing journey.

The courier, who carried the

letter from her majesty to Mr. Brougham, arrived on Thursday night. Mr. Brougham stated that he would leave London on Thursday morning, and that in all probability he would be at St. Omer's on Friday.

Mr. Brougham set off on Friday afternoon from Dover, in company with lord Hutchinson; they reached Calais in a few hours, and on Saturday morning proceeded to St. Omer's. Mr. Brougham went professionally as the adviser of the Queen: lord Hutchinson as the friend of the King, and the bearer of proposals from his majesty as well as from the government. On their arrival, Mr. Brougham was first introduced to her majesty, who was taking coffee: after a few complimentary observations on both sides, Mr. Brougham announced to the Queen, that lord Hutchinson, who had formerly been a warm friend of her majesty, and who was now a confidential friend of the King, had come in the spirit of sincere friendship to both, to make some proposals in his majesty's name. The Queen immediately answered that she should be most happy to see lord Hutchinson forthwith: his lordship was accordingly introduced, and took coffee with her majesty, who conversed on indifferent topics, till his lordship rose to go away, when her majesty said, that as she understood he had some proposals to make to her from the King, she should wish to see them in writing, and without delay. In consequence of this request, lord Hutchinson wrote the following letter to Mr. Brougham as the official adviser of her majesty:—

“ Sir, — In obedience to the

commands of the Queen, I have to inform you, that I am not in possession of any proposition or propositions detailed in a specific form of words which I could lay before her majesty; but I can detail to you, for her information, the substance of many conversations held with lord Liverpool. His majesty's ministers propose that 50,000*l.* per annum should be settled on the Queen for life, subject to such conditions as the King may impose. I have also reason to know that the conditions likely to be imposed by his majesty are, that the Queen is not to assume the style and title of Queen of England, or any title attached to the royal family of England. A condition is also to be attached to this grant, that she is not to reside in any part of the United Kingdom, or even to visit England. The consequence of such a visit will be an immediate message to parliament, and an entire end to all compromise and negotiation. I believe that there is no other condition, I am sure none of any importance. I think it right to send to you an extract of a letter from lord Liverpool to me: his words are—
“It is material that her majesty should know confidentially, that if she shall be so ill-advised as to come over to this country, there must then be an end to all negotiation and compromise. The decision, I may say, is taken to proceed against her as soon as she sets her foot on the British shore. I cannot conclude this letter without my humble though serious and sincere supplication, that her majesty will take these propositions into her most calm consideration, and not act with

any hurry or participation on so important a subject. I hope that my advice will not be misinterpreted. I can have no possible interest which would induce me to give fallacious counsel to the Queen. But let the event be what it may, I shall console myself with the reflection that I have performed a painful duty imposed upon me to the best of my judgment and conscience, and in a case in the decision of which the King, the Queen, the government, and the people of England are materially interested. Having done so, I fear neither obloquy nor misrepresentation. I certainly should not have wished to have brought matters to so precipitate a conclusion, but it is her majesty's decision and not mine. I am conscious that I have performed my duty towards her with every possible degree of feeling and delicacy. I have been obliged to make use of your brother's hand, as I write with pain and difficulty, and the Queen has refused to give any, even the shortest, delay. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great regard, your most obedient humble servant.

“HUTCHINSON.”

Mr. Brougham accordingly presented the letter: the moment her majesty read it, she expressed the utmost indignation, and appealed to Mr. Brougham for his opinion. That gentleman remarked, that certainly those were not conditions which he should advise her majesty to accept; at the same time he begged her majesty to consider what conditions she might be pleased to accept. Her majesty best knew what was

befitting her real situation. The Queen promptly replied—'My determination is soon formed: I shall set out instantly for England—it is in London, and London alone, that I shall consent to consider any proposals of the king of England.' Mr. Brougham, at her majesty's request, made the following answer in writing:—

"Mr. Brougham is commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of lord Hutchinson's letter, and to inform his lordship, that it is quite impossible for her majesty to listen to such a proposition.—Five o'clock, June 4, 1820."

Her majesty then requested alderman Wood, whose kind assistance she had hitherto so frequently experienced, to order horses to be immediately put to the carriages, and to despatch a courier to prepare horses on the road between St. Omer's and Calais. The suddenness of her departure was such, that Mr. Brougham had no time to follow her majesty to her coach, and indeed scarcely knew she was gone till he saw from a window the carriage hastening away. The reason of this precipitate departure, which prevented Mr. Brougham from paying the respect which he would otherwise have most anxiously paid, has been since very satisfactorily and naturally explained. Lord Hutchinson, a very short time before her majesty's leaving St. Omer's, happened to say that he expected almost immediately a courier from Paris. Her majesty, conceiving that the only object of a courier from the capital of a country which had treated her with such marked neglect must be a

hostile one, and probably might end in intercepting her journey, took the prompt resolution of setting off that very instant, lest the delay of a few minutes might allow time for the arrival of a messenger with powers to refuse her the means of travelling. Her majesty was even afraid that some difficulties might be thrown in her way at Calais, and therefore, to make all sure, determined to go at once on board the English packet-boat. For she had learned, through the following letter from lord Melville in reply to lady Anne Hamilton's application, that she was not to expect the favour of a royal yacht.

*"Admiralty,
1st June, 9 A. M.*

"Lord Melville had the honour to receive yesterday lady Hamilton's note of the 28th ult., conveying the information that the Queen intends being at Calais tomorrow. His majesty, however, being absent from London, lord Melville cannot receive his commands as to the Board of Admiralty giving orders for one of the royal yachts to proceed at present to Calais."

It turned out, however, that her majesty had misunderstood lord Hutchinson's meaning: the courier expected from Paris was merely to bring an answer from lord Hutchinson's nephew, who resides in that metropolis, and to whom his lordship had written, requiring him to come and assist him, as his confidential amanuensis, in the same manner as Mr. Brougham's brother assisted Mr. Brougham.

Lord Hutchinson so little expected her majesty's departure, that he was in the act of writing

the following letter to Mr. Brougham when the Queen went away. This letter was sent after her majesty to Calais, in an inclosure from Mr. Brougham. The Queen was asleep on board the packet-boat when the parcel arrived, about 1 o'clock, and it was therefore received by alderman Wood, who was on deck. The worthy alderman did not think it right to wake her majesty; but, about two hours afterwards, hearing her speak to her female attendant, he sent the letter to her: her majesty read it, and desired Mr. Alderman Wood to acknowledge it; but to add, that the Queen saw no reason to alter her course:—

*" St. Omer's,
" 5 o'clock, June 4, 1820.*

" My dear Sir,—I should wish that you would enter into a more detailed explanation; but, to show you my anxious and sincere wish for an accommodation, I am willing to send a courier to England to ask for further instruction, provided her majesty will communicate to you whether any part of the proposition which I have made would be acceptable to her; and if there is any thing which she may wish to offer to the English government, on her part, I am willing to make myself the medium through which it may pass. I have the honour to be, &c.

" HUTCHINSON."

Before her majesty's departure from St. Omer's, her chamberlain and equerry, the counts Bergami and Vasali, requested their own dismissal. They acknowledged the pleasure which they had had in being her servants for

six years; but having at last placed her in the protection of her friends, and her majesty being about to take refuge in the arms of her people, they presumed, from among those people she would be enabled to find persons, not more worthy of their confidence than they had been, but, perhaps, less likely to excite prejudice.

At half past five she left St. Omer's, in company with lady Anne Hamilton: her female attendants followed in another carriage, and a third carriage conveyed Alderman Wood, his son, and young Austin. Mr. Brougham did not make his appearance even to hand her majesty to her coach: it is supposed that she dispensed with his attendance. Lord Hutchinson likewise refrained from showing himself; and thus the professional friend of the Queen, and the confidential friend of the King, were left behind to mingle reflections on the event which had just taken place. Her majesty was, on walking down the steps of the hotel at St. Omer's, warmly greeted by a great number of ladies of the first respectability, both French and English.

A telegraphic annunciation had been made to the military authorities at Calais, intimating that no official attention was to be paid to her majesty; and, the commandant, following the example of the mayor, sent for an English gentleman known to possess a considerable acquaintance with his countrymen, to whom he stated, that if any public demonstration of respect were offered to her majesty, in the slightest degree calculated to produce confusion in the town, he should be under the necessity of interfering



to prevent it, by means even extending to imprisonment. This threat was effectual.

Several naval and military officers quitted the town, in order to avoid paying their respects to her majesty.

Nothing particular happened between her arrival at Calais and her majesty's embarkation on board the Prince Leopold in Calais-harbour. Though this embarkation took place at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, it was not till 6 o'clock in the morning that the vessel could work out of the harbour. Unfortunately the wind being due west for several hours prevented the packet from making any way, but at about 11 o'clock a breeze sprung up from the south, and very speedily brought the Queen of England near the British shores. Though the voyage was tedious, her majesty did not suffer any inconvenience from sea-sickness, but remained on deck, conversing chiefly on the political condition of England.

In the mean time, certain intelligence had been received at Dover of her majesty's approach, and some confusion seemed to exist among the military authorities as to the mode of receiving her majesty. At last colonel Monroe, who is the commandant of the garrison, determined to receive her majesty with a royal salute: he observed, that as no special instructions had been sent to him, he conceived that he should best discharge his duty by obeying the general rule, which was, to fire a royal salute whenever a royal personage landed at Dover. This decision gave great satisfaction to the people of Dover, who were already

flocking in vast numbers, and all dressed as if for a fête, in order to view the disembarkation of their Queen. The packet at about a quarter before one came close into the roads, but on account of the tide could not enter the harbour. Her majesty, as soon as she understood that it would be five o'clock before the vessel could get into the pier, determined to go to shore in an open boat, though the swell of the water was so considerable as to make it difficult to descend the ship's side. At length, however, her majesty and suite were safely placed in the boat, which rapidly approached the shore, amidst the most enthusiastic cheerings from the countless multitude on the beach, the heights, and all the avenues leading to the principal hotel.

At one o'clock her majesty put her foot on British ground: the royal salute began to fire, and an universal shout of congratulation welcomed her arrival. For a few moments her countenance and manner bespoke considerable agitation: she was visibly affected by the cordial symptoms of regard which welcomed her home: but she soon recovered herself, and with a firm step, a composed manner, and a smiling but steady countenance, walked slowly along the crowded ranks of the principal inhabitants. Well-dressed females, young and old, saluted her as she passed with exclamations of "God bless her: she has a noble spirit: she must be innocent." The queen returned the salutations with the warmest marks of affectionate pleasure, and repeatedly thanked the ladies for their expressions of cordial attachment. She ap-

peared in good health. She is not so fat as formerly, and her manner and figure altogether seemed perfectly befitting her exalted station. As she moved along, the crowd gathered so fast, and pressed so closely around her, that she was compelled to take refuge in the York-hotel. Mr. Wright, of the Ship-hotel, seeing that it would be impossible for her majesty to reach his house on foot, immediately despatched a handsome open carriage to the York. Her majesty, lady Hamilton, and alderman Wood ascended the carriage: the populace removed the horses, and drew it themselves. A band of music preceded her majesty, and two large flags, bearing the inscription of "God save Queen Caroline," were carried by some of the principal tradesmen. A guard of honour was placed at the door of the hotel, but the people did not seem to relish their appearance, and the queen observing to alderman Wood, that their presence appeared rather to produce an unpleasant and angry feeling, the worthy alderman suggested the propriety of their going away. After playing "God save the King," the soldiers retired, and the populace seemed highly delighted. Her majesty then went to the principal window of the hotel, and bowed several times with great grace and sweetness of manner to the happy assemblage. She then retired, and, first taking a slight refreshment, lay down to rest after the harassing fatigues of body and mind which she had undergone. At 5 o'clock she awoke, and desired that the carriages, which she now understood had been brought on shore,

should be speedily got ready, as she would set off for Canterbury that evening, and if possible reach Sittingbourne to sleep.

Shortly after five o'clock her majesty appeared at the window of Wright's hotel, and was received with the most enthusiastic expressions of satisfaction.

At six o'clock a deputation of the inhabitants of the town of Dover entered, and, bowing with great respect, advanced close to her majesty, when one of the gentlemen read the following address:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent majesty.

"May it please your Royal Majesty,

"We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the town and port of Dover, beg leave to approach your majesty's most gracious person, to offer our most hearty congratulations on your majesty's safe arrival in your own kingdom. We beg leave to assure your majesty how deeply we deplore the events which, under the dispensation of Divine Providence, have so lately taken place in this nation—and beg leave to offer to your majesty our sincere condolence on the demise of our late much-beloved and ever-to-be-lamented most gracious sovereign, and to assure your majesty of our firm attachment to the house of Brunswick, and of our determination to support, at all times, those principles which placed them on the British throne. We rejoice at the opportunity which your majesty has at this time been graciously pleased to afford us of addressing you, for whom we entertain the highest and most profound veneration and respect;

and to assure your majesty how fully we participate in every happiness you can experience; and more particularly on your being now placed on the British throne as queen of England. May this event, so pleasing to the nation, be productive of permanent felicity to your majesty, and may your reign over us be long and happy."

To this her majesty returned the following most gracious answer:—

"I am deeply impressed with all the attention the town of Dover has shown to me on my arrival in these realms. I trust that some period will arrive when I may be permitted to promote the happiness of my husband's subjects, as I indeed feel most gratified in being again united to so noble and generous a nation."

Her majesty ascended her carriage at half-past six. The crowd collected was beyond all calculation. The carriage was drawn by the populace completely out of the town.

The horses were then put in, and her majesty proceeded on her journey to Canterbury.

When her majesty reached this city it was nearly dark. The scene, however, became singularly beautiful from the effect of 100 flambeaux, which were lighted at the entrance of the city, and carried by men. This illumination discovered upwards of ten thousand persons, who were anxiously expecting her majesty's approach, and who, the moment they caught sight of her carriage, gave three cheers, and continued to cry "Long live Queen Caroline!"

The horses were taken from the carriage, and her majesty

was drawn through the main street by the multitude. On reaching the house of the mayor, the crowd stopped, and renewed their cheers.

Her majesty reached the Fountain-hotel at nine o'clock, and immediately alighted amidst continued testimonies of attachment.

The mayor and corporation were in waiting to present an address. They were attired in their corporation dresses. They were immediately received by her majesty in the same form as the deputation of the inhabitants of Dover. The mayor then read in a distinct voice an address, of which the following is a copy:—

"We, his majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, sheriff, and common councilmen of the ancient city of Canterbury, beg leave most respectfully to approach your royal presence with our sincere and hearty congratulations on your majesty's safe arrival in this city; and to express our fervent hope, that your majesty may long live in the esteem and admiration of a loyal and dutiful people.

"5th June, 1820."

Her majesty immediately delivered the following most gracious answer:—

"Gentlemen—I am very much obliged to you for the attention you showed me, and certainly, if it is ever in my power, I shall be happy to do any thing for the good town of Canterbury, and to make my people happy. Gentlemen, you must excuse this short address, as I am very tired; but I speak from my heart, and I am sure you will like that better than a formal address. I shall never forget the loyalty and affection that are shown to the house of

Brunswick by this noble and generous nation."

Her majesty retired early to her bed-chamber.

Next morning her majesty rose at nine, and set out on her journey to London at half-past ten.

The morning was extremely unfavourable, from a continued fall of rain.

The people would not permit the horses to be put to the carriage, but insisted upon drawing her majesty completely through the town. The ladies were every where seen waving their handkerchiefs, and joining in the general exclamations of "Long live our gracious Queen!"

Her majesty repeatedly put her head out of the window to those who pressed to gain a view of her countenance. She also waved her handkerchief, and, calling on the people to respect their king, cried "Long live King George the Fourth!"

A great many of the young officers of the cavalry regiment stationed at Canterbury accompanied her majesty on horseback, from Canterbury to Sittingbourne.

Through every village on the route towards London the same enthusiasm prevailed. All business was at an end, and every class of society seemed to feel it a duty to pay homage to her majesty. The bells of the churches were set ringing, and all was joy and exultation.

At Sittingbourne, some clergymen, in their full gowns and bands, were waiting in the road to pay their respects to her majesty, and approached her for that purpose while the horses were changing.

At the bottom of Chatham-hill the whole population of the town

of Chatham and its vicinity were collected to bid her majesty welcome. The scenes described as having taken place in the other towns were renewed until she had gone completely through Rochester and Stroud. She was also attended by a very numerous cavalcade of horsemen.

At Gravesend a rope was drawn across the road, and, in defiance of the repeated entreaties of alderman Wood, her majesty was again drawn by her subjects entirely through the town, amidst reiterated cheers.

From Dartford several horsemen came to meet her majesty, and accompanied her carriage from thence to London. As she advanced towards Shooter's-hill the attendant cavalcade increased in numbers. Hundreds of vehicles of all descriptions were seen stationary on each side of the road, filled with well-dressed females, who, as her majesty passed, joined in the universal shout, and continued to wave their handkerchiefs. These vehicles afterwards formed part of the procession, and continued to swell her majesty's train.

As her majesty's carriage descended the hill towards London, one of her horses fell, and for a time there was considerable confusion. The animal was, however, soon relieved from its dangerous situation, and its place supplied by another.

The general expectation, that her majesty would enter the capital on the evening of yesterday proved to be well founded. On all those outskirts of the town which point or lead to the high Dover road at the obelisk in St. George's-fields, at the Elephant and Castle, the Bricklayers' Arms,

the multitude began rapidly to increase about 3 o'clock. Publicans hoisted a royal ensign on the staff of their sign-posts, and at Deptford the union jack was suspended in two or three places across the road. Symptoms of an impatient curiosity mingled with those of a deep and powerful interest became stronger in each succeeding hour. Deptford and Greenwich poured out in indiscriminate concourse all ranks and conditions of their inhabitants; Blackheath resembled some great continental fair; and at Shooter's-hill were drawn up in excellent order an array of barouches, chaises, and other vehicles filled with respectable and decent women. It may be doubted whether, since the days of queen Elizabeth, when Greenwich was a royal seat, and when festivals and aquatic spectacles first laid the basis of its importance, its neighbourhood has ever presented a more lively scene. The descent of the cavalcade which preceded her down Shooter's-hill, amidst the joyous waving of hats, and the reiterated shouts of thousands, had a fine effect as beheld at the opposite extremity of Blackheath. On arriving at the Green Man, her majesty's carriage drew up, and she alighted. A momentary depression, arising chiefly from fatigue, rendered a short repose desirable. The attraction now grew more intense, and in order to prevent confusion, and allay the thirst of curiosity, the queen, at the advice of alderman Wood, after partaking of some refreshment, condescended to appear at one of the windows of the inn. She was dressed in a black twilled saracen gown, a fur tippet and ruff, with a hat of

black satin and feathers. After a delay of about twenty minutes she resumed her journey. As the weather had now cleared up, and the rays of the sun increased the splendor of the scene, the carriage was thrown open, and every one gratified with an immediate view of their sovereign's consort. Mr. Alderman Wood, lady Anne Hamilton, and a female attendant, rode in the same carriage. The acclamations were now renewed, and continued without interruption, till the entire cavalcade reached the metropolis, when they swelled into a yet louder strain. Her majesty was evidently affected, though not overcome. So earnest was the general sentiment of respect, that every carriage in the royal suite was honoured by some mark of popular applause. It was not well known in London where her majesty would take up her residence, and the multitude was, therefore, scattered in various directions and broken into indistinct groups, as the cavalcade passed through St. George's-fields. On pursuing its route over Westminster-bridge the multitude re-assembled in one compact body, and, preceding or following in the train, accompanied the procession to its close. The ladies, it may be supposed, felt a peculiar interest on this occasion, and testified the warmth of that feeling by every demonstration not unbecoming the delicacy of their sex. Though not originally intended to pass up Pall-mall, this direction was taken by the great body of horsemen who preceded the royal carriage, and it was not thought necessary to turn suddenly off. The sentries on duty at Carlton-house

presented arms, but in a manner indicating that some reserve and embarrassment extended even to their humble stations. It was now understood that her majesty was to proceed to the house of Mr. Alderman Wood, in South Audley-street, there to fix her abode for the present. Thither all parties, whether on horseback or on foot, now began to hasten, and soon swelled into a countless multitude the crowd that from earlier information, had already stationed themselves in that quarter. After the queen had entered, there seemed to be no disposition to disperse: vehicles of every kind maintained their position, and the crowd stood compact and immoveable. In a few minutes Mr. Alderman Wood appeared in the balcony of the first floor, and kindly intimated that her majesty would in person testify the sense which she entertained of the respectful sentiments expressed towards her. The clamour then subsided, till, shortly after, the queen herself appeared, and by a dignified obeisance acknowledged the tokens of affectionate loyalty by which her reception had been graced. Her majesty, with a deportment perfectly graceful, walked from one end of the balcony to the other, and, having bowed to all around, withdrew from the ardent gaze invited by her presence. The crowd instantly dispersed through the various outlets of the street, and her majesty's train were allowed to alight.

This evening, the earl of Liverpool and lord Castlereagh presented to the Houses of Lords and Commons, respectively, messages from his majesty, stating

the arrival of the queen, and announcing that his majesty had thought it right to communicate to the Houses of Parliament certain papers relating to the queen's conduct abroad, to which he wished to call their earliest attention. The papers were contained in two sealed green bags, which were laid on the tables of the two Houses by the noble ministers above-named.

The farther proceedings in parliament upon this subject up to the judicial investigation before the House of Lords, will be found in the Historical part of this work—and all the documents connected with it—together with an abstract of the evidence, and the arguments of the counsel, in the Appendix to the Chronicle.

A melancholy event took place, just before the arrival of his majesty at the Parliament-house. Mr. Clegg, the engineer in the artillery, who has had the direction of the firing of the small cannon, on days of rejoicing, in St. James's-park, and of those of the Lambeth shore when the king went to meet his parliament, preceded the royal procession at a short distance, carrying the large signal-flag on his shoulder. One of the king's footmen, previous to the coming up of the state carriage, was conversing with Mr. Clegg upon the state of the weather; and Mr. Clegg observed that he thought the rain would keep off: he then fell down, and expired. The footman lifted his head up in his lap, and rendered every possible assistance. One of the blacks belonging to the military band took off his turban and laid it under its head. He was carried to the Star and Garter public-house, near the spot. Two

medical men were speedily procured, but to no purpose: they were of opinion that life had left him at the instant he fell. This awful occurrence did not cause any delay in the discharge of the royal salute from the Lambeth shore.

7. **THE QUEEN.**—This morning her majesty rose soon after five o'clock, and occupied several hours in writing.

Between eleven and twelve Mr. Alderman Wood waited upon her royal highness the duchess of Kent by the queen's command, to express her majesty's condolence, and to inquire after the health of her royal highness and her royal infant.

Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman had an interview with her majesty in the course of the morning, and they remained in consultation upwards of two hours.

So early as ten o'clock a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the house, but towards two o'clock it began to assume a tumultuous complexion. The cry of "Hats off!" was repeated as any coach, cart, or horseman passed, and the mud was very liberally applied to any person who was contumacious enough to remain covered while passing the house.

To add to the confusion, great numbers of idly curious persons called out at intervals "The Queen!" "The Queen!" with the hope of inducing her majesty to show herself at the windows; but in this they were totally disappointed. At four o'clock Mr. Alderman Wood appeared on the balcony, and addressed the assembled crowd nearly as follows:—

"Fellow countrymen—I have to address a few words to you on behalf of her majesty [cheers]. You must all be aware, that after the fatiguing journey she has undergone, travelling almost night and day for so long a time, she has much need of repose [cheers; God save the Queen, &c]. I am commanded, moreover, to express to you her majesty's intention not to appear in public pending the discussion of her affairs. Her majesty has learned, with deep regret, that some persons have been insulted in passing her present residence, and that windows have been broken by individuals affecting to be her friends [Shame! shame! and cheering]. She trusts such illegal conduct will not be repeated; and I am commanded to say that it is her express desire that you will, as good citizens, retire peaceably to your homes immediately."

The mob became perfectly quiet upon this address, but the street remained filled to the utmost range which commanded a view of her majesty's residence, until night dispersed the crowd.

**DUEL BETWEEN MR. GRAT-
TAN AND LORD CLARE.**—Mr. Grattan having at a public meeting in Dublin, made use of expressions which lord Clare conceived to reflect upon the late lord Clare, his father, and having declined either to explain or qualify them, the parties met this morning in Hyde-park, when Mr. Grattan, having received lord Clare's fire, instantly fired in the air. The friends present having given their opinion that the affair could proceed no farther, Mr. Grattan came forward in the handsomest manner, and stated.

that having now met lord Clare in the field, and having given the satisfaction required, he was then willing to admit he was wrong in having made use of such expressions, on which the parties immediately shook hands, and the affair terminated.

About one o'clock, part of the new flooring of Westminster-hall, at the north end, took fire, and burned for some minutes, and was only extinguished by taking up several planks. It originated in one of the workmen allowing some lead to boil over on some shavings. The alarm was considerable for some minutes, and a scene of great confusion took place, as the courts of law were sitting, and several election committees in the rooms belonging to the House of Commons.

GLASGOW.—The fever is again making its appearance in several places in Glasgow, and has resumed a serious aspect. In one house, containing a mother and six daughters, an Irish family, only a few weeks in town, three of the girls are at present in the fever, and a fourth appears to have it in an incipient state.

SPAIN.—Extract of a private letter from Madrid, dated May 23:—"Tranquillity appears to be re-established in this capital since the members of the Club Lorenzini are in prison. Immediately after their arrest, the deputies of all the military repaired to the king to present to him the homage of their fidelity and unreserved devotion. On the evening of the 16th colonel Sacrio, of the 2d regiment of the guards, was twice stabbed in the street with a poinard: his wounds are happily not mortal. Tranquillity

is restored at Saragossa, where the pillar of the constitution has been thrown down. The archbishop has been set at liberty.

PARIS.—*Louvel's Trial.*—On Monday, the 5th, the trial of Louvel commenced before the House of Peers. At four o'clock in the morning he was conveyed in a hackney coach from the Conciergerie to the Luxemburg palace, in which the peers sit; and was placed under a sure guard, in a place adjoining the chamber, until the high court of peers was opened. Most of the foreign ministers were present, among whom was the Persian ambassador. Precisely at 10 o'clock, the peers, headed by M. Dambray, the chancellor of France, entered, and took their seats. The officers of the Court, by directions from the chancellor, then brought in Louvel, who was placed in the situation occupied by marshal Ney upon his trial; and between Messrs. Archambault and Bonnet, his counsel. His dress was sufficiently neat; he was clothed in a brown frock coat: his forehead is bald; his eyes dull and sunken; his cheek-bones very prominent; his chin straight and narrow; his complexion saturnine; and his countenance absolutely devoid of expression.

The act of accusation being read to him, the president commenced the following interrogatory:—

Do you recognise this poinard which served for the accomplishment of your crime?—Yes, Sir.

Do you recognise this second stiletto, which was seized upon you at the time of your arrest?—Yes, Sir.

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What induced you to stab the duke of Berry?—I took away his life in the intention of destroying the race of the Bourbons, who, in my mind, caused the misery of the nation.

Had you any motive of personal enmity?—None.

Why, among all the members of the royal family, did you select the prince who was farthest from the throne?—Because he was the stock [*Souche*].

How long is it since you formed this detestable project?—Since 1814.

You said, in your former interrogatory, that you went to Calais in 1814, for the purpose of perpetrating your crime on the person of the king, or of the princes. Do you persist in that declaration?—Yes, I have been in Calais.

With the intention of assassinating the king?—No, Sir. The king was at that time in Paris; but I had hoped to meet, on the right or left, some one of the royal family, who might be entering France with the foreign armies.

If, since 1814, you entertained this project, why, on returning from Metz, did you, instead of remaining in Paris, proceed to Fontainebleau, and afterwards to the island of Elba? Why did you go to the island of Elba?—I was travelling to obtain work.

Had you, at the island of Elba, any communication with Napoleon, or the persons of his household?—Never.

Have you ever confided your criminal intentions to any person?—Never.

Why, on leaving Elba, did you not return to Paris, where you

had left your family? and why did you stop at Chambéry until the arrival of Buonaparté in France?—I could not be always travelling. I should stop somewhere to gain my livelihood. I could not travel five or six hundred leagues without working.

This instruction apprises us that you returned to Paris with Buonaparté's household, whom you met at Lyons. You have worked in his saddlery, and accompanied him in his campaigns. By what means did you obtain admission into the king's service after the hundred days?—By the interest of one of my relatives, who was at the head of a department.

Why, when you were attached to the king's service, did you not abandon your frightful intentions?—My resolution was taken.

Was it not to perfidious counsels, to pernicious doctrines, to poisonous writings [*Louvel* suddenly interrupting him, "never!"] that you owe the conception of your guilty designs?—I have never spoken to any person upon the subject.

If you were not led astray by the political fanaticism which attached you to Buonaparté, why were you not restrained by a sentiment of honour and religion? Have you any religious principles? Of what religion are you?—I was born in 1783. I am a Catholic. So I now think; but I have changed according to events. At one time a Theophilanthropist, at another a Catholic.

If you had escaped, what would you have done?—I should have done the same thing to every Frenchman who had taken arms against his country.

Do you then persist in your projects of assassination?—Yes, against all Frenchmen who betrayed their country.

In answer to several other questions, he stated that the last moments of the duke de Berry, opened his eyes to the enormity of his guilt, but he refused to answer whether his heart was touched by it—that religion now could not remedy the crime he had committed—that his chief reading was *The Rights of Man* and *The Constitution*. Being asked, which constitution? he said that of 1789 or the others, for all were alike to him—that he read no newspapers of late, and protested solemnly that he had had no accomplice.

Several witnesses were now examined as to the circumstance of his arrest, and Louvel being asked why he had two poniards, he answered, “that I might succeed the better.”

Several witnesses recounted the circumstances of the duke de Berry's last moments, but the re-examinations were frequently interrupted by questions proposed by the peers to Louvel. His answers stated, that he had constantly watched the motions of the princes; that he had had some favourable opportunities of assassinating the duke of Berry at an earlier period, but that his courage failed him. He had gone to Calais in 1814, principally to collect the sentiments of the people where the king had passed, “and then to see if I ought to execute my commission.”

At the suggestion of M. Lally Tolendhal, he was solemnly adjured by the president to tell if he had had any accomplices, but

he answered in the negative, and explained that the commission was from within which he had imposed upon himself. [Here there was a confusion of voices in the Court.] Listen to me,” he exclaimed, “I am not an orator: I cannot utter pretty sentences; I speak as I can.”

The Viscount de Montmorency.—The accused has himself qualified his crime as horrible, and his action as cruel; he perceived then its entire enormity.

Louvel.—It is a horrible action; I cannot deny it. When one kills a man, it cannot pass for virtue, it is a crime. I should never have committed it, were it not for the interest that I took in the nation. According to my own ideas, I was acting well.

Though adjured under the most sacred sanctions several times, to confess his accomplices, he repeatedly and most solemnly denied that he had any. One witness, however, proved an attempt by some person unknown, to intoxicate the sentinel on duty at the theatre, a short time before the murder; and some fragments of papers found on the murderer, seemed to confirm the suspicion of his having associates in his guilt. The witnesses were all examined, and the Court adjourned to the following day.

Previous to trial, Louvel continued apparently indifferent. MM. Archambault and Bonnet repaired to him, to announce to him that they had been officially nominated to defend him, but that nevertheless he was perfectly at liberty to choose other counsel. “Gentlemen,” replied Louvel, “I have full confidence in you. Besides, there will be but little to say. I have received a copy

of the indictment; I find it correct, and I think you will be satisfied with it." After a pause, he added, with as much unconcern as if he had been remarking on the fate of another, "On Monday I shall be tried, on Tuesday I shall receive sentence,—well! all may be over on Wednesday." Several days previously to the visit of his counsel, Louvel said to one of the officers charged with his safety, "I shall doubtless have counsel appointed me!" "Yes,"—"Would you defend me, Sir?" "No; your crime is too odious." "Bah!" replied the assassin, "it is these trials which afford scope for counsel to display their eloquence."

On Tuesday the Court resumed the trial.

M. Bonnet, counsel for the accused, spoke at considerable length and with great eloquence; he first urged several objections to the competence of the tribunal, and then endeavoured to set up for his client a defence of insanity. Louvel himself read two sheets of paper which he had written while in prison; but of the nature of his own defence the reporters do not inform us. The attorney-general was then heard in reply, and after a consultation of two hours, the Court declared the accused Guilty, and pronounced upon him the sentence of decapitation provided by the charter, which was executed upon the following day.

The following is the account of Louvel's execution, extracted from the *Journal des Debats*:—

"The procureur-general, M. Bellart, interrogated Louvel in prison, on Wednesday morning. The culprit seemed disposed to seek the succours of religion; he

refused to hear a respectable ecclesiastic of Notre Dame. At last his obstinacy was overcome, and he confessed himself to the ordinary of the prison of Conciergerie. The execution, which was fixed for four o'clock, did not take place till six. Every precaution was taken to maintain good order. Two legions of the garrison occupied the Place de Greve. The line of soldiers from that to the Conciergerie was formed by gens d'arme, the chasseurs of the guard, and troops of the line. At a quarter to six Louvel mounted the fatal cart: he was accompanied by the respectable ecclesiastic of whom we have spoken, who offered him perseveringly, though at first unsuccessfully, the succours of religion. His face was extremely pale. During the passage from the prison to the place of execution he never ceased to look to the right and left. The cart arrived at the Place de Greve four minutes before six o'clock. At the foot of the scaffold the confessor redoubled his zeal, and Louvel conversed with him for four minutes. The alteration in his features and his consternation were visible. Two of the executioner's assistants were obliged to support him, and aid him to mount the scaffold. Whilst they tied him to the beam he looked round on all sides. At a minute past six o'clock his head was severed from his body. The crowd dispersed without the least disorder.

Riots.—The rabble of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine and the Palais Royal, whose exploits have earned such a disgraceful eminence in the history of the French Revolution, repeatedly attempted, during the last three or four days,

to renew the horrors of that disastrous period, under the pretence of resisting the new election law; but the vigilance of the police, the interference of the military, and, what is much more gratifying and important, the zealous co-operation of a large proportion of the people, were found sufficient to frustrate their malignant efforts.

The feeblest attempt at tumult was that made on the night of Tuesday [the 6th], which was suppressed without difficulty; and during the early part of Wednesday the most profound tranquillity prevailed.

On the morning of the latter day, Lallemand, a law student shot in the riot of Saturday, was buried in the cemetery of Bonne Nouvelle. His remains were attended by a number of his comrades, and three funeral orations were pronounced upon the grave. The last speaker, was indulging in so violent a strain, that his friends thought it necessary to compel him to silence.

The Commission of Public Instruction has issued a proclamation, warning the pupils of the public schools, "that the name of any student found engaged in the present tumults, shall be irreversibly struck out of the registry of the faculty to which he belongs."

COURT OF KING'S-BENCH.—*The King v. Waithman and others.*—Mr. Brougham, of counsel for the defendants, said, the main question upon which their lordships would have to decide was, whether, upon the day appointed by charter for the election of the lord-mayor, it was, or was not, competent to the livery

to enter upon the consideration of other business. He contended that the livery had a right to do so.

Mr. Justice Bayley observed, that if it was competent to the livery to introduce any one extraneous topic upon the day of election, it was competent to them to introduce an unlimited number, even to the superseding of that business for which the meeting was originally intended.

Mr. Brougham said, that he must be an individual of no common sagacity, who, when men were assembled, and speeches were making, could fix the moment at which the discussion would terminate; but contended that there were no fewer than ten instances upon record since the year 1769, in which, at meetings for the election of the lord-mayor, discussions foreign to that immediate purpose had been gone into; such discussions having in five cases occurred previous to the election, and in the other five subsequent to that ceremony. He submitted, therefore, that under the peculiar circumstances of the present proceeding, and with reference to the conclusion which those ten precedents might naturally have produced upon the minds of the parties, the Court would not, even if they should think that the defendants had acted irregularly, grant a criminal information. He then proceeded to compare the livery of London, assembled for the election of their chief magistrate, to a grand jury, who, though called together for the purpose of making presentments, and finding bills against individuals, did occasionally employ themselves upon

matters of minor importance, such as voting addresses of thanks or of condolence. The learned counsel then quoted the opinion of Mr. Sergeant Glynn, as confirming his own positions, both as to the necessity of the presence of the livery, and as to the right of the livery, when so assembled in common-hall, to enter into indifferent discussions.

Mr. Justice Bayley wished to know whether the livery were to proceed to those discussions before the election took place, or after it was over.

Mr. Brougham did not find that that point had been decided. He then contended that the livery might assemble in common-hall in despite of the lord-mayor, and, of course, in his absence; and concluded by commenting upon the impropriety of granting a criminal information in a case where nothing like corrupt intention had been proved.

The Solicitor-General, in support of the rule, was disclaiming any vindictive feelings on the part of the prosecutors, whose object was merely to try the right, when he was stopped by an intimation that their lordships had agreed upon the subject.

The Lord Chief-Justice said, that upon the point of right the Court was agreed. The duties of the livery, upon the election of the lord-mayor, were clearly and expressly defined. It was necessary, in order to constitute the assembly, that the lord-mayor and a certain number of aldermen should be present; and it was not competent to the assembly to proceed to other business after the lord-mayor and aldermen had retired, and when a party of their

body only could consequently be present. As it was not competent to the livery to enter upon such discussions after the elections, so it was not competent to them to occupy the time of the Court upon indifferent subjects before such matter which formed the object of the meeting had been completely gone through. To grant a criminal information, however, was a different question. The custom, although erroneous and illegal, had certainly existed, not immemorially, because the first instance quoted had been in the year 1769, but for a very considerable time. The defendants might therefore have been deceived, and might very honestly have imagined, that they had that right, which it turned out that they had not. Unless criminal intention and a wilful desire to commit outrage had been proved, the Court would not feel disposed to make the rule absolute for the criminal information.

The rule was discharged, but without costs, it appearing to their lordships that sufficient ground had existed to warrant the application.

The loan of five millions, for the service of the year 1820, was contracted for yesterday morning, by Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., on the following terms:—

To receive, for every 100*l.* subscribed in money, 100*l.* Reduced Annuities, interest commencing from April 5, 1820; 4*l.* 4*s.* Three per Cent Consols, interest commencing from July 5, 1820. Discount at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for payments made in full.

Annexed are the different biddings in Consols of the respective unsuccessful lists:

	£.	s.	d.
Rothschild	43	6	9
Haldimand	43	6	9
Ricardo	43	7	3
Baily	44	9	9

This loan has been concluded on terms extremely favourable for the public, as the value of the stock, taken at the closing prices of Thursday, together with the discount for payments made in full, is something lower than the sum subscribed, and therefore leaves no *bonus* to the subscribers.

	£.	s.	d.
100 0 0 Red. at 69½...69	2	6	
42 4 0 Cons. at 68½,			
the divid. deducted, 28 17 1			
Disc. from 16th June to			
16th March, on pay-			
ments in full	2	0	4

£. 99 19 11

THE QUEEN.—This evening in the House of Commons lord Castlereagh proposed a further adjournment of the consideration of the king's message, in consequence, as he said, of a communication which he had shortly before received from the Queen. This communication was stated by Mr. Brougham, to have been drawn from her majesty by the earnest importunities of her professional friends, and it is generally understood to have amounted to no more than a declaration that her majesty feels no insurmountable objection to negotiating upon any terms offered to her, which shall not compromise her honour.

PARIS.—The first paragraph of the first article of the election-law, and with it, necessarily, the fate of the law itself, has been at

length decided on by the Chamber of Deputies. This paragraph establishes two electoral colleges, one of the department and one of the district, in each department of the kingdom.

Sir Charles Wolseley has been waited upon by an express messenger from the lord-chancellor, to serve him with a *supersedeas*—an instrument by which he is erased from the list of the magistracy.

PARIS.—Riots still continue, and every evening the Chamber of Deputies and the Palace are beset with crowds of persons, exclaiming *Vive la Charte!* mingled with cries of a seditious character against the king and the royal family. The military patrols in the streets have been increased, and it has been thought necessary that a legion and a regiment of infantry of the guard should be encamped in the Champs Elysées, for the purpose of suppressing tumults. The bridge Louis 16th seemed to be a rallying point for the seditious crowds, and, therefore, on Monday evening [the 5th] it was occupied by a military force, and the passage of it interdicted. A piquet of dragoons of the guard continued to parade during the evening upon the quay of the Tuilleries, and dispersed all persons who might seem disposed to collect there. Two individuals were wounded there by the movements of the troops, and several were arrested. An ordinance was issued from the prefecture of the police, forbidding all assemblages of persons in the public streets, particularly on the quay d'Orsay, the bridge Louis 16th, the place Louis 15th, and the adjoining streets, and threatening all who shall offer

any resistance to the troops or agents of the police with being proceeded against as guilty of rebellion.

These outrageous proceedings of the mob of Paris were noticed in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, by M. B. Constant, who, however, attributed them altogether to the royalist party, who insulted every deputy known by his attachment to the principles of liberty. He proposed, that, until tranquillity was restored, the Chamber should suspend all its deliberations. In this view of the case he was supported by M. Keratry, who stated, that in the garden of the Tuilleries he was insulted by an officer of the guards, solely on account of his being a deputy, and that a crowd shouting *Vive le Roi tout seul!* called him a *Clubbist*, and desired him to go to the *Club*, meaning the Chamber of Deputies. The ministers, however, represented the case as being totally different, and that the tumults were caused by persons shouting *Vive la Charte!* which, although, as the keeper of the seals said, not in itself a seditious expression, had yet become the rallying cry of a party whose sentiments were but too clearly intelligible. This statement, repeated by other members, caused an extraordinary and disgraceful scene of confusion and tumult in the Chamber, and in the midst of it the president declared, that the Chamber had decided, that it would pass on the following day to the discussion of the articles of the law of election.

A tremendous hail-storm was experienced, within 60 or 70 miles of the capital, on Friday [the 9th] by which much damage was

done, particularly to the fruit trees.

10. RIOTS ON THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL.—On Thursday [the 8th] persons were employed throughout the town posting up printed bills, announcing, that a general illumination would take place at night, in honour of her majesty's arrival in England.

A great mob assembled at an early hour opposite alderman Wood's house, in South Audley-street, where her majesty resides. The houses in that street, with very few exceptions, were instantly illuminated. The exceptions were singled out, and the mob "played havoc" with the panes of glass, which were all demolished. Various mobs were in the execution of the same service at different parts of the town, which rendered necessary the interference of both the civil and military powers. The mob remained in South Audley-street until about eleven o'clock, at which time a strong body of Life Guards made their appearance at the end of the street with their arms. The mob dispersed, and the Life Guards continued to parade the street for a length of time, when all was peaceable. The illumination was general at the west end towards the close of the night, and especially in some of the squares.

The mob commenced the work of destruction by breaking the windows of the house, in Audley-square, possessed by the Misses Fitzclarence. They afterwards proceeded in succession to the houses of earl Darnley, earl Powis, lord Sidmouth, the marquis of Anglesea, the marquis of Hertford, &c. all of which were more or less damaged. The

windows of all the lower part of the marquis of Anglesea's house are completely broken. The fury of the gang was particularly great at the marquis of Hertford's, nor were they driven away till the arrival of some horse guards from Baker-street.

Five ruffians were on the following day brought to Marlborough-street police, charged with particular offences committed in the prosecution of these outrages. The principal charge relates to an assault upon the house of lord Sidmouth. They assailed the house with stones, mud, and other missiles, and completely demolished the whole of the windows. Lord Exmouth, who was in the house, made his appearance, and addressed the mob, requesting them, as reasonable men, to desist from their violent proceedings, and retire to their habitations. The violence of the mob not being abated, but increased, lord Exmouth intimated that he and the other gentlemen within were armed, and that farther outrage must necessarily urge them to use their arms. His lordship was hooted; when he, with the rest of the party, sallied forth on the mob, and they were ultimately overpowered and dispersed. In Portman-square the conduct of the mob was so infamous, that the officers using their cutlasses, some of the rioters were desperately wounded.

The prisoners were all ordered to find bail.

The magistrates held a conference, in order to pursue necessary steps for the preservation of the public peace and the property of individuals.

11. From the following singular occurrence, it would seem that some of the clergy participate

in the general feeling excited by the recent messages, accompanied by green bags:—"My transgression is sealed up in a bag," &c. Job, c. xiv. v. 17.—On Sunday evening last the Rev. John Cooke delivered a most interesting and animating lecture to his congregation, at Maidenhead, illustrative of the above words.

PARIS, June 10.—The orangewalk, fronting the Carousal, continues occupied by a battalion of the infantry of the royal guard. Sentries are stationed all round the Tuilleries, and no person is permitted to stop near these limits.

The number of the National Guard on duty at the Chamber of Deputies is now considerably augmented.

The *Gazette de France* says—"Many foreigners were about to leave Paris, to the great regret of our maitres d'hotel and shopkeepers; but as they now see that tranquillity is re-established, and that strength rests with the laws, they have suspended their preparations for departure. The good people, who consider the money which foreigners spend in Paris as a very legitimate source of profit, endeavour to inspire them with confidence, in spite of the attempts of the enemies of order, whom they aptly denominate (*Chartiers*), Chartists.

PARIS.—A mob again assembled on Friday evening, the 9th, on the Boulevard, near the Porte Saint Denis and the Porte Saint Martin. The peace officers endeavoured in vain to disperse the rioters, and it became necessary to employ the armed force. The National Guards, united to different detachments of cavalry, succeeded in arresting some of the most turbulent. Se-

veral deplorable accidents took place in the tumult. At eleven o'clock tranquillity was re-established. It appears that the principal object of the rioters was, to attack the Palais Royal, in the hope, doubtless, of plunder.

Several marshals assembled yesterday at the residence of marshal Macdonald, who commands the troops in garrison at Paris.

In the tumult on Friday night, several persons were wounded, and one man killed.

A proclamation issued by the prefect of the department of the Seine and the prefect of police calls upon the citizens of Paris to second the magistrates by every means in their power, to maintain the public tranquillity.

The Prussian government has granted permission to its subjects of the Grand Duchy of the Rhine to receive *The Haarlem Courant*, on account of the commercial information which it contains, as long as it shall continue to be conducted on its present principles of decorum and moderation. All the other newspapers published in Holland remain prohibited.

CHARLESTOWN, May 12.—Geo. Clark, Henry Robert Wolfe, Jas. Griffin, and Thomas Brailsford, two days ago convicted of piracy, and of the murder of captain Sunby and four others, of the British brig *Ann*, upon the coast of Florida, were ordered for execution on the following day. A very circumstantial account of the piracies in which these men were engaged has been published, and discloses a series of atrocities of the most revolting description, particularly as relates to the mode

in which captain Sunby and his mate were put to death. They had ceased all resistance, and had surrendered all they possessed, but were stabbed in the act of supplicating for their lives.

On the continent, particularly in Germany, substitutes for coffee have grown so much into use, that the importation of that article into Europe is reduced from 70 millions of pounds annually to below 30 millions. The king of Sweden gives great protection to this system, and for this purpose encourages the cultivation of the *astragalus boeticus*, or coffee-vetch.

12. THE QUEEN.—Her majesty has expressed some displeasure at the insinuations which have been thrown out, that, in coming to this country, she had acted under the suggestion of imprudent advisers. She avers that she wanted no advice in the step which she has taken: it was the firm determination of her mind, from the moment she heard of the death of his late majesty, to come to England to assert her rights, and to expose to the people the machinations by which her character had been assailed. Her majesty has never insinuated that Mr. Brougham had sanctioned the extraordinary and offensive proposition of lord Hutchinson; but she was seriously offended, that her confidential adviser should be found sailing in the same packet, living in the same inn, and travelling in the same carriage with a nobleman charged with a mission, which those who were acquainted with her sentiments, and those who knew the firm resolve of her mind, must have anticipated would have excited that natural indignation, and produced that

promptness of decision, which led to her sudden departure from St. Omer's.

Alderman Wood has dined with her majesty every day since her arrival in London till Saturday. Lord Hood dined with her majesty on Wednesday.

Lady Anne Hamilton is her majesty's constant and faithful companion, and spares no pains to promote her comfort and happiness.

Her majesty's late steward, Mr. Sicard, who accompanied Mr. Brougham and Lord Hutchinson to St. Omer's, excited on that account her displeasure. The domestic named Hieronymus, who accompanied her majesty to London, and who had been the bearer of repeated despatches to England, has been appointed to his situation.

The following persons have visited her majesty:—Sir Robert Wilson, Sir Henry Englefield, Sir George Keith, R. N., Mr. Hume, M. P., Mr. St. Leger, Alderman Waithman, Admiral Lindsey, Lord Nugent, Rev. George F. Bates, Mr. Wm. Sharp, Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, Sir Wm. Rush, Lady Rush, Lord Llandaff, Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, Sir Francis Burdett, Hon. Mrs. Damer, Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Garden, M. P. Lieut. Gen. Sir Roland Ferguson, M. P., Mr. Creevey, M. P., Mr. W. P. Honeywood, M. P., Mr. Sandford Graham, M. P., Earl Thanet, Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdown, the Countess of Harrington, Lord John Russell, Dr. Baillie, Mr. Bernal, M. P., Mr. Power, M. P., Sir Thomas Maryen Wilson, Mr. Charles Mills, &c. &c.

The country gentlemen who meet at Bootle's, are said to have had a meeting on Sunday [the 11th] to consider of the propriety of still farther urging the House of Commons, if necessary, to postpone the appointment of a committee, to give ministers an opportunity of making a new proposal to the Queen.

In consequence of the outrages of the mob in breaking windows at the west end of the town, the streets are traversed at night by patrols of the Horse-guards.

Extract of a private letter from Liverpool, dated June 12: "Our piers were crowded this day to witness the sailing of the vessels which had been detained by the contrary winds and the late tempestuous weather. The river was covered with masts, and the fineness of the day added greatly to the beauty of the scene. There have sailed to foreign ports, 73 vessels, 14,213 tons; and about 140 coasters. The river for about two miles appeared as though there was not room for a small boat."

This day a general notice of summons for all the Peers of Great Britain, to assist at the approaching Coronation, was issued from the Heralds' College.

(Signed)

H. H. MOLYNEUX HOWARD,
Deputy Earl Marshal.

At the Court of Common Council held this day, Mr. Dixon asked the Lord-Mayor whether what he had heard was true, that his lordship was to fill the situation of butler at the next coronation, and that 12 assistants were to be chosen from the corporation to attend him? If this were true, then he should be glad to know who were the persons

who were to attend his lordship on that occasion. He had been told that these 12 persons were to be selected from the commonalty: if this were so, he contended that the selection should be made from the Court of Common Council, for they were the commonalty of the city of London.

The Common Sergeant replied, that, according to ancient usage, the citizens who attended upon the Lord-Mayor upon such occasions were the masters of the twelve companies, and he conceived, that the ancient practice would be adhered to in the present instance.

Mr. Oldham said, the decision of the Court of King's-bench, with regard to the prosecution against Alderman Waithman and others, had rendered it necessary that that Court should adopt some proceedings arising out of that decision. Three of the judges had given their opinion that the Livery had no right to go into the discussion of public grievances prior to the election. He perfectly coincided in the opinion delivered by the Court; but, so far as it affected the rights of the Livery, it was worth little or nothing; for the Livery had never called for, or contended for, that right, until they had been driven to the necessity by the conduct of the chief magistrate in refusing common-halls on many public occasions. With respect to the right of calling common-halls, he referred to an act of Common Council, 7 William 3rd, touching that privilege, when the Common Council declared the right to be in the Lord-Mayor. He inferred from this that the right of calling common-halls might be altered by the Common

Council, and given to whomsoever they pleased by another declaratory act. His wish therefore was, that some declaration of this nature might be immediately made and adopted.

After some discussion, Mr. Oldham consented to withdraw his motion for a future day.

CONDUCT OF MR. SHERIFF PARKINS.—Mr. Dixon resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of the report from the special committee, and after many observations upon the conduct of Mr. Sheriff Parkins, moved, that all payments and allowances to the Sheriffs from that Court be suspended, as far as related to Mr. Sheriff Parkins, and that the proper officers take notice of the same, and act accordingly.

Mr. Southgate supported the proposition. He thought Mr. Sheriff Parkins had not gone through his office with the dignity belonging to the situation, and he particularly noticed one circumstance as a proof of his undignified behaviour. The circumstance to which he alluded was, that Mr. Sheriff Parkins, at the Brentford election, took the liberty of asking one of the gentlemen belonging to the daily press, "whether he should like a good hiding." He appealed to the sense of the Court to decide whether this was decorous language to be used by a person in his situation.

Mr. Pearson, at great length, opposed the motion, and moved an amendment that it be referred to the committee to consider and report the origin, nature, and amount of the emoluments of the office of Sheriff, and to consider whether that Court had any power to suspend them.

A long conversation ensued, at the termination of which, the debate was adjourned *sine die*.

13.—THE QUEEN.—On Monday night, at eleven o'clock, lord Archibald Hamilton arrived in his carriage at the Queen's house, in Portman-street, and had an immediate audience of her majesty, which lasted about an hour. Tuesday her majesty had several consultations with her attorney and solicitor-general; and the inquiries after her health were more numerous than on the preceding day.

PARIS.—This day [13th] the famous law concerning the Elections has passed the chambers—

For -	-	-	-	152
Against -	-	-	-	95

In favour of Ministers 57

IRELAND.—The provincial journals and private communications give a faint description of the consternation which prevails, not only in the South of Ireland, but even to the borders of the county of Dublin, in consequence of the failure of the banks of Cork, Limerick, Clonmel, Kilkenny and Waterford. These, together with that of Carrick-on-Suir, make up the number of nine banks, viz., two in Cork, two in Limerick, one in Charleville, one in Kilkenny, one in Clonmel, one in Waterford, and one in Carrick-on-Suir, in one fortnight. The counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Kilkenny, and a part of Carlow, are left almost without a circulating medium.

It was foreseen that the shock must reach Dublin at last. It was observed that the private bankers' notes were coming up in great abundance, and that they were

promptly exchanged. But upon one bank the run was so incessant, that they were obliged to suspend their payments yesterday. We allude to the bank of Sir Wm. Alexander and Co. The docket was struck almost immediately. There was in consequence a run upon every bank in Dublin during the entire of yesterday, and they all, we are happy to state, not only paid such outstanding notes as were presented, but their bank-post bills not yet due, and such as were even unaccepted.

KING'S BENCH.—*The King v. Richard Carlile*.—Mr. Bolland moved for a rule to show cause, why the Sheriffs of London should not be permitted to retain in their hands two several sums of 3*l*. and 23*l*. out of the sum of 30*l*. levied by them upon the defendant's goods, in execution of the fine imposed upon him by this court, for publishing certain blasphemous libels, in order that the said sums might be paid over to Mr. Hopwood, the Sheriff's officer, in discharge of certain necessary expenses which he had incurred in the discharge of his duty, notice having been served upon the solicitor of the Crown of such intended application. The learned counsel stated, that he was further instructed to move for a writ of *venditioni exponas*, in order to enable the sheriffs to sell, no less than 120,000 copies of Mr. Carlile's publications, but he abstained from doing so, considering that if any motion were at all made for the disposition of such property, it ought to be for a writ of *igni exponas*.

The Court granted the first part of the learned counsel's motion.

showed cause against the rule obtained by Mr. Scarlett. The present proceeding, he said, was not instituted at the suit of Mr. Meeke himself, who had indeed become bankrupt previous to the last application in 1819, but on the part of a society, which existed in the metropolis, composed of between 200 and 300 persons, and called "The Society of Associated Publicans." The Court had in all probability granted the rule *Nisi* upon a feeling that the refusals of the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, were connected with the original refusal in 1816, and arose out of the same motive. This was not the case. The refusals had not even been given by the same magistrates. The cause which originally led to the loss of Meeke's licence was this:—He had, in direct opposition to the law, and to the established regulation, converted his house into a shop for the sale of spirits. In the first place he had made a private entrance to that part of the house in which those deleterious compounds were sold; and, in the next place, he had got rid of his beer trade altogether, by letting it at a certain premium to another person, who carried it on independently of the spirit trade, which was conducted by Meeke himself. It would have been a gross neglect of duty in the magistrates if they had suffered this trick to pass unnoticed.

The learned counsel then, after advertg to the known respectability of the defendants, and the impossibility of attributing to them any thing like corrupt intention, proceeded to state the affidavits in reply. The first affidavit of importance was that of the three defendants, in which

they negatived the assertion, that Meeke had not, upon the first suspension of his licence, been acquainted with the cause which led to that suspension, and introduced the paper referred to by Meeke as containing a list of the suspensions, upon which his name did appear, together with the alleged reason of the refusal.

Sir N. Conant then went on to state, for himself, that he had no disposition to favour the house of Meux and Co. when he voted against the renewal of Meeke's licence, or at any other time. He remembered the circumstance of Mr. Wigram's calling upon him at the Sessions-house; but although he did not recollect the subject of that conversation, he had no hesitation to say, that it did in no way concern either the licence to Meeke or the licence of Dell, or that of any other person.

The whole body of licensing magistrates then stated, that they should have treated any proposal or interference upon the part of any brewer as an insult to themselves; and Messrs. Sellon and Cottrell, who disagreed with their brethren, and voted for the renewal of Meeke's licence, acquitted the defendants of any corrupt motive, and believed that they had acted in what they conscientiously considered the discharge of their duty.

The affidavit of Messrs. Reid, Wigram, Hunter, and Co., partners in the firm of Meux and Reid, denied any influence or interference with the magistrates; and Mr. W. Wigram, for himself, stated, that he remembered the circumstance of his calling upon Sir N. Conant at the Sessions-house, but denied that the conversation which then passed

had any reference either to Meeke or Dell, their licences, or houses.

The affidavit of Mr. Lucas, managing-clerk to Messrs. Meux and Co. in the year 1816, admitted his being at the Sessions-house on the licensing day in 1816. He denied, however, any recollection of having told Meeke that his licence would be refused. If he did say so, it must have been the effect of what he had heard from common report, and not the result of any private information upon the subject.

The affidavit of Mr. Willis, managing-clerk to Meux and Co. in 1817, admitted his presence upon the occasion sworn to by Meeke in the year 1817; but denied any interference with the business of the licensing.

The Lord Chief Justice put it to Mr. Scarlett, whether he could, in the face of these affidavits, sustain the imputation that the defendants had acted under the influence of Messrs. Meux and Co. It appeared to his lordship that, with the corrupt motive so denied, the Court could not, according to its rules of practice, grant a criminal information in the present case.

Mr. Scarlett had no choice but to confess that the defendants did most resolutely deny the corrupt motive; but he had never yet met with any case in which such a motive had been admitted.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that the affidavits both of Mr. Wigram and Sir N. Conant denied, during the conversation at the Sessions-house in 1817, any mention either of Meeke or Dell.

Mr. Scarlett thought it possible, that a pipe of wine might be

VOL. LXII.

offered and accepted without the mention of any name whatever. He did not mean to insinuate that any such proceeding had been adopted in the present instance: he only spoke to the possibility.

Mr. S. Marryat, on the part of Mr. Gaskill, stated, that the application, as against his client, must have been founded in mistake. At the last meeting, the refusal of which formed the ground of the present proceeding, Mr. Gaskill had not been present.

The error imputed by Mr. Marryat was admitted by the other side.

The Lord Chief Justice.—The mistake of the applicant has induced the Court to grant a rule against Mr. Gaskill, which certainly ought not to have been granted at all: as against that gentleman, therefore, the rule must be discharged with costs: he has been improperly brought here; and it is but just that he should be relieved from all expense. As against the other gentlemen who are defendants, the Court is of opinion, that the rule should be discharged, but without costs. We are inclined to adopt this course, because it appears that, upon two licensing days, in 1816 and in 1817, the managing-clerk of a brewer was present. Now this is a circumstance calculated to excite suspicion: it has excited suspicion in our minds, and might well excite suspicion in the mind of the applicant. I should also say, that it strikes us as highly improper, that, at a meeting held for the licensing of public-houses, Sir N. Conant should have left the room for the purpose of

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speaking to a brewer.—Rule discharged.

SCOTLAND.—A special commission of Oyer and Terminer, for trying all treasons and misprisions of treasons within the counties of Lanark, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Stirling, and Ayr, has now been received, in its terms comprehending the heads of the four courts, and all the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary. The Grand Jury was summoned to be assembled at Stirling on the 23rd, and at Glasgow on the 26th inst. Mr. Knap, brother of the gentleman who officiated in the same capacity during the last trials for treason in Scotland, is to act as clerk of arraigns, and has already left Edinburgh for Falkirk, to make arrangements for summoning the Grand Jury upon the days respectively appointed for the trials.

14. THE QUEEN.—The High Sheriffs of London waited on her majesty yesterday morning, to know at what time she would be pleased to receive the address of the Corporation of London. Her majesty appointed one o'clock (this day) Her majesty is still in the best health and spirits, and received the sheriffs very graciously. Many people were assembled round the house of her majesty, and greeted the sheriffs on their arrival with cheers. When the sheriffs left the house, her majesty appeared at the balcony, and graciously saluted the people, who received this condescension with acclamations. Her majesty's habits are extremely regular. She breakfasts in her own room at nine o'clock, dines at two, and sups at ten o'clock.

On Wednesday [the 14th]

morning, whilst four men were employed in fumigating the Prince Ernest packet at Falmouth, a spark of fire accidentally communicated with the magazine, which was incautiously left open, and in which were about 50 lbs. of gun-powder, which instantly exploded, blowing the deck and cabin, from the mainmast to the stern, to atoms, and shivering the mainmast. One man had his thigh and collar-bone broken, and another had his head severely cut by the accident. The damage the packet sustained is estimated at from 700*l.* to 800*l.*

"Rutland, June, 4, 1820.

NAVIGATION.—"Sir, As the paper found here may prove of importance and utility, I beg leave to send a copy of it for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; the original I have forwarded to London.

"NASSAU FORSTER."

No. 2, AT SEA.

"His Britannic Majesty's ship Newcastle, June 20, 1819, lat. 38. 52., long. 64. 0. W. of Greenwich.

"As these bottles, with their contents, are thrown overboard with the intention of determining the true direction and strength of the Florida Gulf-stream, it is requested, as a most particular favour, that whoever may pick up any of them, either at sea or on shore, will determine the latitude and longitude of the place it was picked up in, and give that, with the date of picking it up, a place in any of the public prints, either in Europe, America, or any of the colonies in the West-Indies.

"Whoever may be good

enough to comply with the above request will confer a favour on their very obliged servant,

"JAMES NAPIER,

Master of his Britannic Majesty's ship Newcastle."

"To whoever may pick up this bottle."

Come on shore in the Rosses, on the N.W. coast of Ireland, lat. 54. 56. N., long. 9. 0. W., on the 2nd day of June, 1840.

The place where this was found was immediately in the vicinity of the island of Arran, on the north-west coast of Ireland. By a reference to the map of Ireland the latitude and longitude can be easily ascertained, if the above should not prove correct.

NASSAU FORSTER.

15. DRAWING ROOM.—This day his majesty was graciously pleased to hold a drawing-room for the celebration of his birth-day. His majesty caused notices to be published, that no person would be admitted in black or mourning to the drawing-room, it being for the celebration of his birth-day, and in such cases the parties go out of mourning for the day. The day was also commanded to be observed as a collar-day, by all the members of the different orders wearing their collars, with the exception of the Grand Crosses of the Bath. Those only who have been installed, to wear their collars. Detachments of the life-guards were stationed in different parts of the park, and the streets leading to it, as well as numerous parties of police-officers and constables, to regulate and direct the carriages. This last was a difficult task. Considerable violence was exercised by several coachmen, and many carriages were in-

jured. There were no less than five entrances to the palace for the company; and an alteration, which was a great convenience and improvement, of admitting the chairs by the kitchen-yard, quite unconnected with the entrance for the carriages.

His majesty commenced the drawing-room exactly at two o'clock, accompanied by his royal relatives, and was received and attended by the great officers of state, earl De Lawarr, as the lord in waiting, and general Finch as the groom. The king was dressed in a field marshal's uniform, ornamented with a number of his brilliant orders.

His majesty took his station in the centre of the grand saloon, with his back to the throne, which has been altered in the embroidery from George the 3rd to George the 4th. The gentleman harbinger and the honourable band of gentlemen pensioners formed a line through the late queen's drawing-room from the japan-room, where they and their ladies were assembled, who were first admitted, as usual, to the royal presence. After his majesty had received the whole of those privileged with the *entrée*, he received the general company. His majesty continued receiving the company till past five o'clock.

THE QUEEN.—This day the duke of Wellington and viscount Castlereagh, acting on behalf of his majesty, and Messrs. Brougham and Denman, as the accredited agents of the Queen, held a conference for the purpose of negotiating, if possible, an amicable arrangement; they met at the house of lord Castlereagh in St. James's-square.—This

negotiation, which proved eventually abortive, was continued through several subsequent conferences, the Minutes, or, as they were affectingly called, "protocols," of which, will be found in the Appendix.

KING'S-BENCH.—*Quo Warranto*.—This was a proceeding calling upon the defendant to show, by what authority he claimed to exercise the functions of Recorder of Colchester. The circumstances of the case were these:—Mr. Curwood and Mr. Kelly were candidates for the office of recorder. The election commenced on Monday the 18th of December, 1819; and in the early part of that day, Mr. Kelly objected to the polling of his opponent, upon the ground, that he had not taken the sacrament within a year and a day previous to the election, and was, by that neglect, disqualified as a candidate. On the following morning (Tuesday) Mr. Curwood, to satisfy the scruples of his antagonist, went through the ceremony in question, and the election continued during the four following days. At the termination of the contest a majority of 21 appeared for Mr. Kelly, who accordingly was declared to be duly elected. Mr. Curwood, however, protested against such a number of Mr. Kelly's votes, as would, if struck off, have left the majority in his favour.

The Court suggested the propriety of a reference, and the rule was allowed to stand over.

IRISH FAILURES.—The consequences of the recent failures in Ireland are likely, it is feared, to be serious. A highly respectable firm in the city, yesterday morning, stopped payment, owing, as

it is reported, to their connexion with some of the Irish banks. The house alluded to has for some years past been the London agent of several country banks. Letters from various parts of the country have also been received, ordering the sale of Exchequer-bills and India bonds to a large amount, and directing the money arising from them to be deposited, by the brokers, in the different banks, to cover bills, in consequence of the late heavy failures in Ireland. A considerable depression has accordingly taken place in Exchequer-bills and India bonds; the former having fallen from 10 to 12 premium to par; the latter from 26s. premium to 13s. The sale of money stock has been immense.

GERMANY.—The city of Frankfurt has appointed a committee of five senators to decide upon mature deliberation, whether it will be more advantageous for it to join in the commercial alliance of the states of the south of Germany, or to act in concert with those of the north. Its situation in this respect is delicate, as it has hitherto been the depôt of English goods for the whole confederation.

16. During the last two days, a lively anxiety was produced in the metropolis, by a rumour, that three battalions of the guards were in a state of mutiny. Very little inquiry into the circumstances of the case sufficed to show, that this statement was grossly exaggerated. The discontent, which proceeded no further in degree, than some sullen remonstrances against the imperfect accommodation provided in the new barrack in the King's Mews, and the extraordinary duty

recently imposed upon the soldiers there, was confined in extent, to less than half of one battalion quartered in that place. The murmurers were yesterday morning removed without difficulty, expressing contrition for their misconduct; and the slightest disposition to imitate it, has not been discovered in any other part of the soldiery. The removal was not however generally known, and on the approach of last night, an immense multitude assembled opposite the royal Mews at Charing-cross, under the mistaken idea, that the momentarily misled, but now sincerely repentant troops, were still in those barracks; and at length proceeded to acts of violence, assailing every private carriage that passed, and even wounding several ladies and gentlemen. Under these alarming circumstances, a magistrate attended with a number of constables, and about ten found himself obliged to read the Riot Act. The mob, however, instead of dispersing, continued to increase; in consequence of which the horse-guards were obliged to be called out, to act in aid of the civil power. They soon succeeded in clearing the streets, and by half-past eleven tranquillity was completely restored. The guards, however (as a measure of necessary precaution), continued to parade the streets for some time after, while a strong party was stationed at White-hall, opposite the Horse Guards.

In addition to the many necessary and natural annoyances which beset the miserable tenants of Newgate, they have been persecuted of late by the visitation of some [supposed] supernatural

being, haunting the cells which were occupied by the lately executed traitors. So serious was the alarm excited by unaccountable noises and inexplicable gleams of light, that one person almost expired in convulsions through the mere agency of fear. The supposed apparition was, it appears, a trick played by a convict named Hay. There are five condemned cells in one passage, in each of which there is a prisoner. At ten o'clock, when all was dark, Hay entered the passage, knocked at the door of one of the cells, spoke a few words, and thrust a lighted candle through a hole, which is just large enough to admit it, and as suddenly withdrew it, to the consternation of the inmate, who cried out, "O Lord, have mercy upon us!"—He did the same at the doors of the other four cells, and exclamations of fright were heard at each. He then stole away, after having uttered a deep groan, which was re-echoed from the cells.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—*Dublin, June 12.*—We are here in a truly deplorable situation, in consequence of the failure of the banks. Heretofore the Dublin banks were considered impregnable, and, notwithstanding all the ruin and dismay in the country, there was no run upon any of them. Things, however, are changed. Alexander's bank closed this morning—or, more properly speaking, did not open; and we can now, unfortunately, form some judgment, from experience, of the confusion and alarm which have been witnessed in the most agitated part of the south. This failure, it is thought, will do more injury than all the others put together. If any confidence had

remained, it will destroy it. No one has courage now to keep any private banker's note. The character of Latouche's bank is well known. I had just now one of its notes, and went to get it changed. This was about an hour and a half after Alexander's failure was known, and I can pledge myself that I could scarcely get near the desk. Bank post-bills, that were not due, as well as other notes, were offered for payment, and paid off with alacrity. My note was a post-bill, that was not even accepted, yet I asked and received for it a national note. There were numbers of people in my situation, and all of their demands were satisfied like mine. From this you may judge of our condition. I suppose there will not, before the end of this week, be a private banker's note in circulation in any part of Ireland; and if three, out of all the banks, are able to withstand the storm, it is as much as the most sanguine now calculate upon. The connexions of the Alexanders were chiefly in the north. In that quarter there has been as yet no crash; but you may well conceive what is now to be expected. The notes of the firm, in circulation, are said to amount to 500,000*l*.

"Two curious anecdotes, illustrative of the distressed condition of Ireland at the present moment, are mentioned in conversation:—1st. Lately, a five-pound private note was offered in Cork for a leg of lamb, and refused. 2nd. In Limerick, a man worth 1,500*l*. or 1,600*l*. a year had asked a party to dinner. As for credit, it was out of the question; and if he could not pay the butcher, the poulterer, and pastry-cook, in cash, he could hope for nothing to lay before his friends. He was not without money, as he had a 10*l*. national note. But who could give change for so mighty a paper? His butcher could not; neither could his poulterer or pastry-cook. His only resource was, to write to his friends, very ingenuously describing to them his situation, and begging that they would defer their visit until he could procure either credit or change of a 10*l*. note!!"

ASSESSED TAXES.—To this distressed district it will afford consolation to find, that the commencement of the payment of the assessed taxes has been postponed to 24th July.—*Waterford Mirror*.

FUNERAL OF MR. GRATTAN.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock yesterday, the funeral procession of the late right hon. Henry Grattan, one of the members for the city of Dublin, began to move from Richmond-house, Privy-gardens. It was previously marshalled in the area before the house, and then passed out through the gateway in front of Downing-street.

The following was the order in which it moved in solemn procession to Westminster Abbey:—

Mr. Lee, the high-constable, and a party of the police, clearing the way.

Bearer, with plume of feathers and escutcheon of the deceased.

THE COFFIN,

Covered with a rich pall, supported by the	
Duke of Wellington,	Duke of Leinster,
Duke of Norfolk,	Earl of Donoughmore,
Earl Harrowby,	Earl of Charlemont,
Lord Holland,	Lord R. Fitzgerald.

Chief mourner, his train supported, Henry Grattan, esq.

Second mourner, James Grattan, esq. train also supported.

Then followed, three by three,

His royal highness the duke of Sussex, the duke of Devonshire, the marquisses Wellesley, Conyngham, Downshire, Tavistock, and Lansdown; the earl of Darnley, lords Nugent, J. Russell, and a number of noble personages of the first distinction.

After them came, marshalled in due order,

Mr. Tierney, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Brougham, Mr. C. Grant, and a number of the most distinguished members of the House of Commons.

The procession reached the great western door of Westminster Abbey at half-past twelve o'clock, where the funeral was met by the Dean and Choir, who chanted the anthem of "Hear my Prayer" as the procession moved slowly up to the vault, which is situated near the tomb of lord Chatham. The funeral service was then read by the Dean, and the solemn service of interring the venerable and distinguished patriot then terminated. The streets in the neighbourhood were crowded, and the whole ceremony was conducted in the most appropriate manner.

MURDER.—The body of T. Maxwell was found in a wood near Scarrow Hill, concealed in a drain, murdered by a shot through the head from behind, with his pockets emptied of their contents. A strong suspicion having been entertained that this dreadful act was committed by a young man named Lightfoot, servant of Mr. Leach, of Scarrow Hill, near Whitehaven; he was apprehended, and on Saturday lodged in Carlisle gaol. It appears, that Maxwell had been collecting money of different persons, a circumstance well known to Lightfoot, who himself paid the deceased a few shillings. He was subsequently observed to take a gun from his master's barn, go into the wood, and shortly after,

the report of a gun was heard, and smoke seen to arise from near the place where the body was discovered. The wadding of the gun was also picked up in the wood, consisting of a portion of an old Liverpool newspaper, and the corresponding part was found in Mr. Leach's house. Lightfoot at first denied that he had been in the wood at all that morning; but on being told that he had been seen going thither, he confessed that he was there for the purpose of shooting cushats. The Coroner's inquest held on the body of Maxwell, returned a verdict of—Wilful Murder against Lightfoot, and he was fully committed.

17. This day prince Gustavus of Sweden, and suite, were intro-

duced to the king, at his palace, in Pall-mall, by his excellency the Russian ambassador. The prince was most graciously received.

Roxburghe Club.—On Saturday (the 17th) this distinguished Society held their anniversary meeting at the Clarendon-hotel. The presentation of reprints consisted of the "New Nutbroune Mayd," and the "Boke of Mayd Emlyn that had V husbandes and all kockoldes," by Mr. Isted. Two enterludes, "Jack Jugelar, wytte, and very playsent," and "Ther-sytes," by Mr. Haslewood. An auxiliary gift was placed on the dinner-table, called "The Book of Life; a Bibliographical Melody," a poem from the pen of Mr. Thomson. A monumental tablet bearing the following inscription, was exhibited, previous to its being placed in Westminster Abbey:—

To the Memory
of William Caxton,
who first introduced into Great
Britain
the Art of Printing;
and who, A.D. 1477, or earlier,
exercised that Art
in the Abbey of Westminster.

This Tablet,
in remembrance of one to whom
the Literature of this Country
is so largely indebted,
was raised

Anno Domini MDCCCXX,
by the Roxburghe Club.
Earl Spencer, K. G. President.

TUMULTS NEAR WELLINGTON.
—On account of the reduction of the wages of the colliers, great numbers in the neighbourhood of Wellington have, during the last and the present week, refused to

engage in their employment, and a very serious riot has manifested itself among them. They have gone about in large bodies, cutting the ropes of the pits, and letting the water out of the large boilers. On Monday (the 12th) a body of 500 or 600, armed with large sticks and pick-hafts, violently assaulted three gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who were on the canal, assailing them with stones, and letting down the draw-bridges while they were under, in order to sink them. All the colliers in the neighbourhood have discontinued their operations. The yeomanry have since been called out, and are gone to disperse a body of 4,000 to 5,000, who are now carrying on their depredations at Ironbridge and Snedshill Works. — No serious mischief ensued.

A Canterbury paper says, "A viper, measuring the extraordinary length of three feet and a half, on Tuesday last was taken alive in the vicinity of this city; and on its being killed, a toad of an extraordinary size was taken from its body, in a perfect state."

WEST INDIES.—The House of Assembly at St. Vincent's, on its meeting of the 24th of March, received an intimation from the council to nominate a committee to consider of an address to his majesty; the House sent for answer, that such a proceeding was without precedent from a colonial legislature upon an accession to the throne, and declined to appoint a committee; and they further submitted to the council, "that it would be unbecoming the dignity of the legislature to address his present majesty without at the same time offering a si-

milar tribute of respect to her majesty the Queen."

This morning at four o'clock the drum beat at the Royal Mews for the remainder of the battalion to assemble, in order to follow their companions to Portsmouth and Plymouth. In a few moments they turned out completely equipped for their route, and if they might be judged from their countenances, they were heartily ashamed of the acts of those of their comrades which had led to the disgrace of their being thus marched from the metropolis. Soon after they were drawn up in sections, the duke of Wellington rode into the Mews on his charger, accompanied by an aide-de-camp. An instantaneous expression of grief burst through the battalion; and every man appeared as it were to shrink within himself in the presence of this hero. His Grace uttered not a word—his presence was sufficient—the men evidently felt as they ought to do, for with tears in their eyes they involuntarily exclaimed "God bless the king—we love our good sovereign." At length the word "to march" was given, and they took their way in silent sorrow. They have been replaced by a battalion of the first regiment. It is scarce necessary for us to repeat, that not the slightest political feeling was manifested by the soldiers while their discontent lasted.

The following is the account, issued, as it is understood, by order of government:—

"Lest any alarming impression should be entertained upon the subject of the rumours of disorder in the 1st battalion of the 3rd regiment of foot-guards, it is due to the high character for

loyalty and discipline which has ever distinguished this corps, to prevent it from suffering in the public opinion by any exaggerated reports, arising from some circumstances of discontent which had prevailed among the privates for the last few days. The fact is, that the recent removal of the men from billets into barracks (in the King's Mews), and the hard duty consequent upon the call for troops within the last week, occasioned some discontent, and a hesitation in the prompt obedience to some orders yesterday. In consequence of this, it has been deemed expedient to change the quarters of the battalion; and the report received this afternoon, from the commanding officer of the left wing of the battalion, on its first day's march, is highly creditable in every respect to the discipline and good order of the men. Nor is the report of the feeling shown by the remaining part of the battalion less satisfactory. It may be proper to add, that the 2nd battalion of the same regiment is in the highest state of discipline; and that it has been clearly ascertained that the symptoms of disorder in the 1st battalion are unconnected with any political feeling whatever. We have authority to state, that the men of the right wing of the regiment, remaining this day in town, have expressed themselves much concerned for what has occurred, and are anxious to come forward to plead for pardon for those who have misconducted themselves."

PARIS.—Last night [Monday the 12th] about one o'clock, some incendiaries broke a pane of glass in a window of the stables of her royal highness Madame, si-

tuated in the Rue de Bourbon, and threw in a packet of ignited combustibles, which set fire to the litter under the horses. The noise made by the animals awakened the two persons who had the watch. The flames were soon perceived, and the soldiers at a neighbouring guard-house arrived, and by active exertions extinguished them. The litter of three horses was entirely consumed, and the mouth of one of these noble animals much burnt.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER.—*Home v. Lord F. Bentinck.*

—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, against lord F. Bentinck, for a libel. The action was tried before the chief justice of the court of King's-bench, and was for a libel on the character of the plaintiff. The libel was contained in the report of a court of inquiry appointed by the commander in chief to inquire into certain charges exhibited against the plaintiff, of which court the defendant was president; and, as such, presented the report in question to the commander in chief. The plaintiff, considering this report as containing libellous matter, reflecting on his character, brought an action against his lordship, and subpoenaed sir H. Torrens, the secretary to the commander in chief, to produce the report. On sir Henry being called on to do so, the counsel for the defendant took an objection to the production of the report, on the ground that it was a state document, and therefore that sir H. was not at liberty to produce it. The Chief Justice held the objection to be good, and directed a verdict to be entered for the defendant.

The plaintiff tendered his bill of exceptions, and brought his writ of error, which this day came on to be argued before the Judges of the Common Pleas and the barons in the Exchequer Court.

Mr. Littledale now contended, in support of the verdict, that the report from a Court of Inquiry to the commander in chief was a confidential communication, made by order of the Crown, and could not be called for by any individual, as the production of it might be highly injurious to the public service.

The court was cleared, and their lordships deliberated for about ten minutes, when strangers were again admitted.

The Chief Justice Dallas delivered their judgment, which was in favour of the right of the Crown to appoint Courts of Inquiry, and further declaring that the decision of the Chief Justice of the King's-bench for excluding the evidence in question was correct.—The verdict for the defendant was therefore confirmed.

18. His majesty's ministers this evening announced to the two Houses of Parliament, the failure of the negotiation carried on between the king and queen.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—A general account, showing the state of education in England:—

Endowed Schools — New Schools, No. 302, children 39,590; Ordinary Schools, No. 3,865, children 125,843; totals, No. 4,167, children 165,433; total revenue, 300,525*l*.

Unendowed Day Schools — New Schools, No. 820, children 105,582; Dames Schools, No. 3,102, children 53,624; Ordinary Schools, No. 10,360, children

319,643; totals, No. 14,282, children 478,849.

Sunday Schools.—New Schools, No. 404, children 50,979; Ordinary Schools, No. 4,758, children 401,838; totals, No. 5,162, children 452,817.—Total population in 1811, 9,543,610; poor in 1815, 853,249.

The right hon. Charles Long is confined to his house at Bromley with the hooping-cough. The Archbishop of Canterbury had the same complaint only a very short time since, without at all knowing in what way he caught it; and having confirmed many children at various times who had the disorder, without being affected by it.

STATE OF FRANCE.—Of the diffusion of property throughout France a correct idea may be formed from the following scale, founded on the returns made to the government by the prefects, of electors, paying the greatest shares of taxes from 1,000 francs :—

Electors paying above—

1000f. - to -	1500f. -	6724
1500 - to -	2000 -	2617
2000 - to -	2500 -	1410
2500 - to -	3000 -	827
3000 - to -	4000 -	853
4000 and upwards		332

The amount of taxation in each instance is, generally speaking, a fifth of the property or income. This scale also shows of how very few, comparatively considered with the population of the country, and even with the electors paying 300 francs and upwards to 1000, the departmental colleges that are to return 172 deputies, most consist.

The miserable domestic condition of the peasantry may be learned, perhaps, with equal cer-

tainly, from an extract from General F6y's Complaint on Behalf of the Army, as their political insignificance can be known from the foregoing table. "Excessive indeed," says the general, "is the moderation of these brave men. In the provinces where their wretched pay does not supply the means of purchasing vegetable food, they are compelled to sell a portion of their scanty ration of flesh-meat, to avoid a diet of animal food alone. At Givet, for example, a quarter of a pound of meat per day is the average rate of their sustenance. It is not very surprising, that in that place desertion should be frequent." In every country the situation of the soldier must be at least one degree better than that of the peasant, or recruits could never be drawn from rustic occupations, to submit to restraints of discipline, perfectly opposed to their early habits, and to encounter the equal fatigue, and added danger of a military life.

The Rockingham and Hull Advertiser, says—"We are sorry to have to report a very sad accident which happened yesterday morning at Sammersgang, near this place. A respectable young woman had gone there with two young children to see a relation not in health. The children, with one of her relations, went to walk out, but not returning in time, inquiry was made after them, and, dreadful to relate, after some search, all three were found drowned in a ditch, into which they had fallen.

19. An order from the Treasury was received at the Custom-house in the course of last week, for the reduction of the duty on

a drug called *chillies*, a production of the East and West Indies, and of Africa, which has been suddenly lowered from 2s. 6d. to 3d. the pound. It has been understood that those drugs were improperly used by brewers and distillers, and it was therefore deemed expedient to impose on them such a duty as should be tantamount to a prohibition, or at least a prevention to that mode of employing them supposed to be injurious to the health of the consumers of spirits or porter.

SHERIFF'S COURT, RED-LION-SQUARE. — *W. Miller v. R. Hawker*.—This was an action for criminal conversation. The damages were laid at ten thousand pounds; and the defendant had suffered judgment to go by default.

Mr. Scarlett said, that the plaintiff, Mr. Miller, was a gentleman of considerable landed estate in the county of Gloucester. The defendant, Mr. Hawker, was the son of an opulent dyer, resident in the same neighbourhood, and at the time when he became acquainted with the plaintiff, was a fellow of one of the colleges of the university of Oxford. Mr. Miller in 1808 became acquainted with his present wife. She was a lady of noble descent, of great beauty, and, he might add, highly accomplished. She was the niece of lord Egremont. In the year 1809 they were married at the house of the father of the lady, in Montague - place, Russell-square.

The marriage having been proved, Mr. Nath. Pearce Wathen was called. He deposed as follows: I am a man of fortune in Gloucestershire. I had frequent opportunities of seeing Mr. and

Mrs. Miller after their marriage; my late wife and I visited them; Mr. Miller was a kind and attentive husband. Mr. Miller is a gentleman of considerable fortune in Gloucestershire. Mrs. Miller had a horse and a carriage for her own use, and was treated by her husband with every indulgence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Vaughan.—I knew that differences had arisen between Mr. Miller and his wife. Mrs. Miller left her husband, but they were brought together again by the mutual interference of friends. The tempers of the parties were not suited. I do not know that Mr. Miller was a jealous husband. I never was present when Mr. Miller took up a carving-knife to his lady. The father of Mr. Hawker is a dyer; he has two daughters by a second wife.

Re-examined.—With regard to the separation between Mr. Miller and his lady, I know no more than that Mrs. Miller was absent from her husband's house. When she was first absent, Mr. Miller was very much distressed about it.

The Rev. Richard Huntley deposed to the indulgent and attentive conduct of the plaintiff.

John Ford examined.—I am Mr. Miller's butler. Mr. Hawker, the defendant, began his visits about a year and a half or two years ago. In the month of February last I first observed any thing improper between Mr. Hawker and Mrs. Miller. On the 4th of February last, Mr. Hawker was on a visit at my master's house. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon he was in bed. My master had gone out hunting. Immediately after Mr. Miller went out, I observed Mrs. Miller

leave the drawing-room, and go up stairs to Mr. Hawker's bed-room; I saw her go in and shut the door; Mr. Hawker remained on that visit till the 9th or 10th of February; he came again on the 4th of March. Mr. Hawker and Mr. and Mrs. Miller went out riding; when they returned Mr. Miller went to his dressing-room, which was below stairs; Mr. Hawker and Mrs. Miller went along the passage together, and up stairs towards the bed-room of the former. In about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour I observed Mrs. Miller pass very quickly from towards Mr. Hawker's bed-room to her own; my suspicion was excited, and after Mr. Hawker had left his room I went up to it, and saw marks on the side of the bed as if two persons had been there. On March 6, which was the day of the election of members for Gloucester, Mr. Miller went to attend the election. Mr. Hawker and Mrs. Miller remained at home. They came down to breakfast about 11 o'clock, and continued the rest of the morning in the drawing-room alone; the blinds were down; the weather was dull. I had occasion to go to the drawing-room about half-past twelve. I tapped at the door, and opened it immediately without waiting. I heard a rustling of dress. Mrs. Miller was standing at a little distance from Mr. Hawker. She was much confused, blushed uncommonly, and trembled. Mr. Hawker was sitting in a chair with his back to me. I did not mention these circumstances to my master till she 7th or 8th of March.

Nothing important transpired

on the cross-examination of this witness.

Maria Woodcock.---I was lady's maid to Mrs. Miller for three years; I remember when my mistress went to Weymouth, at the latter end of August, 1819. [The witness described circumstances confirmatory of the butler's suspicions.] On the 10th of March it was my mistress's intention to have quitted my master. My master went to Mr. Shepherd's on the 10th of March. On his return he had a separate bed, and never slept with my mistress afterwards. My mistress remained in the house three weeks afterwards. She made several attempts to get to my master. She saw him once or twice. My mistress wrote a great deal. I refused to convey the letters to the post. I knew she packed up all her jewels on the 11th or 12th of March, and addressed them to Mr. Hawker, at Oxford. By my mistress's desire I hid them in one of the best beds; but my master found it out, and insisted upon having them. I do not know that Mr. or Mrs. Miller disagreed. Mrs. Miller always did as she liked.

Cross-examined.—My master was fond of my mistress, and was very indulgent; she did as she liked. Mrs. Miller was very affectionate to her husband when I first lived with them; after Mr. Hawker became intimate in the house, I thought I observed a great difference in my mistress's conduct towards her husband.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan addressed the jury on the part of the defendant. He meant not to utter a syllable to the prejudice of the plaintiff or his wife,

and was willing to submit himself to that verdict which the jury, upon a conscientious view of the whole facts, might feel themselves called upon to give. It was said he had been a fellow of one of the colleges at Oxford. This had been the case, but he had resigned that appointment, and was, in fact, possessed of no property whatever.

The jury, after some consideration, assessed the damages at twelve hundred pounds.

22. **THE QUEEN.**—In the House of Commons, this day, Mr. Wilberforce brought forward a mediatory motion, on the late negotiations, in the form of an address to the queen,—assuring her majesty that no concession she should make, could be ascribed to any unworthy motive; and entreating her to permit an accommodation, by relinquishing some of the points, her firm adherence to which had hitherto rendered so desirable an object unattainable.

The motion was carried, and an address agreed to.

SANDT.—"It is certain," says a French journal, "and the impression of the trial of Sandt will very soon prove it, that the crime of this young fanatic is connected with a very extensive plot. He has concealed the names of those of whom he was the agent; and he has undergone a sentence much less rigorous than that to which the law condemns criminals convicted of high treason. But letters and articles which he could not deny, establish in an authentic manner that there exists an association which tends to nothing less than to overturn all governments, and to poinard the

thirty-three tyrants marked out by an express list. Sandt, according to his own confession, was, after the assassination of Kotzebue, to post up a seditious proclamation, and to suspend his bloody poinard at the door of the church of the Jesuits of Mannheim, and immediately to seek refuge in France—but his head turned, and, in place of flying, he strove to pierce his own heart."

SPAIN.—By advices from Madrid, we learn that Don Raphael Riego has published a letter, in which he states, that when the king appointed him to the rank of major-general, he declined the preferment in the following manner:—"I resolved to relieve your majesty, and other nations, from the chains which ignorance and egotism have forged; the result having been what I aimed at—the establishment of civil liberty—my ambition is satiated. The rank of lieutenant-colonel suffices for me, and that which your majesty would confer might create jealousy. My king is happy—my country is free; be this my sole reward." His majesty refused to accept the refusal, and Riego states, that he repeatedly urged it to the minister of the war department, from whom he received the following dispatch, dated Madrid, the 12th instant:—"I have laid before the king the fourth refusal which your very laudable moderation (which is so well allied to your merit) has induced you to make; and his majesty orders me to inform you, that the country requiring your services in the post of major-general of the national armies, to which his royal goodness has raised you, he does not think

proper to accept your refusal of it, which I communicate to you by his majesty's command, for your information and satisfaction."—"This being the case," concludes Riego, "that my conduct may not be mistaken for pride, or some ill-disposed person represent it to his majesty as obstinate disobedience, I have resolved to accept the rank with which his majesty honours me, and in which I shall be equally the defender of the nation and of the king."

ALI PACHA.—An article from Corfu, dated May 20, contains the following account of the conduct and views of Ali Pacha:—

"Ali Pacha has commenced his defensive operations, by the arrest of the richest Greeks, and those who possess most influence through the whole extent of his provinces. He has done the same by the Turks; and the citadel of Janina, situated in the lake of that name, is filled with hostages of that race; to whom the Pacha in person has announced, that upon the smallest movement of their relations or friends in favour of the Porte, they should be sewed up in sacks, and precipitated into the sea.

"On the other hand, he has made an appeal to all those Greeks who live in the forests, and upon the mountains, in a state of independence, or rather of savage anarchy. That class of men known by the name of Kleptēs, or Robbers (a title of honour among them) has almost all entered into the service of the Pacha, and their number is already estimated at 20,000 men. They commit every excess to which an undisciplined force can give itself up. Their excursions

extend across Thessaly and Macedonia, even to the confines of Romelia. All is in complete disorder in those provinces.

"Ali Pacha has, according to the reports of his agents, promised an exemption from all imposts to those of his subjects who shall take up arms in his behalf. He has also set a crowd of prisoners at liberty to whom he has given arms.

"All the inhabitants of Janina, without exception, from the bishop down to the lowest labourer, are obliged to work day and night, at a rampart, and a ditch, which the Pacha is making to surround the town. Even the women take a part in the works.

"The principal forces of Ali are assembled in a camp at Cinque Pozzi, between Janina and Prevesa. He has established a telegraph between those two places, in consequence of which he has the news in that quarter in an hour and a half. We may conclude, from these two circumstances, that he foresees the possibility of the Turks transporting their army by sea to attack Epirus by the coasts, and to arrive more quickly at Janina.

"The foundation of the matter appears to be this, that the Porte is desirous of carrying off the immense treasures of Ali Pacha, which they make to amount to 200,000,000 of piastres. They wish at all events to have their part, in prejudice of his sons, Mouctar, Veli, and Salam, of whom there is no one who can take old Ali's place on the field of battle."

LATE DUKE DE BERRY.—In the evidence of M. Dupuytren, on the trial of Louvel, the first book of which has been published,

there occurs a curious fact—which we have no where seen. This part of the evidence is as follows:—

“ Only one mark of impatience escaped the prince during the long course of his suffering; it was directed to a person who was placed at the foot of the bed—a black bonnet on her head. ‘ Who is that person,’ said the prince with a strong emotion of fright? The name was told him; he turned away his eyes and was silent.”

Who this person was, M. Dupuytruen has not told us.

24. THE QUEEN.—This day at one o'clock, sir T. Ackland, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Bankes, waited upon her majesty with the address voted by the House of Commons.

The address having been read to her majesty by Mr. Wilberforce,—

Her majesty delivered to Mr. Brougham the following answer, which he read by her majesty's command, and delivered to Mr. Wilberforce:

“ I am bound to receive with gratitude, every attempt on the part of the House of Commons, to interpose its high mediation, for the purpose of healing these unhappy differences in the royal family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of parliament, on principles consistent with the honour and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

“ I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of those resolutions. It shows the House

of Commons to be the faithful representatives of that generous people, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct. But I trust to their candor and their sense of honour, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

“ It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised. But, however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority; the question, whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone.

“ As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference, and, if possible, without a murmur, to every act of the sovereign authority. But, as an accused and injured queen, I owe it to the king, to myself, and to all my fellow-subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual.”

The deputation then made their obeisance, and retired.

In leaving her majesty's residence, the four gentlemen were exposed to serious insult, from a tumultuous assemblage in the street, inasmuch that they were compelled to throw themselves all together in the first carriage that was opened, without waiting for the separate conveyances by which they had come.

THE ARMY.—The following general order has been issued by his royal highness the commander-in-chief, relative to the late occurrences in the 1st battalion of the 3rd regiment of guards:

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 24th June, 1820.

It had been the intention of the commander-in-chief to await the issue of an investigation into the circumstances attending the recent occurrences in the first battalion of the 3rd regiment of guards, before his royal highness should circulate to the army any observations which the nature of these occurrences, and his sense of duty to the service, might suggest; but the exaggerated rumours which have agitated the public mind upon this occasion being calculated to weaken the confidence which the army and the nation in general have ever reposed in the British guards, his royal highness feels it incumbent upon him to take this method of declaring, that the king places the most firm reliance upon the loyal attachment, good order, and discipline, which have always distinguished and rendered the different corps of his majesty's guards an object of just pride and boast to the country; and that his majesty could never permit himself to believe, that a casual departure from the principles of discipline in any one battalion, the instigators of which will be reprobated and punished as they may be found to deserve, could afford any just grounds for entertaining a suspicion calculated to sully the reputation, earned in the face of the world, by the gallant services of all the regiments composing this distinguished body of troops.

VOL. LXII.

Highly, therefore, as the commander-in-chief must reprobate any dereliction of the strict principles of subordination, which some discontented and evil disposed individuals may have originated in the 1st battalion of the 3rd guards, it is still a satisfaction to reflect (and it is with pride his royal highness indulges the feeling), that the disposition of the other regiments of guards remains firm in a becoming sense of what is due to discipline and authority; and that they are incapable of bartering their high character for a participation in discontents which were equally frivolous as they were groundless.

This order to be read at the head of every regiment and corps in the army, and entered in the orderly books.

By command of his royal highness the commander-in-chief.

H. TORRENS, Adjutant-general.

SHERIFFS' COURT, *Crim. Con.*
—*Captain Pellew, R. N. v. Tenant, Esq.* — Mr. Gaselee observed, that although this was not one of the most aggravated cases which could come before a jury, yet when they considered the respective situations of the parties in a professional point of view, he had no doubt that they would agree with him in thinking, that it was no light case on the part of the defendant. The plaintiff, captain Pellew, was the eldest son of a nobleman, lord Exmouth, whom, but to name was sufficient to entitle him to every consideration in the minds of Englishmen. Mrs. Pellew was the daughter of a person well known in the annals of this country. She was the daughter of sir G. Barlow, who was many years governor of Madras, where

R.

he had conducted himself in the most exemplary manner. The defendant was a soldier; he was an officer in the 35th regiment of foot.

Mr. Burchall, in summing up the evidence, observed, that it had been justly stated, that the true principle upon which damages were given in such cases as these, was, the degree of comfort or happiness of which the plaintiff had been deprived. In this instance, a voluntary separation had taken place between the parties, before the defendant, for any thing that had appeared in evidence, was even known to them.—Here were none of those topics which were usually urged in aggravation of a defendant's conduct. There was no breach of friendship—no breach of hospitality—no arts to seduce—none of those acts in fact which were calculated to excite a strong prejudice against the offender. It was the province of the jury to take these facts into their consideration, and to give that verdict which their own sense of justice might dictate.

The jury, after a short consideration, assessed the damages at 250*l*.

KING'S BENCH, Libel.—*The King v. H. Campbell, Esq.*—The following are the circumstances which gave rise to this prosecution. The prosecutor, captain Mills, of Pimlico, was indicted some time since for a rape upon Hannah Whitehorn, a female employed in his service. Of that charge captain Mills was acquitted; the girl was afterwards indicted for perjury, and she was also acquitted.

During the trial of captain Mills, the present defendant in-

terrupted the proceedings, by attempting to state some circumstances which were deemed irrelevant by the judge; and, persevering in his design, was excluded from the court.

Mr. Campbell then published a pamphlet, intituled "A Letter to Mr. Justice Graham," reflecting upon the character of captain Mills, asserting the innocence of the girl, and impugning the validity of the verdict, to which he prefixed the following motto:—

" ————— multi
" *Committunt eadem diverso crimina*
 fato;
" *Ille crucem pretium sceleris tolit hic*
 diadema. *Juvenal.*
" *Ev'ry age relates that equal crimes*
 unequal fate have found;
" *While one villain swings, another vil-*
 lain's crown'd."

It was for this publication, which captain Mills considered as a libel, that Mr. Campbell was now called upon to answer.

Mr. Scarlett, for the prosecution, briefly detailed the facts which have already been stated.

Edward Thomas, a bookseller, proved the printing and publication of the pamphlet in question.

Mr. Campbell, having requested that the whole of the libel might be read, addressed the jury at length. He declared, that whatever might be the errors of his letter to Baron Graham, they were not errors arising from any sordid, interested, or unchristian motive, but springing purely from the detestation which he felt for cruelty, brutality, and oppression. The defendant then proceeded to state, that he had held the rank of lieutenant in the service of his country, in which situation he had witnessed many engagements; that he subsequently

studied surgery, and was now applying himself to law. As a medical man, he then said, he had been called upon to attend Hannah Whitehorn; and, after delineating the wretched condition in which he had found the girl, and asserting her innocence of certain charges which had been preferred against her in the indictment for perjury, he entered into a most bitter commentary upon the general character and conduct of the present prosecutor.

Mr. Campbell then read a royal proclamation for the encouragement of religion and morality; in the spirit of which proclamation he contended he had acted, and upon the letter of which he was entitled to reward rather than to punishment; he then adverted to the deplorable prevalence of prostitution in the following words:

"Gentlemen, let us glance for a moment at the misery and hardships that are often introduced into the most amiable and virtuous families by irreligious and depraved servants! Let us then as Christians, as patriots, and as judges for the moment, cast a glance of commiserating pity upon the hardships and sufferings to which the evil propensities of such servants too frequently expose themselves; and from the aggregate of the inferences which humanity will elicit from the views, we will be enabled to come to the conclusion, that virtuous female servants should be cherished and encouraged, and the most effectual means taken to prevent the contagion of vice from infecting those who are yet untainted! Let us now, Gentlemen, briefly

glance at the page of virtuous women; and let us recollect the happy influence of a virtuous and prudent woman over her husband, should he unfortunately be addicted to vice. The Scriptures have justly, though figuratively, described such a woman to be strong as an army with banners—a jewel round the neck of her husband—and an honour and an ornament to his house! So much for the uncontaminated portion of our women. Now, Gentlemen, let me for a moment call your attention to that hapless class of the sex, that of all others have the strongest claim upon our sympathy and our pity! And, Gentlemen, I feel convinced, that you will agree with me, that it is an object worthy of Christians, to attempt, at least, to turn those unfortunate creatures, who have either been led, driven, or seduced astray from the paths of integrity and virtue. And, Gentlemen, the man who could impiously add to the census which I took during the last winter, of 100 of those unfortunate creatures, under 16 years of age, would be but ill qualified to stand before a jury of English Christians to ask for a verdict! During the inclemency of the winter, I went round the purlieus of Covent Garden, &c. &c.; and by treating to a pot of porter five or more at a time of these unfortunate, houseless, and unsheltered creatures, I acquired the following account of their seducers:—The seducers of 55 were above 50 years of age, 29 had been left to the evil propensities of their evil companions, from infancy, by negligent and depraved parents, 11 by procuresses, and the other five by

their young masters." He concluded by leaving his case to the jury, with the fullest confidence that, by the verdict which they were to pronounce, he should go out of court as he had come into it.

The Jury, after consulting for a few moments, found the defendant—Not Guilty.

SCOTLAND.—A letter, dated Stirling, June 24, says—"A true bill for high treason, has been found against John Johnstone, of Falkirk.—The prisoners against whom bills were found on the 23rd, received notice that they would probably be arraigned about the 6th of next month, and that they were now to name their advocates. Some named Mr. Moncrief, Mr. Cranston, and Mr. Clerk, but the majority named Messrs. Jeffery and Cockburn. The 18 against whom bills were first found were the prisoners taken at Bonny Muir.

IRELAND—*Galway*.—The assassin who perpetrated the diabolical and inhuman murder of the late Edward Browne, esq. has been apprehended after a lapse of several months, by the Rev. Mr. O'Rorke, a magistrate for this county, who manifested a great zeal to suppress the commotions which lately prevailed in this county.

26. SCOTLAND.—The Special Commission for the trial of state prisoners at Glasgow, was open on Monday (the 26th). Forty-eight persons were then sworn and locked up, as witnesses on the cases of James Wilson, hosier; William McIntyre, weaver; William Robinson and William Watson, all of Strathaven parish.

The jury, after being inclosed about two hours, returned with a

true bill against the four individuals whom we have mentioned. Robinson and Watson did not appear, but the other two being in custody, were brought into court, and were informed by the lord president, that the jury had returned a true bill against them.

27. *Sudden Deaths from excessive Heat of the Weather*.—Monday Jos. Bees died in a field in the parish of Keynsham; and yesterday Thomas Jones, in the parish of Backwell, Somersetshire; George Batt, at Doynton, Gloucestershire; and a woman in the employ of farmer George, of Marlborough.

28. THE QUEEN.—The Secret Committee of the Lords, upon the affairs of her majesty the Queen, met this day at twelve o'clock. Her majesty's counsel, Messrs. Brougham and Denman, attended, and put in a sealed letter, expressing the sentiments of their royal client, upon the extraordinary proceedings which have now commenced against her. The learned gentlemen remained in waiting for a considerable time, in order to receive an answer to the letter, delivered on the part of the Queen; but none being returned by the committee, they withdrew.

This evening her majesty, accompanied by lady Anne Hamilton, took an airing round the Regent's Park in a carriage and four. Her majesty had scarce entered the Park before she was recognised, when the horses were taken from the carriage, and she was drawn round the Park. The immense multitude which was collected, kept loudly calling, "Long live the Queen, and may she get the better of her enemies."

Doctor Parr and a large party dined with her majesty, at her residence in Portman-street, yesterday, at two o'clock, which early hour for dining is her majesty's usual custom.

The heat of the atmosphere, since the summer solstice, has been daily increasing, and during the last three days, the sun has been so powerful, that several horses have dropped dead on the public roads. The mean average of the thermometer in the shade at two in the afternoon of the above days, has been 85 degrees with the wind to northward and eastward.

The heat of Tuesday was more intense than the preceding one, the thermometer in the shade being as high as 90. Yesterday morning, at eleven, it was at 75.

GLASGOW. — Last night an alarming affray commenced in the Salt-market, between a party of the 13th foot and the police and inhabitants. It began between seven and eight o'clock, and is said to have thus originated. About a dozen of the soldiers walking up the Salt-market, were hooted at by a number of black-guard fellows, when the soldiers drew their bayonets. The police arrived, but such was the terrific appearance of the soldiers, that no one dared to approach them. One of them, however, having separated from his companions, was made prisoner, and, after a severe struggle, carried to the police office. The rest had by this time complete possession of the Trongate, the inhabitants flying through every opening where they could find access. The crowd soon considerably augmented, and stones were flying at the soldiers from all quar-

ters, and some of the more daring rushed in upon them, and attempted to wrest the bayonets from their hands; in one or two cases this succeeded, but the soldiers keeping so well together, those who attempted it in general paid for their temerity, as they were often knocked down, and severely struck with the sides of the bayonets. The soldiers were at length overpowered, and 16 of them carried to the police-office, when peace was restored. Almost all the 16 soldiers sent to the police-office were more or less hurt, and two of them were carried to the Military hospital. Some of the police officers and patrol are also hurt. A civil and military inquiry is also now going on.

The supply of herrings at Carlisle has recently been so great as to have caused a sensible fall in butcher's meat.

29. PROPOSED NEW MONARCHY IN SOUTH AMERICA. — Accounts have been received from Buenos-Ayres, by the Blossom sloop of war, of a curious nature. They relate to a project discovered to have been in agitation for placing a prince of the House of Bourbon at the head of an independent sovereignty on the river Plate. The circumstance has been brought to light by the late changes in the government of Buenos-Ayres.

The prince proposed by France to be the head of the new dynasty in South America is the duke of Parma, *ci-devant* Prince Royal of Etruria, and son to a sister of Ferdinand of Spain. An alliance with a princess of Brazil was pointed out as likely to follow.

A memorial was handed to the envoy, which, after recapitulat-

ing all the foregoing arguments, urges the necessity of secrecy, in order to prevent obstacles from Great Britain; and avows, as one of the principal objects in view, a design to thwart British influence and commerce in South America, and to raise French and continental interests in that quarter.

On the 26th October, Rondeau, then director *ad interim*, made a secret communication to the Congress, and transmitted to them the letter of the envoy, together with the French memorial; the result was a resolution, that the Constitution lately sworn to allows no alteration to be made. That a branch of the Bourbon family, so closely connected with the reigning monarch of Spain, was in itself an insuperable objection; that Great Britain was the power from which South America had most to fear, and most to expect.

It is at the same time suggested, that the Envoys in Europe should put the communications from Paris into the hands of the British ministry, whose good opinion and protection South America is most anxious to conciliate.

PARIS.—The last Paris papers state, that a peer of France is mitigating the severity of the debtors law as it exists in his country—and there is added an abstract of a very valuable account of the prisons for debt. The author publishes a statement of the characters and occupations of the “incarcerators” and the “incarcerated.” This statement flings in the face of the London tradesman a most humiliating contrast:—“Among the creditors there are not three

known in trade,” because, adds the author, “they very well know that a confined debtor rarely pays.” There is, however, in the review of the prison of St. Pelagin (the debtors’ chief prison at Paris), another feature, which, we venture to say, would not be found in England, and which may, in some degree, counterbalance the preceding one; daughters are the incarcerating creditors of their fathers; a son keeps his father in relentless captivity; a wife, wallowing in wealth, refuses to give the slightest succour to her husband; and another celebrates as a fête the anniversary of the day on which she incarcerated her spouse, with no sustenance but the poor allowance, whilst she is enjoying riches and rank, “although one of her shawls would ransom the captive.” The abstract then goes on to enumerate several hard cases; a colonel, who, after 43 years gallant service, and a loss of two sons in battle, remained in prison for the price of three pair of boots, until he died of despair,—and concludes with a comparison between the treatment which the wild beasts in the royal menagerie receive from man, and that which man receives from man. The question of reforming the law on this subject has been taken up chiefly by MM. Lanjuinais and Lally-Tollendal. Their improvement is to shorten the time of the confinement, and impose upon the confining creditor the necessity of affording more adequate and liberal sustenance to the debtor.

THE QUEEN.—About 6 o’clock this afternoon, the Queen went to Guildhall, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Wood. Her ma-

jesty was received at the door by Mr. Favell and several gentlemen of the Common Council, bearing wands. Her majesty was particularly anxious to see the statue of the late king, and was accordingly led to the room where it stands. The Common Council-chamber was crowded with well-dressed ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs as her majesty walked through their ranks. One lady knelt down, and ejaculated a fervent prayer for her majesty's prosperity. The Queen raised her, and spoke a few words of thanks to her, in a manner that showed she was greatly affected by the incident.

30. **THE QUEEN.**—The following is the letter written by her majesty the Queen, on her seeing from the newspapers that her name was omitted in the liturgy. The composition proves that it proceeded from her own feelings, and was not the result of legal advice:—

"Rome, March 16, 1820.

"The Queen wishes to be informed, through the medium of Lord Liverpool, first minister to the King, for what reason or motive the Queen's name is left out of the general prayers in England, with a view to prevent all her subjects from paying her such respect as is due to her. And it is an equally great omission towards the King, that his consort Queen should be obliged to submit to such great neglect, as if the Archbishop was in perfect ignorance of the real existence of the Queen Caroline of England. The Queen is desirous that Lord Liverpool should communicate this letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Liverpool will with difficulty be-

lieve how much the Queen was surprised at this first act of cruel tyranny towards her; since she had been informed through the newspapers of the 22nd February, that in the course of the debates in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh, one of his best friends, assured the Queen's Attorney-general, that the king's servants would not use towards the Queen any inattention or harshness. And after that speech of Lord Castlereagh, the Queen is surprised to find her name left out of the Liturgy, as if she no longer existed in this world. The Queen trusts, before she arrives in England, these matters will be corrected, and that she will receive a satisfactory answer from Lord Liverpool.

"CAROLINE QUEEN."

In a field in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, a mushroom was gathered last week, which measured across the top thirteen inches and three quarters, in circumference thirty-seven inches, and weighed thirty-four ounces.

SCOTLAND.—The special commission at Dumbarton, consisting of the Lord President, the Lord Chief Justice Clerk, and the Chief Commissioner, sat this day at Dumbarton. The church was fitted up for the occasion. The Lord President addressed the jury in his usual dignified and manly manner, and explained the procedure of the Court, and the law of treason.

The Grand Jury, of which the Hon. Admiral Herring was foreman, found true bills against—

In custody—Patrick M'Divet, William Blair, Robert Munroe, George Munroe, Richard Thompson, William M'Phie.

Not in custody.—Robt. M'Kinlay, William Rowney, Robert Sinclair, John Stewart, Daniel M'Nab, Archibald M'Lear, and Alexander Lindsay.

THE QUEEN.—This day being the day appointed for presenting the addresses of the borough of Southwark and of the Common-hall to her majesty, considerable crowds began to collect in Portman-street and Oxford-street, at an early hour. A few minutes past one the Southwark procession appeared, and was saluted with cheers by the multitude. Sir R. Wilson, in the uniform of a general officer, Mr. Calvert and the High Bailiff of Southwark, in their court dresses, with a number of gentlemen, electors of the Borough, were presented to the Queen, and had the honour of kissing her majesty's hand. The address was read to her majesty; but as the original copy had been sent to Mr. Brougham, who was indisposed in the country, she had not previously perused it, so as to be able to return a written answer. Her majesty returned a most gracious verbal answer, and promised that her written answer should be immediately sent to the electors of Southwark. The deputation then retired, and was a second time greeted by the enthusiastic cheers of the people.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Viscount Glerawley v. Henry John Burn, Esq.*—This was an action for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at 20,000*l.*

The following is an outline of the case presented to the jury.—The plaintiff was stated to be the hon. W. R. Annesley, commonly called the Lord Viscount Gle-

rawley, eldest son of the Earl of Annesley, in the kingdom of Ireland, and the defendant was the son of the late General Burn, who served in India, a lieutenant of the 10th Hussars, now on half-pay. In the month of May, 1803 the plaintiff, being then about 33 years of age, was married in Dublin to Lady Isabella St. Lawrence, second daughter of the Earl of Howth, then about twenty years of age, a lady of distinguished accomplishments, and uncommon loveliness of person. The only fruit of the marriage was the hon. Mary Annesley, who was born in March, 1804. For the first eleven years of the marriage, the plaintiff and his wife lived most happily together. Until the year 1807 they lived in Dublin and its neighbourhood, and then came to England. In the year 1815, the plaintiff, in consequence of the expensive habits of his wife, which had involved him in pecuniary difficulties, determined to remove his family to some provincial town in France, with a view of retrenching his establishment, and accordingly Amiens was fixed upon, whither he removed with his lady and family, and took a furnished house. About the latter end of 1815, the defendant, a young man, 22 years of age, of handsome person, and genteel manners, then residing with his mother and sister at Amiens, was introduced to Lady Glerawley, and became a constant visitor of the family. In August 1817, the plaintiff and his family removed to Versailles, where a house was taken on lease. The plaintiff remained until January, 1818, when he returned to London, and went from thence to an election con-

test in Ireland, and did not return to his family again until May, 1819. From the evidence in support of the case, it appeared that a very intimate intercourse took place between the defendant and lady Glerawley, from January, 1816. When the first act of adultery was committed did not distinctly appear. At that period, however, lady Glerawley desired to have a separate bed, under pretence of constitutional infirmity. At first, the parties were timid and circumspect in their proceedings, and it was only by frequent repetition of their guilt that they became shameless, hardened, and unmindful of the consequences. During the intervals of the plaintiff's absence from France, the defendant became a constant inmate of lady Glerawley's house, assuming a dominion over the servants, and over her ladyship's person. When his lordship returned he always disappeared, and was never seen by the plaintiff. The first suspicious circumstance disclosed in the evidence, was the fact of her ladyship meeting the defendant at a bath and public garden at Amiens, and retiring in privacy with him, and remaining for about an hour. From that period until June, when his lordship returned to Amiens, the defendant spent whole days with lady G. The same conduct was observed during subsequent intervals of absence. Days and days were spent by him with her ladyship in the drawing-room, connected with which was a bedroom. He was often seen sitting on the bed with lady G. which was observed to be discomposed, as if two persons had reclined upon it. This bed was Miss An-

asley's. During the period of the plaintiff's absence from Jan. 1818, to May, 1819, the defendant assumed the complete dominion of lord G.'s house at Versailles. The winter and spring of those years were spent by the guilty parties between Versailles and Paris, where the defendant had taken apartments at the Hotel Grange Battelliere. There was no doubt that they constantly cohabited together, their bedrooms communicating with each other, and the defendant being frequently seen in his dressing-gown in lady G.'s room whilst she was in bed. This illicit intercourse was constantly kept up until the month of May, 1819, when the plaintiff abruptly returned to Versailles. He had previously sent a letter to his wife announcing his intention of returning, but the letter miscarried. When he arrived at his house, the defendant and lady G. had gone together to the opera at Paris. The arrival of lord G. created the greatest consternation amongst the domestics. The defendant's groom, a man named La Roche, immediately set off for Paris to inform his master and lady G. of the circumstance. He met them in a carriage about one o'clock in the morning on their return to Versailles, and communicated the intelligence. The defendant and the lady immediately altered their plans, and returned to Paris for the remainder of the night. Her ladyship's footman, Theodore Lorenza, was sent forward to the house at Versailles to remove away clandestinely the defendant's apparel, and join her ladyship in the morning. The former part of his mission being accom-

plished successfully, he joined his mistress in the morning, and brought her back without the defendant to Versailles. The latter, however, still continued clandestinely to visit lady G. at nights, sometimes meeting her in the back kitchen, the stable, the coach-house, and her bed-room, which he managed to enter by a ladder at the window. Down even to this period the plaintiff had not the slightest suspicion of his wife's infidelity. The shameless manner, however, in which this intercourse between her and the defendant was carried on, at last induced Theodore Lorenza, the footman, secretly to disclose to his master the manner in which his honour was so much injured. The plaintiff at first received the intelligence with doubt and suspicion. He was confronted with his mistress, and the latter had so much art as to prevail upon the plaintiff to believe that it was a foul and infamous calumny of the servant; in consequence of which Lorenza was immediately dismissed from the plaintiff's service without a character. His lordship, however, soon became convinced of the truth of the melancholy communication, in consequence of a letter received by him immediately afterwards from the defendant, who entered into a vindication of lady G.'s honour and his own, accusing the servant of having been the author of a foul attack upon the character of his mistress. This circumstance determined the plaintiff to watch her ladyship's conduct. He immediately removed her ladyship and the rest of the family to Havre de Grace. The next morning after his arrival, he went to the post-office to inquire for

letters, and found that the clerk had received instructions not to deliver any letters for any of lord G.'s family to any body but to Miss Anna Myres, Miss Richée, or lady Glerawley. He was shown two letters addressed to his wife, in the hand-writing of the defendant, and with great difficulty he prevailed upon the clerk to deliver them to him. He immediately opened them, and found to his grief and astonishment that they were love epistles, addressed by the defendant to lady G., couched in the most unequivocal terms of amatory familiarity, and inviting her to elope with him on a given night. Having now no doubt of the criminality of his wife, he determined to adopt measures for frustrating the intended design. He caused a strict watch to be set upon lady G.'s motions, but in vain, for in a few nights afterwards she eloped from her bedroom window by means of a rope-ladder; and some months afterwards was seen living with the defendant as man and wife at Paris. Under these circumstances the case was presented to the jury. Damages 1,500*l*.

UNITED STATES.—On the 30th of May, the Ohio, a new ship of the line, was launched at New York. She is said to be the finest ship of which the navy of the United States has yet had to boast. The Americans have now afloat and nearly ready to launch, nine ships of the line, besides their numerous frigates and smaller vessels.

SCOTLAND.—This evening the lord provost, lord justice clerk, and lord chief commissioner, arrived at Paisley. The commission was opened on Saturday. St. George's church had been

handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of the Court. After the usual formalities of reading the commission, &c. the lord president then delivered, in the most impressive manner, an eloquent and luminous charge to the grand jury. Bills of indictment were then found against the following persons:—James Spiers, weaver in Johnstone; John Lang, weaver in Kilbrachan; John Smellie, weaver in Eldershe; James Walker, weaver in Johnstone; Robert Parker, shoemaker in Johnstone; and James Nixon, Elderslie.

The Court adjourned, and left the grand jury with the witnesses; when the Court again met, true bills were returned against the whole above-named as—Guilty of high treason. James Spiers and John Lang (the only two persons out of the six presented who are in custody) were brought up and informed that true bills for high treason had been found against them. They named Francis Jeffrey and J. P. Grant, esq. advocates, as their counsel, and Messrs. P. and J. Jacks, writers, as their agents.

About ten o'clock, on this night, as the Rev. Mr. Ford was passing by the side of the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, two respectable looking men came up to him, and seeing him feeble, and walking with the support of a stick, offered to assist him home; for which purpose one came on each side of him, each putting a hand under one of his arms. The reverend gentleman from their manner became alarmed, and, suspecting that they intended to pick his pockets, he politely declined their assistance, and strove to disengage himself from their grasp. One

of the villains now clapped a hand on his mouth, and the other swore, that if he made the smallest resistance or alarm, he would stab him to the heart; and then hurrying away with him between them into the field at the back of the House of Correction, they knocked him down, and robbed him of what money and other things he had; but fortunately he happened to have no property of consequence about him. Being thus disappointed of their expected booty, they gave him several blows with their sticks, and kicked him whilst he was down; and one of the villains with a penknife (of which he robbed Mr. Ford) endeavoured to cut his throat from ear to ear; but he missed his aim, the knife being small; the pad of his neckcloth saved the wind-pipe, the wound, five inches in length, being in the upper part of the neck under the chin. The villains, thinking they had effected their purpose, ran off, leaving him as they supposed lying for dead. The reverend gentleman after some time recovered so far as to be able to crawl to the road side, where he was discovered by two gentlemen, who, on learning the cause of his being in that condition, procured a hackney-coach, and conveyed him home. Mr. Abernethy was sent for, and sewed up the wound, which he declared not to be mortal, and then applied some remedy to his wounds and bruises, and the unfortunate gentleman was put to bed, extremely weak from the loss of blood.

PARIS.—Yesterday [the 29th] the Chamber of Deputies, by a large majority, passed that portion of the budget which com-

prises the expenditure for the Legion of Honour.

Yesterday the affair of what is called the National Subscription came on before the court of assize, when, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the court was crowded to excess, not merely by auditors, but also by barristers. Sieur Bidault, the responsible editor of *Le Constitutionnel*, deposed, that MM. Benj. Constant, Dupont (de l'Eure), and Manuel, had contributed the article that appeared on the 30th of March last; but he added that the original was burnt. Every month the communications were thus destroyed. M. Legracieux, the editor of *La Renommée*, on being asked what induced him to copy the article in question, declared, that he conceived he was performing a patriotic act.

The trial finished on the 30th, when MM. Gevandan Etrienne, Odillon-Barrot, Merilhon, general Pagot, and Dunover were acquitted; the sieur Bidault, late responsible editor of the *Constitutionnel*, was found guilty of excitement to disobedience of the laws, and sentenced to eight months imprisonment, and 4,000 francs fine; the sieur Comte, responsible editor of the *Censeur Européen*; Legracieux of the *Renommée*; Gaubert of the *Courier Français*; Bert, of the *Indépendent*; Voidel, of *L'Aristarque*; and Foulon, of the *Lettres Normandes*; were found guilty of a similar offence, and sentenced each to two months imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine. The sieur Gossuin, editor of the *Bibliothèque Historique*, was found guilty of a formal attack upon the constitutional authority of the

king and the chambers, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and 6,000 francs fine.

JULY.

1. THE KING.—Intelligence from Hanover mentions, that the King of England is expected to visit that state about the middle of August, and that his majesty will continue amongst them until the end of September. [Whatever might once have been in contemplation, the King eventually did not pass over to his continental dominions this year.]

THE QUEEN.—The Queen has written to nearly 100 persons in Italy to come to England to give evidence, many of whom are of the first families.

PARIS.—A very extraordinary appeal has been made to the French tribunals, by a man named J. Castel, who was a merchant in Hamburgh, while it was in the hands of the French. This man says, that he was employed by the general commanding there to get English bank-notes to the value of 5,000*l.* discounted, which turned out to be forged; and he was consequently obliged to fly from Hamburgh. He now says that Savary (duke of Rovigo) and Desnouettes (head of Buonaparté's police), were the fabricators of these notes; that they employed persons to spread them in England, one of whom was seized by the London police, and hanged.

EAST INDIES.—Accounts from Calcutta, of the 14th of March, state, that the Dutch authorities and the troops had been driven out of Palembang by the Malays,

having lost 500 men, sent out from Europe, together with three times the number of native troops. Immediately after governor Minto was taken prisoner, his head was struck off, and sent by the Malays to their chief. The Dutch admiral had recommended a cessation of hostilities for the present, as he had no hope of another expedition being attended with better success than had been already experienced.

An article from Coblenz of the 14th ult. describes the following magnificent, but calamitous event:—

On the evening of the 7th, a manifest motion was observed throughout a considerable part of the great mountains of "Seven Hours" [Siaben Uhren], situated on the Moselle, something less than a mile from Bruttig. As large fissures had been previously remarked on the top of the hill, the circumstance excited much anxiety, which was fully justified by the result. About midnight of the 7th, huge fragments of rock began to roll from the upper region of the hill; as they descended they bore along with them masses of the mountain of greater size; and the whole side at length gave way, pouring down an uninterrupted torrent of earth and rocks, which continued rolling until four o'clock the following morning. Forty vineyards were completely overwhelmed with the prodigious ruin, which bore before it houses, trees, and every other obstruction until it reached the river, the bed of which it soon filled up, throwing back the water upon the cultivated country to a height of three or four feet; thus effecting a second mis-

chief, the extent of which cannot be appreciated.

UNITED STATES—*Boston, June 20.*—On Thursday last, sentence of death was executed in this town, on W. Holmes, E. Rosewaine, and T. Warrington, alias T. Warren Fawcett, for crimes of piracy and murder committed on board a prize schooner, under one of the South American flags, some time since.

New Orleans, June 9.—A few days since, a fire took place in the vicinity of the United States naval arsenal at this place; the flames communicated to that building, and it was consumed with all its contents. Besides the property belonging to that department, there were 5,000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of clothing belonging to the army, destroyed. The whole loss to the government, being upwards of 100,000 dollars.

The captain and first lieutenant of the *Bravo*, were executed on board one of the United States barges lying in the Mississippi. Just as they reached the barge, the captain (Desfarges) suddenly threw himself into the stream; his arms being pinioned, he sunk to the bottom; but rising soon after to the surface, he was again secured. He had previously expressed a wish to be shot, which was not granted; and it is supposed he adopted this expedient, in the expectation that the marines would shoot him as he rose; but in this he was disappointed; and he died in the way pointed out in his sentence.

Captain Pierce, of the ship *Eclipse*, from Campeachy, reports, that on the arrival of the news of the adoption of the con-

stitution of the Cortes, by the mother country (at that place), the inhabitants took the archbishop, or high priest, from his bed at twelve o'clock at night, and compelled him to ring the church-bells till day-light!

DARTMOOR.—A proposition has been made by sir T. Tyrwhitt to the commissioners of Plymouth, to take any number of children from the workhouse, not under five years of age, for the purpose of placing them in the Metropolitan Society's establishment at Dartmoor, on very advantageous terms to the parish, which has been accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to sir Thomas for his liberal offer.

IRISH TRADE.—It appears, from a return made to parliament, that only one ship has sailed from Ireland to the East Indies, during the two years ending 5th January, 1820. This one sailed from Cork: tonnage, 498; number of men, 40. None have entered inwards.

The extraordinary heat of the weather, which exceeds in warmth the temperature of any summer now remembered, is universally acknowledged throughout the kingdom, as appears by the following extracts from provincial newspapers:—

The weather which was, during the greater part of last month and the beginning of this, cold and rainy, has, for the last ten days, assumed a change favourable to the prospects of the farmer. Summer has at length come among us in real earnest. Since Friday last (the 23rd ult.) not a cloud has obscured the atmosphere, and the heat, in the middle of the day, has seldom

been surpassed in the scorching regions of India, and induces most folks, who are unshackled by the weighty concerns of life, to resort to the coolest part of their mansions.—*Chester Guardian.*

We have not yet obtained any intelligence respecting the heat of the weather in other parts of the kingdom; but if the present temperature of our own neighbourhood may be considered as a general specimen, the present summer is likely to exceed in heat those of the preceding years. The thermometer has, for several days, averaged 80 in the shade and 130 in the air. Two men this afternoon, at Felton, and three others in the neighbourhood, owing to the intense heat of the weather, and over-exertions in the hay-field, fell down dead.—*Bristol Gazette.*

For several days the heat has been excessive; at four this afternoon the thermometer in the shade stood at 86; exposed to the sun it rose to 120 in 15 minutes.—*Worcester Journal.*

We have had here remarkably warm weather for these few days. Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the shade, averaged 78 degrees at three o'clock afternoon. This morning (Tuesday, 27th ult.), at nine o'clock, it stood at 73 degrees.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Monday, the 26th inst. at noon, within a mile of Maidstone, the thermometer, in the open air, and in the shade, stood at 89 degrees.—*Kentish Gazette.*

The extraordinary heat of the past week, we may venture to affirm has been more intense than at any period for many years past. During the two last sum-

mers there were some days on which the thermometer stood at an excessive height, but no instance is recorded of its attaining as now 88 in the shade!—*Norwich paper.*

2. NAPLES.—On the night of Sunday, the 2nd of July, a small corps of cavalry (about 120) marched out of Nola, accompanied by some officers; they displayed the tri-coloured cockade. Their first movement was upon Avelino, where they were fired upon by a battalion of the Tamnite regiment. In the course of the next day, however, the insurgents were reinforced by great numbers of the peasantry, and the town was taken, the battalion disarmed, and the civil authorities obliged to swear allegiance to the constitution. The Neapolitan government was altogether unprepared for such events, and being perhaps diffident of the troops in the garrison at Naples, they delayed any attack upon the insurgents, until the latter had collected an imposing force.

The royal troops at length made some movements; one column took up a position on the Nola road, and another of these marched to Nocera, and the whole were put under the command of general Carascora. These arrangements led to an expectation that an attack would be made upon the insurgents, but the spirits of the troops opposed to them rendered a retrograde movement necessary, and a general Pepe set off clandestinely from Naples, and put himself at the head of the disaffected troops, and decided the affair. Minichino, a canon of Nola, and a man of considerable ability, is a

leading character among the insurgents.

The king, after some resistance, has issued a proclamation, promising a constitution in eight days. The ministers have resigned their situations, and a new government is forming.

3. THE QUEEN.—The Queen took a carriage airing this evening, for several miles along the western road, in a chariot and pair. The princess Sophia also road out along the same road, in a coach and four, with outriders. The illustrious ladies met near Kensington-gate, but not the slightest recognition took place between them. The Queen's carriage, however, was at the moment attended by a number of persons from Kensington, who expressed much clamorous disapprobation towards the princess; at the same time peremptorily ordering her servants to take off their hats. The mandate was not obeyed, and a momentary confusion ensued; but the whips of the respective drivers, and the mettle of the horses, soon put an end to it, by whirling the carriages away in different directions, almost at full speed.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The expedition which left St. John's in the autumn of last year, under the direction of captain Buchan, of his majesty's ship Grasshopper, having for its object to open a communication with the Aborigines of the island, by way of the Bay of Exploits, has failed, and that skilful and intelligent officer, with his persevering companions, has returned. It appears that the Grasshopper having reached the river, from St. John's, in December last, was housed over, and made secure to enable the persons

left on board to encounter the inclemency of a Newfoundland winter. Mary March, the female native Indian prisoner, who was to have been the medium of communication with her native friends, died on board the Grasshopper, before the expedition could set out from the Bay of Exploits. About the middle of January, captain Buchan, Mr. Charles C. Waller, midshipman, the boatswain, and about 60 men, proceeded, with sleighs on the ice, containing their provisions, &c. as also the body of the female Indian; and the spot having been pointed out by Mr. Peyton (a merchant who accompanied the expedition), where the rencontre took place between his party and the Indians, when the husband of Mary March was killed, her body, ornamented with trinkets, &c. was deposited alongside that of her husband. Captain Buchan continued a research of 40 days, but was not able to discover the slightest trace of the native Indians.

4. On this night the secret committee of the House of Lords presented their report. As had been generally anticipated, the Report declared the necessity of ulterior proceedings upon the charges against her Majesty; and, in consequence, lord Liverpool forthwith introduced into the Upper House a Bill of Degradation and Divorce.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. GRATTAN.—The following extract from the late Mr. Grattan's Will may not be uninteresting to our readers:—"I have a reversion in fee in my Queen's county estate, and if all my children die without issue living at the time of their death, I leave the said

estate back to the public; that is to say, to the following great officers for the time being: The provost of Dublin college, the lord chancellor of Ireland, the lord chief-justice of the King's-bench, the lord-mayor of Dublin, the bishop of Dublin, and judge Day, in trust, to form a foundation for the annual support of unprovided gentlewomen, daughters of poor and meritorious citizens of Dublin, according to such rules and regulations as they shall plan and devise."

SCOTLAND—*Special Commission at Ayr.*—The court was opened to-day by the lord president and lord justice clerk. The lord president having declared his charge, three bills were laid before the grand jury, accusing the following persons with having committed high treason within the said county, viz. W. Orr, A. Wilie, J. Dunlop, T. McKay, J. Wylie, R. Kerr, J. Rugburn, J. Goldie, J. Abbot, A. Adamson, A. G. and J. Roxburgh, J. Nesbit, A. Wilson, T. Gray, J. Dickie, and H. Wallace. The jury returned true bills against the whole, except T. Gray. The prisoners were furnished with their indictments, and were then re-conducted back to prison.

5. Statement of porter brewed from 5th July, 1819, to 5th July, 1820:—

	Barrels.
Barclay and Co.	275,183
Truman and Co.	190,131
Whitbread and Co.	181,660
Reid and Co.	159,368
Combe and Co.	122,785
Henry Meux and Co. ...	105,300
: We regret to state that Standford-hall, Shropshire, the property of R. B. Marsh, esq. of	

the Lloyd-house, near this town, was destroyed by fire in the night of Saturday last. The fire originated, we understand, in a foul chimney.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

ALE.—The following is the quantity of ale brewed by the six principal houses in London, between the 5th July, 1819, and 5th July, 1820:—

Barrels.	
Stretton and Co.	24,186
Goding, Thomas.....	15,131
Charrington and Co.....	14,237
Wyatt and Co.....	14,131
Ball and Co.....	10,072
Hale and Co.....	6,052

EXECUTION.—This morning the execution of six unhappy criminals took place in the Old Bailey. The names of the convicts, and the crimes for which they suffered, are as follow:—J. Robinson, W. Paley, and W. H. Stanford, for uttering forged Bank-notes; H. Hawkins, for stealing in a dwelling-house; W. Arnold, for highway robbery; and W. Sanders, for horse-stealing. These, with the exception of Sanders, were all extremely young, and rather fine-looking men. From the moment of their conviction, they entertained very little hopes of mercy, their crimes being attended with circumstances of aggravation. At half-past seven o'clock they were brought into the press-yard, where their irons were displaced. Arnold seemed the least affected, and maintained a sort of sullen indifference, but was observed at intervals to be praying with some fervency. He was only 19 years of age, and was convicted of extorting money from a gentleman's servant, under a threat of accusing him of unnatural offences. [See *Chronicle*, Vol. LXII.

page 113.] Sanders was a middle-aged respectable looking man, and seemed dreadfully affected. Robinson and Paley appeared resigned, but said nothing particular. Hawkins, a lad of 17, who was convicted of a robbery in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, under very atrocious circumstances, seemed in despair. He cried and wrung his hands, and groaned most bitterly. Stanford was a young man of remarkably prepossessing appearance, and was a striking instance of the misapplication of fine talents. He addressed a few words to the spectators, cautioning them to profit by the dreadful example before them. The whole six afterwards sung a hymn aloud. When the drop fell, a murmur of disapprobation was heard from the crowd.

A LONG SHOT.—This day a meeting took place in a field under Mount Desert, near Cork, between Redmond Byrne, esq. and Thomas O'Connor, esq. the former attended by captain Boyton, and the latter by captain Green, when, after exchanging a shot each, the affair was made up, and the parties shook hands previously to leaving the ground. We regret to add, however, that a poor man, at a considerable distance, received one of the balls in his arm!!!

INDIAN PROSELYTE.—We are credibly informed, that the political agent in Kandeish has lately succeeded in dissuading a Hindoo widow from the barbarous practice of immolating herself on the funeral pile of her husband; and that government has sanctioned the pensioning the poor woman for life, and liberally rewarding the man who was in-

strumental in producing this happy resolution in the devotee.
—*Bombay Gazette.*

6. THE QUEEN.—About one [this day] sir Thomas Tyrwhitt waited upon her majesty with the bill presented the evening before to the House of Lords, by command of their lordships. Her majesty came into the room, and received the bill, with great calmness. The words which she used were in substance—"I am sorry that it comes so late; as twenty-five years ago it might have been of some use to his majesty" (indicating, probably, that it might have tended to set aside her daughter's claim to the throne). What followed was audible:—"But, as we shall not meet in this world, I hope we shall in the next" (pointing her hand towards heaven, and then adding, with great emphasis), "where justice will be rendered me." She requested sir T. Tyrwhitt, if he had an opportunity, to convey these sentiments to his majesty. Sir T. Tyrwhitt is said to have been much affected on delivering the message to the Queen. He had not seen her majesty since she was living in the King's house.

SCOTLAND.—*Stirling, July 6.*
—The Court of Special Commission, consisting of the Lords President, Justice Clerk, and Chief Baron, met at ten o'clock, and the list of the Grand Jury was called over. The prisoners in the Bonnymuir case, 18 in number, were then brought to the bar. There appeared as counsel for the Crown, the lord advocate and his deputies, and Mr. Serjeant Hullock, and M. James Arnott, W. S. agent for the prosecution; and for the prisoners there appeared Robert Hunter

and A. Hope Cullen, esqrs. advocates. The clerk of arraigns read the Bill of Indictment, and then required M'Culloch, the prisoner first on the list, to enter his plea of Guilty, or Not Guilty.

Mr. Cullen now rose, and stated that he was desirous of making some observations to the Court, before the prisoners were called on to enter their plea of Guilty or Not Guilty; because he had a plea in abatement to urge. Mr. Cullen's objection resolved into this—that the place at which the treason charged was said to have been committed, was not specifically mentioned in the indictment.

Mr. Serjeant Hullock answered, that it was held sufficient in England, if the Venue was laid in a county, without specifying any parish or ville; and he quoted the cases of Brandreth and Thistlewood in 1817, and Thistlewood and others in 1820.

The lord chief baron ruled, that the objection was not good, and that, notwithstanding the authorities quoted, the plea would, in modern times, have been overruled in England if stated.

The prisoners were then arraigned, and all pleaded Not Guilty in the usual form.

NAPLES.—"On the 30th of May (the fête of St. Ferdinand), an insurrection took place at Salerno. There was much difficulty in conveying thither from Naples about a dozen obstinate fellows, who were fettered. Those were recognised, and they avowed themselves to belong to the sect of the Carbonari. Last Monday it was known that 150 of the horse-guards, and about 250 infantry cantoned in the principa-

lity of Salerno, had deserted to join the insurgents of Puillo and Abruzzo, who had collected their force at Avellino and at Nola. The chiefs of these insurgents were all of the Carbonari. They proclaimed the Spanish constitution, and mounted a cockade of three colours—sky-blue, red, and black: the last colour is the symbol of the favourite sect. The next day troops were sent from hence to reclaim the deserters—by lenient means, if practicable, but not, unless unavoidable, by force. These troops, however, instead of acting against, actually joined the revolvers. It was proposed to send other troops, but the officers declared they could not answer for the soldiery when out of Naples, as they had imbibed similar principles. The king, who was at Portici with the hereditary prince, removed to the city with all the court, and the next day he embarked his treasure on board one of the squadron recently arrived from Palermo. On the 5th, at night, we learned that the insurgents at Nola and Avellino, reinforced by the Carbonari, whom they had liberated from prison, and by the revolted troops, were disposed to come to Naples, and force the king to accept a constitution similar to that of Spain, and to change his ministers. On this intelligence, and especially on account of the insurrectionary spirit of the Carbonari at Naples, who are very numerous, the king was desirous of embarking for Trieste; but he soon learned, that in the squadron he would be still less secure than in his capital, as the crews in general were disaffected, and included many Carbonari,

and also because many of the officers cherished the same principles. It was under these circumstances, that the king yielded to the entreaties of the hereditary prince, and signed a proclamation promising important concessions. The Civic guards, with some of the troops, have maintained good order in the capital. The Lazaroni are quite neutral. But all those who were confined on political grounds have been liberated by the insurgents, and paraded about the streets in triumph. They have forced the squadron which lay in the roads to re-enter the port, and taken off the ships' rudders; they have re-landed large quantities of plate and treasure, and lodged it in the Bank. They intended to have seized the commander in chief, Nugent, and the member M. Tomase, but these had happily quitted Naples. Notwithstanding the royal proclamation, the Carbonari, and a deputation from Avellino, arrived this day, and attempted to force his majesty to accept and swear to the Spanish constitution, but which the sovereign resolutely declined."—*Extract of a private Letter, dated July 6th.*

Another letter from Naples informs us, that the Revolution was produced chiefly from the circumstance of a very heavy tax of 35 per cent having been imposed upon all lands and houses.

FRENCH PAPERS.—*Paris, July 6.*—The Chamber of Peers met on Tuesday, and agreed unanimously to the *projet* respecting the Legion of Honour. On Tuesday the 4th, M. de Corcelles objected to a sum of 300,000 francs, which was charged upon the estimates, in favour of the widow of general

Moreau. He acknowledged that it was a balance due to that great man, which had been retained by the state, upon the sale of his property, to defray the expence of "a too celebrated trial."

"But," observed M. de Corcelles, "if she be thus indemnified as the victim of an iniquitous judgment, France is thronged with similar victims. Doubtless the ill-fated general had more than once led our battalions to victory; but French banners do not shade his tomb, and bitter regrets were mingled with his latest breath. Let us not disturb his ashes; but let us never forget the lessons of our own history:—Bayard, when expiring under the murderous steel of the foes of his country, thought himself more happy than the Constable de Bourbon, triumphant at the head of an enemy's army" [great agitation].—General Foy and some others called for the printing of this speech. M. Castel Bajac observed, that Moreau fought and died in the cause of his sovereign. The re-payment was however agreed to.

Extract of a private letter from Madrid, dated July 6.—"The pillar of the constitution has been thrown down, and the pedestal demolished at Torra-Laguna, a little village in the environs of Madrid. Last night, nine or ten individuals were arrested, amongst whom are a certain person named Bazo, an attorney, and a functionary named Patas, formerly a magistrate of this capital.

7. RIOT AT DOVER.—On Friday [the 7th] 12 Italians (11 men and one woman), witnesses against her majesty the Queen, and to all appearances of the lowest class,

arrived at Dover, from France. Their object in coming to this country was immediately discovered by the people, and roused the liveliest feeling of indignation against them, through the whole town. While they were in the Custom-house, having their luggage examined, a large crowd, consisting of men, women, and children, collected in front of it, on their coming out fell upon them, and beat them most unmercifully, venting, all the while, the deepest execrations against them, and the purpose for which they had dared to land in England. It was observable that the women took the most violent part in thus summarily executing justice on these foreigners. The coach, which had been ordered to convey the Italians to London, stopped for two hours after its usual time of departure; but the crowd was great, and continued to exhibit such strong feelings of indignation towards these miserable creatures, that it was obliged to leave Dover without them. The magistrates then called out the civil power, and proceeded to disperse the people, which they succeeded in accomplishing in little more than an hour.—The Italians afterwards left the town by stealth, and proceeded to London by the by-road, through Folkestone, Maidstone, &c. One of them is said to have suffered severely.

8. The indignation at this moment prevailing on the subject of the witnesses that have been imported to give evidence against the Queen, is such as to posterity will seem incredible. We shall therefore copy at random from a morning paper—a paragraph upon

the subject which the less fairly it represents the fact, will the more faithfully portray the feeling of the writer. "It is said by some that the witnesses against the Queen, on Friday, at eleven or twelve at night, were wheeled through the streets of London, and dropped in Bucklersbury. Their filth was such, indeed, that we are told the landlady of the house in the city resolved to expel them forthwith from her premises, and accordingly on Saturday night was preparing to do so, when there drove up to the door two post coaches, hired, as was said, for Harwich. But this was shrewdly suspected to be a feint; as the witnesses were brought the whole way from Italy, it was perhaps unreasonable to suppose that they would be so quickly sent off again, from any impression of fear or shame in their employers, before some man of business—as Mr. Cooke, for instance, or sir J. Leach (whose names were continually in their mouths)—had ascertained how far they were capable of serving the cause of that "allegorical personage, called Public Justice!!"—*Times*.

GLASGOW, July 8.—This morning the court of Oyer and Terminer met, which was composed of the lord president of the court of session, the lord chief justice, and sir Samuel Shepherd, the lord chief baron.

The prisoners J. Wilson and W. McIntyre, were then called to say whether they were Guilty or Not Guilty, when they said Not Guilty.

PARIS.—The Cour Royale of Paris has by *arrêt* of the 8th instant declared valid the marriage of a foreign woman with a French-

man, in the military service of Spain, which it was attempted to set aside, on the plea that the marriage had not been celebrated with the formalities prescribed by the code, respecting the civil state of Frenchmen in the military service of France when in foreign countries.

9. THE QUEEN.—The Queen went through Hyde-park again on Sunday afternoon [the 9th], about half past six. The drive was very much crowded at the time, and the course of her majesty's carriage thereby much impeded. She had scarcely entered Cumberland-gate when she was recognized, and "The Queen, the Queen! Hats off, hats off!" &c. resounded on all sides. The promenade was also much crowded, and the moment the cry of "The Queen" was heard, every body rushed impetuously towards the drive: the scene was very droll; many persons falling down in their haste. Towards the bottom of the drive, near Apsley-house, the carriages and horsemen were so numerous that the royal carriage was for some moments unable to proceed at all.

It was understood yesterday, that the gentlemen of the House of Commons, usually denominated "the country gentlemen," had recently met and communicated to lord Liverpool certain principles as the basis of the proceeding, without which condition their support would not be given. Among other things it was observed, that the suggestion of farther postponement as a substitute for the specification of charges and list of witnesses, seems wholly unsatisfactory.

M. BERGAMI.—The following

mention of her majesty's first notice and subsequent promotion of M. Bergami, has been circulated by her majesty's friends.

"M. Bartolomo Pergami held the situation of cabinet courier, an officer entrusted with dispatches of great importance, and usually a person entitled to particular confidence. He was a man who was acquainted with different languages, accustomed to travel, and deemed by those with whom he was acquainted to possess extensive information; added to this, he was of a respectable family, which, by unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances, had been reduced from a state of opulence to a situation of comparative poverty. The honourable marriages of M. Pergami's three sisters, prove, at least, that he was not of the "low station" which has been averred. The first was married to count Oldi: the second to M. Servergrini, of an ancient family at Cremona; and the third to M. Martini de Lodi, brother of the ex-secretary general of the captaincy of Padua, when commanded by his excellency the baron de Goetz. M. Pergami, the eldest son, soaring beyond his bad fortune, and recollecting the past honourable condition of his family, embraced a military life, and was attached to the *etat-major* of the troops commanded by his excellency the general count Pino, in the campaign of 1812, 1813, and 1814, as attested by the following declaration of general major Galimberti:—"I declare that M. le Baron Bartolomo Pergami, of Cremona, knight of Malta, has served in the *etat-major* of the troops, commanded by his excel-

lency count Pino, lieutenant-general, to whom I was the chief of the *etat-major* in the late campaigns of 1812, 1813, 1814.

(Signed) 'Le General-Major GALIMBERTI.'

'Dated Milan, Nov. 1, 1816.'

'Seen and certified by me, Lieut.-General Count Pino.'

"Her majesty soon discovered in M. Pergami an intelligence above the situation in which he was placed, and as the reward of his faithful services, she gradually raised him to the rank of her equerry, and from thence to that of her chamberlain. She was acquainted with the misfortunes of his family, and long experience increased for him her esteem. She became particularly interested in his favour, procured for him a barony in Sicily, decorated him with several orders of knighthood, and in fact did every thing in her power to mark her sense of the repeated proofs which he had afforded of his attachment to her person and interests during her long and fatiguing tour. On her return to Italy, too, she took two of his brothers as well as his sister into her service. M. Louis Pergami presided over her household, Mr. Sicard having returned to England; and M. Vollotti Pergami, formerly under prefect at Cremona, was the comptroller of her disbursements. Such appear to be the real state of the facts of this individual. We shall only add, that M. Pergami continued in her majesty's service down to her departure from St. Omer's. He travelled with her majesty from Pesaro, leaving behind him his wife and sisters, but bringing with him his daughter, an amiable child, seven years of age, whom

her majesty had adopted, and to whom she was particularly partial, from its extraordinary acquirements at so early an age. This interesting little *protégé* of her majesty was perfect mistress of French and Italian, and had no inconsiderable skill in music and other fashionable accomplishments. Such was her natural attachment to her parent, however, that she could not be induced to accompany her majesty to England, and returned with her father to Italy.

"In person, M. Pergami is a man of about five feet eleven inches in height, of a military aspect, large mustachios and whiskers, dark complexion and eyes, a bold but agreeable countenance, and of robust form. He dined at the same table with her majesty, and took a strong interest in all the affairs of her household."

WITNESSES AGAINST THE QUEEN.—The following is an extract of a letter from Harwich, July 9.—"Considering it may be of some interest to you and the public to know what has become of the persons who landed at Dover, said to be witnesses against the Queen, I write, to say the following embarked here yesterday, on board the earl of Leicester packet, for Holland:—Casena, Martinella, Antonio Taliabo, Galdini, all citizens of Como; and Cartz, whose suite the other four are said to be of. The wretched appearance of these creatures beggars description; it excited the disgust of all who saw them. This day eleven more of these wretched animals, among whom was a woman, arrived from London, and embarked on board the Prince of Orange, capt. T.

Bridge, who was ordered to sail express. It was with difficulty they could be persuaded to quit their seats, through fear of some chastisement upon their persons. Would that all the people of England were to see the persons who are to be witnesses against our Queen!

10. This morning early, when a soldier was being flogged for deserting from his regiment, in the lower yard of the late King's Mews, a number of persons who were on the tops of some of the houses which overlook the yard, used the most atrocious language to incite the soldiers to throw down their arms, and put their officers to death. A private examination of the above circumstance afterwards took place at Bow-street, before Mr. Birnie; when it appeared that the adjutant having reproved some females for their indelicacy in witnessing such a spectacle, he was immediately abused by the parties, who called out to the soldiers to throw down their arms and release their comrade. This traitorous language met with the utmost possible contempt from the soldiers.

During the race between Mr. Kirwan's horse Dandy and Mr. Gore's Rover, at the Bellewstone races in Ireland, the latter fine animal was thrown by a person who crossed him, and killed on the spot.

By the new experiment which is proposed to be made of conveying letters by an extra post, at the rate of eleven miles per hour, including change of horses, a whole day would be gained to all cities and towns at and above 200 miles from London. Double postages only is suggested to be

charged for this extraordinary speed. It may be questioned, however, whether this rapid conveyance will have any other advantage than that of giving partial information to the more opulent part of the community, and by which speculation may be more easily assisted.

11. COURT OF KING'S-BENCH. — *Sergison v. Sergison*.—This was an issue directed by the Lord Chancellor, in order to try whether the plaintiff, Eliza Ann Harriet Sergison, was the daughter of the late colonel Francis Sergison, or whether she was a supposititious child imposed upon the family by the contrivance of his wife.

The Solicitor General opened the plaintiff's case. It appeared, from the learned gentleman's statement, that colonel Francis Sergison was the younger son of a considerable family in the county of Sussex; and that, in the year 1806, having dissipated the greater part of his fortune, and being upon half-pay, he went to reside in Dublin. Being there unfortunately thrown into gaol for debt, he became acquainted with a widow of the name of Cronin, who, from a similar cause, was placed in the same situation; and almost immediately married her. The wedding took place within the walls of the prison, Mrs. Sergison, the colonel's first wife, having died only a few weeks previous to the ceremony. After their liberation from confinement, colonel Sergison and his wife were for some time in circumstances of pecuniary difficulty, and dwelt in different parts of Dublin, and, on the 30th of Jan. 1807, at the house of a person named Ging, in that city, the child was said to have been

born, whose rights were to be determined by the present proceeding. In the year 1808, colonel Sergison came to reside in England; and in 1811, by the death of his brother, Mr. Wardell Sergison, he became entitled to an estate for life, in a considerable property at Cuckfield, in Sussex, upon which he lived up to the period of his death, which took place in the year 1812. During the life of colonel Sergison the present plaintiff had always been acknowledged and treated as his daughter; by the death of his mother she became entitled to an adequate fortune; and her right to that fortune and the name of her father was now disputed by a gentleman of the name of Pritchard, who had married colonel Sergison's sister, and who, becoming by that marriage possessed of estates to the amount of 8,000*l.* a year, had taken upon himself the title of the family. The learned counsel, after producing certain letters in which colonel Sergison had spoken of the plaintiff as his daughter, and expressed the warmest affection for her, next proceeded to state the case, as he understood it, relied upon by the defendant. The assertion was, that the pregnancy of Mrs. Sergison had been a fraud upon her husband, and that, by the assistance of a woman called Nelly Cunningham, of another woman named Gibson, and of an accoucheur of the name of Fitzsimmons, she had procured the bastard child of Ann Magin, and palmed it upon colonel Sergison as her own offspring.

Benjamin Collins said, that in the year 1807 colonel and Mrs. Sergison lodged in his house near Ballybough-bridge, Dublin. At

that time Mrs. Sergison was pregnant. They went away for a short time, and lodged at the house of a person named Ging. On their return they brought an infant with them, which was treated as their child.

On cross-examination the witness stated, that colonel and Mrs. Sergison had a servant called Nelly Cunningham; and a woman named Kitty Evers came backwards and forwards. Colonel Sergison saw but little company; he was passionate, and addicted to liquor.

Honor Carey washed for Mrs. Sergison when she first lived at the house of the witness Collins. Remembered her living in the house of Ging; she was pregnant at that time. Was going to Ging's with some linen on a Friday in June, 1807, when she met Kitty Evers; and, in consequence of what Kitty said to her, went directly to Mrs. Sergison. She found that lady in strong labour, and preparing for bed. An old lady was sitting by the fire, and no one else was present. Evers soon returned, bringing a doctor; the doctor was an old man. Witness stayed until a female child was born. It was not a full-grown child, but seemed to have come before its time. No nurse was provided or baby-linen ready. Witness saw the child before it was washed. She was then the mother of several children, and could have no doubt that the child in question was born of Mrs. Sergison.

In the course of a very long and trying cross-examination by Mr. Scarlett, the witness said that she now resided in Liverpool. She had never seen Mrs. Sergison from the time she left Mr. Ging's

house to the present time. She had received a letter, last year, from Mrs. Sergison, and had answered it to Mr. Cocker, the attorney. She knew a man named Larry M'Mahon, but had never conversed with him as to the affairs of Mrs. Sergison. She knew that in 1807 Mrs. Sergison had a child at nurse in Drumcondra; the child was named John. The witness gave her evidence with the greatest possible firmness and consistency, and spoke to the circumstances of the lying-in in terms which precluded every supposition of her being mistaken.

Mary Ging said, that in 1807 she resided in Parliament-street, Dublin. Colonel and Mrs. Sergison lodged in her house. Mrs. Sergison was confined at her house, but she (the witness) was not present upon the occasion.

Rose M'Carey saw Mrs. Sergison while she lived in the house of Collins, and thought she was pregnant at that time.

Mary Morlan remembered seeing Mrs. Sergison at Ging's house the day after her lying-in. The child was remarkably small and puny. For some months previous Mrs. Sergison had appeared to witness to be pregnant.

Mrs. A. Sergison, the self-alleged mother of the plaintiff, and a very fine woman, swore that she was married in April, 1806, to the late colonel Sergison. In June, 1807, she was delivered of a female child, who is the present plaintiff, Eliza Ann Harriet Sergison. She lay in at the house of Ging, 22, Parliament-street. She did not go her full time, in consequence of a fright which she suffered. The

child was small, and scarcely expected to live. At the time when she was taken ill, colonel Sergison was gone to visit a child of hers who lay ill at Drumcondra. Fitzsimmons was the name of the accoucheur who attended her. Honor Carey, Mrs. Gibson, and Kitty Evers, were present. Colonel Sergison came home after the child was born, and from that hour to the time of his death he acknowledged it was his. Previous to her marriage with colonel Sergison she had been the wife of a man named Cronin; and, after Cronin's death, had two illegitimate children before she saw colonel Sergison. Nelly Cunningham, her servant, was in the secret as to those children. After Nelly left her service, she allowed her an annuity of 12*l.* a year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—One of the illegitimate children was called John, and the other James. James was born on the 18th March, 1806, and she married col. Sergison on the 30th April, 1806. She was carried to prison only a fortnight after her lying-in with James, but colonel Sergison's first wife was buried before she went to prison. Mrs. Sergison was then cross-examined as to her conduct since the commencement of the present proceedings; and swore positively, that since that period she had only passed 48 hours in Dublin—that she had never gone by the name of Smith—that she had never tampered with any of the witnesses in the cause—that she had never authorized Larry M'Mahon to interfere in her affairs, or make proposals to witnesses on her account—and that she had never intended to go to

America, nor expressed any such intention.

This was the evidence on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Scarlett, on the part of the defendant, stated to the jury that the learned counsel who appeared for the plaintiff was not aware of the case which he supported. The lady who had sworn so firmly before the Court, had perjured herself in every word which she had uttered. The learned counsel then produced and read a number of letters, which were sworn to be the hand-writing of Mrs. Sergison. In one of these epistles Mrs. Sergison implored Mrs. Gibson to furnish her with the means of going to America, in order to delay the coming on of the present trial. In a second letter to Larry M'Mahon, she thanked him for his agency, and directed him to make a bargain with Kitty Evers, one of the witnesses against her, to go out of the way at the time of the trial, and accept an annuity as a reward. She desired him also to go to Fitzsimmons, the accoucheur, and bid for his evidence, promising that money should immediately be sent to fulfil these engagements: a proposal of the same nature was to be made to Mrs. Gibson. In another letter to the same man she told him that she had purchased Kitty Evers, and sent money to bring her to London. She desired, however, that he would direct Kitty to meet her at a certain place in London, that she might communicate with her unknown to the attorney in the cause. In several other letters Mrs. Sergison not only settled the evidence which Evers and other

witnesses should give upon the trial, but arranged the manner in which her own attorney was to be deceived as to the measures she was taking. Mr. Scarlett concluded by relating to the jury the circumstances which were afterwards detailed by his witnesses.

Mrs. Gibson had known Mrs. Sergison 20 years. When she first knew her she was the wife of Cronin, a journeyman coach-maker. Remembered her marriage with colonel Sergison, and her living afterwards in Parliament-street. About that time Mrs. Sergison came to witness, and said that she had supposed herself with child, but found she had been mistaken; that she dreaded the colonel's violence when he should discover his disappointment; and that she had formed a plan for imposing a supposititious child upon him. She added, that she and her servant, Nelly Cunningham, had laid their heads together, and had found a child at a house in Sycamore-alley. Witness then went with Mrs. Sergison to a house, 29, Angler-street, where she saw Nelly Cunningham with the child. Mr. Fitzsimmons was sent for, and had a conversation with Mrs. Sergison. The child was then taken in a coach by witness and Mrs. Sergison, to her lodgings in Parliament-street. Witness carried it up stairs in her muff: something had been given it to make it sleep. In about half an hour Fitzsimmons came: Mrs. Sergison went to bed, and the child was laid on the bed by her. Witness knew no such person as Honour Carey; saw no such person. In July last (1819), witness received a note in Dublin,

saying, that Mrs. Smith wished to see her at the Packet-house; she went, and found Mrs. Sergison and her supposed daughter. Mrs. Sergison said, that she had come to see whether witness had really sworn against her. Witness said she had told the truth. Witness blamed Mrs. Sergison for bringing the child, and said, that the real mother was then selling apples at the corner of the next street. Mrs. Sergison left Dublin. Witness afterwards received a letter from her, requesting she would receive some money in Dublin, and transmit it, in order that she might be enabled to go to America.

Charles Fitzsimmons was a surgeon and man-midwife in Dublin, and attended Mrs. Sergison twice with children before she was married to colonel Sergison. The witness then corroborated in all material points the evidence of Mrs. Gibson. He saw no such woman as Honour Carey. Larry M'Mahon came to him in Dublin, to know how much he would take to quash his testimony.

Ann Magin, the woman claiming to be the mother of the plaintiff, said that her maiden name was Higgins. In 1807, she lived servant at a public house in Sycamore-alley, Dublin, kept by Barney Carr. She was delivered of a bastard-child in that house; and, four days after, went to lodge at Mrs. Burn's, opposite. When she had been a few days with Mrs. Burn, an old woman came and asked if there was not a girl there who had lately been brought to bed. Witness said that she had. The old woman then told witness that she came from her mother to take away

the child. Witness was loth to let it go, because she thought they wanted to put it in the poor-house. The old woman took out a book, and swore it should not go to the poor-house, and told witness, that her mother would never look on her again if she did not give up the child. Mrs. Burn asked witness how she meant to maintain it; at last witness gave it up, and the old woman took it away. She never saw her child since until the last summer, or the old woman until the same time. As soon as she did see the old woman, who was Nelly Cunningham, she knew her for the woman who had taken her child.

Mary Burn corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

A number of letters were then put in, written by Mrs. Sergison at different times to Nelly Cunningham, who is now dead; with a view to show that Nelly was acquainted with the secret of Miss Sergison's real birth and extraction; and that she received an annuity as the price of her silence.

The Solicitor-General, in reply, contended, that a case had not been made out by the other side; and that his client ought not to be prejudiced by the foolish and unjustifiable conduct of her mother.

The Lord-Chief-Justice summed up the evidence, and the jury, after retiring for a few minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant.

12. THE CORONATION.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.

Whereas by our Royal Pro-

clamation, bearing date the sixth day of May last, we did (amongst other things) publish and declare our royal intention to celebrate the solemnity of our royal coronation, upon Tuesday the first day of August next, at our palace at Westminster; and whereas for divers weighty reasons us thereunto moving, we have thought fit to adjourn the said solemnity until our royal will and pleasure shall be further signified thereon, we do by this our royal proclamation give notice thereof; and we do hereby further signify to all our loving subjects whom it may concern, that all persons of what quality or rank soever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or tenures or otherwise, are to do any service at the time of such coronation, are discharged from their attendance on Tuesday the first day of August next.

Given at our Court at Carlton-house, this twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NAPLES.—The following proclamation has been published here, dated July 12:—

“ Having received intelligence of a movement which has taken place in the city of Benevento, and wishing to avoid, with every possible care, every thing that may in any manner disturb the good understanding with his holiness, and to prevent any inhabitant of the kingdom from interfering in the affairs of the state of Benevento, we give notice to our beloved people, that, to preserve their own independence, it is necessary to respect the inde-

pendence of other governments, and religiously to avoid every thing that may compromise the good understanding with the Pontifical Court. We order, in consequence, that no inhabitant of this kingdom shall dare to introduce any armed men into the neighbouring states, or to interfere in any manner in their affairs. Those acting in contradiction to this order shall be punished with all the rigour of the law, conformably to the 117th and following articles of the Penal Code.

(Signed) "FRANCIS,
Vicar-General."

RUSSIA. — The Jesuits who have been recently banished from Russia, were dispersed throughout that empire to the number of 750, of which 100 have already quitted the imperial territory, and the others are on their route from Kamtschatka and Siberia, where they were on missions. The Italian Jesuits have purchased a settlement at Monte Leone, in the province of Sabino, for 36,000 piastres, to serve as an asylum for such of their order from Russia and Spain as are desirous of sojourning in the states of the Pope.

Letters have been received from Lord Cochrane of the 10th of April. According to them, the services of his lordship were duly appreciated by his adopted country, and rewards were pouring in upon him. The government had made him a present of 20,000 acres of valuable land. Lord Cochrane bestows the most unqualified encomiums on the talents, and public as well as private characters of O'Higgins and San Martin, with the only difference of the latter possessing greater military experience. His

lordship also speaks in the highest terms of praise of the equipment, discipline, and spirit of the army and navy, and observes, that if a people ever deserved liberty and independence it is that of Chili.

HERTFORD ASSIZES. — Hugh Carhill, a robust looking young man, aged 20, was capitally indicted for robbing the Rev. F. W. Franklin, clerk, on the highway.

It appeared, that, on the evening of the 22nd of April last, Mr. Franklin, who is a clergyman at Hertford, was returning home from London in his gig, and had reached about one mile on the London side of Hoddesdon, when two men suddenly rushed into the road, one of whom seized the horse's head, and the other jumped into the gig, and demanded his money. The prisoner was the man who held the horse. As Mr. Franklin was feeling in his pocket for his purse, the man in the gig saw his watch chain, and immediately seized it, and attempted to draw it from the fob. Mr. F. made some resistance to this, upon which the robber called out to his companion (the prisoner), "Give me a pistol, and I will blow out his brains." The prisoner then left the horse's head, and jumped into the gig; and the other pulling Mr. Franklin over to one side, the prisoner seized him by the legs and threw him over into the road. They got down, and were proceeding to rifle his pockets, when a woman, named Catharine Badcock, came up, and seizing the prisoner, dragged him off Mr. F. The other ran away. The prisoner was soon afterwards secured. On him two sham pistols were found, which were formed of brass,

nailed on two pieces of wood, but were not calculated to do any serious injury. The jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner Guilty—Death; but recommended him to mercy.

13. **THE QUEEN.**—Messrs. Brougham and Denman as the queen's attorney and solicitor-general this evening obtained permission from the House of Commons, to conduct her majesty's defence before the other House.

As the subject of the charge against her majesty comes properly within the experience of a civilian rather than a common lawyer, the assistance of a practitioner in the ecclesiastical courts is thought necessary; the indulgence therefore obtained by Messrs. Brougham and Denman was extended to Dr. Lushington. On the part of the prosecution, leave was asked for the king's attorney and solicitor-general, and granted. It was understood that all the gentlemen thus indulged, would, by acting as advocates, forfeit their power of taking any part in the determination of the great question at issue, either by vote or otherwise.

NAPLES.—On the 13th ult. the king of Naples, in the presence of the provisional junta and the great officers of state, solemnly swore to maintain the new constitution. The same oath was in succession repeated by the duke of Calabria, viceroy of the kingdom, his brother the prince of Salerno, and the members of the provisional junta. The other military and civil functionaries afterwards took the oath in the presence of the viceroy.

14. **STIRLING.**—This morning Baird and Hardie, two of the Bonny Muir radicals, were convicted of high-treason.

PARIS.—For several days persons had been employed in the garden of the Luxembourg cleaning the tubs which contained the gas with which the chamber of peers is lighted.—On Friday the 14th, they left open the cock of the tubs which were more charged with vitriol than the others; in consequence of which so infectious an odour ran through the neighbouring streets, that they were obliged to shut all the shops and casements. The foul water entered the Seine by the sewer of the bridge of the Arts; and the bleachers were obliged to withdraw their linen; that part of the Seine being apparently covered with vitriol. It was not till several hours after they had suffered the water in the basin of the Luxembourg Palace to run off, that this poisonous odour dissipated. In the street de la Seine an itinerant chocolate seller was suddenly struck dead; and that event, coinciding with the foetid exhalations with which that street was at the time poisoned, gave rise to a supposition that he had been suffocated by it; but a medical man, who examined him immediately, reported that his death was solely caused by apoplexy. The odour is described as being so foetid that several persons experienced spasms and fainting fits. A great quantity of fish of all kinds, large and small, were found dead, and floating near the bridge of the Arts.

15. **KING'S BENCH.**—*De Bosset v. Sir Thomas Maitland.*—This was an action brought by colonel De Bosset against sir T. Maitland,

as governor of the Ionian Isles, and commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in those islands and in the Mediterranean, for having, from malicious motives, suspended and dismissed the plaintiff from the situation of inspector of militia in those islands.

Mr. Denman stated the case to the jury, and called the witnesses, having first put in a commission, dated March 24, 1816, appointing plaintiff inspecting field officer of the militia of the Ionian islands; and lieutenant-colonel on the continent of Europe.

Mr. A. Coleman produced a copy of the commission of sir T. Maitland.

The 22nd article of war was put in and read. It provides, that no commissioned officer shall be cashiered or dismissed the service by any commander, except upon the sentence of a court-martial, approved by the king, or by some person appointed by his majesty for that purpose under the sign manual.

Sir H. Torrens, now adjutant general, was secretary to the duke of York for ten years. Knows the plaintiff, who is a foreign officer in the British service, and was on half-pay as a lieutenant-colonel; produced an order of sir T. Maitland, dated the 26th Sept. 1817, suspending the pay of the plaintiff as inspector-general of the forces from that date, it is usual, that the appointment or dismissal of an officer should be communicated through the commander-in-chief, the duke of York. A commander on a foreign station has no power to dismiss an officer, without the sentence of a court-martial; here was no court-martial. Witness did not hear from sir T.

Maitland until after he had written to him on the subject. After the order was explained, the plaintiff continued to receive his pay as inspector-general, till he exchanged.

Cross-examined.—At the time the order was issued sir T. Maitland was lord high commissioner of the Ionian Isles, under the charter ratified by the prince regent, and in that character he would not be called on to correspond with the commander-in-chief, but with the secretary of state. Knows, that the commission of lieutenant-colonel was given to defendant at the express recommendation of sir T. Maitland.

Re-examined.—The order from the secretary of state's office was a written document. Witness first heard of it from Mr. Goulburn.

The Chief Justice said, the plaintiff was in this difficulty:—the allegation of defendant was, that the order was made by him in pursuance of his majesty's pleasure. Now the plaintiff said that allegation was false. On the examination in chief of sir H. Torrens it so appeared; but his cross-examination altered that fact. His majesty's pleasure was not communicated through the War-office, but it was communicated through the office of the secretary of state. It rested with the plaintiff to negative this fact.

Sir H. Torrens re-examined.—It was usual for commanders on foreign stations to receive orders through the office of the commander-in-chief; but he was bound to obey the orders of the secretary of state, though in such case the commander was bound to apply to the commander-in-chief for an explanation.

Sir John Osborn, lieutenant-colonel Triquet, Richard Bussey, esq. assistant commissary general, and Sir William Clinton, gave evidence as to military forms and the publication of the order in question.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defendant, submitted, that no case had been made out against the defendant.

The Chief Justice considered there was sufficient to go to the Jury.

Mr. Scarlett then proceeded to address the jury on the part of the defendant, and submitted, that the plaintiff must have laboured under some extraordinary delusion, since so far from the defendant having done him any injury from malicious feeling, he had done every thing in his power to serve him. Sir T. Maitland, so far from entertaining any vindictive feeling towards the plaintiff, had always endeavoured to promote his interest, and was still anxious to do every thing he could to serve him.

Mr. Goulburn, Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, produced a copy of the Charter of the Ionian Islands, as ratified by the Prince Regent on behalf of his late majesty, in 1816, in which it was provided that the Lord High Commissioners, the residents, the inspectors, and sub-inspectors of Militia, should be British or Ionian-born subjects.—The witness also produced the communication of Sir T. Maitland to lord Bathurst, pointing out, that this article of the Charter would affect the plaintiff, and other officers, unless foreign officers in British pay could be considered as British officers; and the answer of lord Bathurst

to sir T. Maitland, containing the communication of the Prince Regent's pleasure, that no foreign officers should be employed as inspectors of Militia.

Sir H. Torrens produced the orders for discontinuing two other officers (foreign) as inspectors, his majesty considering their longer services in that situation as inexpedient.

Lieut.-col. Rait, deputy-adju-tant-general of the forces in the Mediterranean, knew that sir T. Maitland had received lord Bathurst's dispatch and the charter previous to his making the order for the suspension of the plaintiff.

Cross-examined.—There was a German officer still continued as a sub-inspector, but there was no foreign inspector.

The Chief Justice summed up; and the Jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100*l*.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*In the Matter of Roscoe and others, Bankrupts.*—The Lord Chancellor in giving judgment observed, that he had read with the greatest attention the further affidavits in support of this petition to supersede the commission and to stay the bankrupts' certificates. The first question for his consideration was, whether this was a concerted commission of bankruptcy; without it was concerted with the petitioning creditor, he could not set it aside. If he was asked whether he had any suspicion that it was concerted, he would answer in the affirmative, but he could not act judicially on suspicion; however, in dismissing the petition, he would depart from the usual rule of Court, and not allow costs.

SCOTLAND—*Stirling, July 15.*

—James Cleland, smith, of Glasgow, was named for trial.

Mr. Jeffrey stated, that seeing the issue of the trials of Baird and Hardie, he thought it his duty to advise the prisoners, if they were conscious of their guilt, to withdraw their plea of Not Guilty, and to throw themselves on the mercy of their country.

The Lord Advocate addressed the Court. He wished it to be understood, that this line of conduct was adopted by the prisoners without any bargain being made for them. He had no doubt they might receive the mercy of the Crown; but he considered it his duty to intimate the possibility, nay, the probability, that the prisoners might, notwithstanding their pleading Guilty, suffer capitally.

The prisoners then severally pleaded Guilty. They were taken from the bar, and sent back to the Castle.

John Anderson, weaver, St. Ninian's; and James Crawford, weaver, Balgrove; were then put to the bar; they severally withdrew their pleas of Not Guilty, and pleaded Guilty, the Lord Advocate repeating his former explanation.

The petit jury were discharged.

BERKS ASSIZES — *Lane v. Lane.*—This was an action for slander against the chastity of the plaintiff, a widow of 30 years of age, whereby she alleged she had lost an opportunity of again honourably settling herself in life by a second marriage. The plaintiff's sister, Miss Jane Moss, proved, that the defendant had used language, on the subject of the plaintiff's habits, of no very delicate description; but as it did

not appear that it had ever been communicated to the object of her affections, this evidence did not support the special damage. The lover himself, the loss of whose affections was the alleged consequence of the slander, was next called. He was a smart, genteel-looking brush-maker of Brentford, near London, just turned of twenty-one, and did not seem to be at all out of spirits at the affliction of the disconsolate widow. He proved, that the defendant, who was the father-in-law of the plaintiff, had advised him to beware how he pursued his addresses to the plaintiff, for "she was no great catch." This, he said, he interpreted to mean, that she was an unfit woman to become his wife, and accordingly had acted on the advice, and declined to marry the lady. On being asked by Mr. Jervis on cross-examination, if he was not ready now to fulfil his engagement if her character were cleared up, he answered, with great readiness, "No, for he was already bespoke!" and he acknowledged, that he had very soon afterwards transferred his affections to another fair one. On his further owning that the plaintiff had held herself out to him as only twenty-five years old, and that he would not have had her if he had known she was thirty, for that would have been too great an age for him, the judge ordered the plaintiff to be nonsuited, observing that the plaintiff had herself been guilty of a fraud in misrepresenting her age, and that she could not take advantage of it in this action. In the course of the examination of this witness, it appeared that the plaintiff's attorney had that morning read over to

him the words to be proved, and tutored him as to the construction he was to put upon them. The learned judge strongly animadverted on this proceeding, as improper tampering, and committed the attorney to gaol for the remainder of the assizes.

At these assizes twelve persons received sentence of death.

A Shower of Ice Stones.—Extract of a letter from Ballyhaunis, county of Mayo:—"A shower of ice stones, accompanied by a tremendous thunder-storm, lately fell in this district, and in its course has caused universal destruction. Its breadth did not exceed half a mile, within which it has left perfect ruin: the potatoe crop cut close to the earth; the flax bruised as in a mill; the corn shattered and blasted, never to rise again! All the windows within its limits are broken; numerous tame and wild fowl killed by it. Some of these stones were flat, heavy, and as large as a watch—the greater part of the shape, but of a larger size than a pigeon's egg. I have seen bog turf penetrated by them as if bullets had been shot into it. How far this frightful phenomenon has run its course I cannot as yet say—possibly into the Western sea. A poor lad, unfortunately bathing, disregarded its terrific approach; his head is dreadfully cut and injured; his body partially quite black and covered with contusions. You shall shortly have further details of its ruinous effects, which have spread dismay and consternation in this district."

17. COMMON COUNCIL.—A Court of Common Council was yesterday held, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty, and petitioning both Houses of Parlia-

ment, with respect to the Bill of Pains and Penalties now pending in the House of Lords against her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. Favell proposed some very strong resolutions and addresses against the depending measures, to which he subsequently obtained the assent of the Court. He said princes and queens might pass away, but the laws of justice were eternal, and he hoped would never pass away in Great Britain [Loud cheers]. The bill now brought in had two objects; first, to degrade the Queen from her dignity; and, secondly, to procure a divorce between her and his Majesty. The whole proceeding, therefore, was such as to warrant the feelings of Englishmen in attempting to prevent so dangerous a precedent. Nothing could be considered so sweeping as a Bill of Pains and Penalties, where no dates were mentioned, and no charges made in a manner which admitted of a distinct answer. If the first families in the land were visited by such a bill, he would ask how many would be able to throw the first stone at the Queen?—[Loud cheers].—The present proceedings came in the shape of a state expedient, and he fervently hoped, that the people of England would never sanction those state expedients which tended directly to dissolve the nearest and dearest connections of civilized society. He hoped, that as there was no royal way to the knowledge of mathematics, so there would be found no royal way of evading the obligations of married life; and at the request of one party, procuring a divorce. This speech was rapturously applauded.

THE TRAFALGAR.—There is now ready to be launched, from

the king's dock-yard, at Chatham, the *Trafalgar*, a first-rate, built to commemorate the glorious action under lord Nelson, by which the combined fleets of

France and Spain were nearly annihilated. The following are the exact dimensions of the *Trafalgar*:—

Length of the gun-deck, ...	196 feet 0 inches.
Keel for tonnage... ..	162 9
Burden, 2,386 tons.	
Extreme breadth	52 6
Depth of hold.....	22 8

Number and Description of Guns.

Gun-deck.....	28 guns, 32-pounders.
Middle-deck	30 24
Upper-deck	30 24
Quarter-deck	6 12
Forecastle	2 12
Quarter-deck	8 32 carronades.
Forecastle	2 32
Roundhouse	6 18

Total 112

18. *The first Chain Bridge in Great Britain.*—Capt. S. Brown, R. N., has just completed the chain bridge across the river Tweed. The river is 437 feet from bank to bank, and the bridge across it, is without any central support. Its appearance is at once extraordinary and magnificent; and, if found to answer the purpose, as it is confidently expected to do, its application to other rivers must be productive of great benefit to the country at large. The expense is moderate, and the builder undertakes to maintain it for many years free of expense. We mention the work as the first of the kind in this or any other country, and the magnitude of the design and concern will render it worthy of being recorded. Capt. S. Brown is the manufacturer of chain cables, of the improved kind, at

Limehouse, which have become so very general in the navy.

SICILY.—Several Sicilian noblemen have refused to swear to the new Neapolitan constitution, lest they should by doing so, compromise their rights and interests in Sicily, where a very strong party, including the higher classes of the people, and all the nobility and the ecclesiastics, are desirous of re-establishing a mixed form of constitution upon the English model, which was formed under the auspices of England during the late war. As it seems extremely unlikely, that the Spanish constitution will ever be introduced into the island, these noblemen hesitate to pledge themselves to it.

19. YORK ASSIZES.—Truebills have been found against the following 25 prisoners for high treason, viz.:—Benjamin Rogers,

John Vallance, James Flowers, Joseph Chapel, John Peacock, Wm. Comstive, Richard Addy, Charles Stanfield, Benjamin Hanson, Abraham Ingham, George Brian, John Hobson, Geo. Burkinshaw, Wm. Holland, John Burkinshaw, Thomas Blackburn, Nathan Beechey, John Lundley, Wm. Rice, John Ferrymend, Michael Downing, and Joseph Frith.

No bills against Abraham Jackson and John Johnson.—Thomas Morgan admitted evidence.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.—This day came on to be decided, a claim set up on behalf of Greenwich-hospital to a per-centage of 5*l*. per cent upon prizes captured by the naval part of the conjoint expedition that was detached against Genoa and its dependencies.

Sir Wm. Scott said, the main question in this case arose upon property taken in the month of April, 1814, in the city of Genoa and its dependencies, by the conjoint expedition of sea and land-forces under the command of vice-admiral sir Edward Pellew (now lord Exmouth), and lieutenant-governor Wm. Bentinck. Under the circumstances of the case, the usual commission issued on the 24th June, 1815, declaring the property in question to be lawful prize. A claim had been given in, in that court, to a per-centage of 5*l*. per cent on a part of the property granted out by the crown to the present lord Exmouth and lord W. Bentinck, as trustees for the naval and military forces which they had commanded. The learned judge observed, that if the claim were allowed, it would be to make a very unfair difference between

two services of co-ordinate merit and equal zeal. From the prize accruing to the naval force, it was demanded, that 5*l*. per cent might be deducted, whilst no such claim was asserted against that share which was allotted to the military. Besides this, the present was a case *primæ originis*; no such claim had ever been set up before by those to whose care, vigilant as it was, the interests of the hospital were confided; and, on the whole, his decided opinion was, that this claim was not established.

CARLOW ASSIZES.—James Cahill, John Dwyer, and Bridget Cahagan, were indicted for the wilful murder of Catherine Brophy, at Castletown, on the night of the 17th of March last. Cahill and Dwyer were further indicted for an assault on John Brophy. It appeared in evidence, that on the evening of last Patrick's day, John Brophy, the prosecutor (husband to the deceased), Mr. Falkiner's man (Foley), a person named Rogers, and several others of Brophy's friends, went before night-fall, to regale themselves, to a public house, kept by a man named Purcell, near Castletown; the prisoners and their friends also came there: shortly after Cahill's brother came in shouting in opposition to the other party; a quarrel ensued, and "after drinking a trifle," Brophy and his friends kept possession of the public house for two or three hours; by this time they conjectured that their opponents had been at home, and they set out also; but had not proceeded far, before they were met by the prisoners, when a stone was thrown, which inflicted a wound on the

right side of Brophy's wife's head, of which she languished until the following morning, when she died. The jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict of Guilty against Bridget Gahagan, and acquitted the other prisoners; they at the same time recommended her to mercy.

POLICE.—Two brothers, named Mark and Matthew, were charged this day, at the Town-hall, Southwark, with uttering a considerable number of forged notes. On Saturday night last, a person named Wood, observed the prisoners, one of whom was dressed like a countryman, and the other as a working man, with a white apron on, in close conversation in Bermondsey-street. There was something so suspicious in their appearance, that Wood watched till he saw them separate, the countryman crossing the road with a basket in his hand, and the other entering a butcher's shop. The prisoner Mark (who personated the bumpkin) remained opposite the shop till joined by the other, who brought a leg of lamb and some change, which was immediately put into the basket. Matthew next went into a cheesemonger's, the other watching as before, till he returned with half a ham and more silver, which, as before, were deposited in the basket. The witness Wood having no doubt but that they were utterers, immediately applied to a constable, who apprehended them, when no less than 6*l.* 10*s.* in good money was found on the countryman, besides a forged five and one pound notes, three legs of lamb, half a ham, a quantity of grocery, fresh butter, &c. The two shopkeepers were applied to, and pro-

duced the notes received from the prisoners, which the inspector proved to be forged. The most singular part of the transaction is, that Matthew, at the time, was clerk in a large grocery firm in the city, and his situation was not only lucrative, but the most unbounded confidence was placed in him by his employers; there is no doubt but he procured the notes, as his brother is a simple fellow, wholly unknown to the police.—They were remanded.

PARIS.—For some time past the English have bought up all the bones that could be collected in the two marches of Brandenburg, in Pomerania, and the adjacent countries. M. Bœucher, a ship-owner at Gross Mercheleben, is commissioned to enter at Hamburg 4,000 quintals of bones on British account. Other ship-owners are engaged to take cargoes equally considerable. In some places persons have disinterred the bones of animals, and collected those that were still fresh and clothed with flesh. Different conjectures are formed as to the mode of employing so enormous a quantity of animal matter; some suppose that it is for a preparation of phosphorus; others, that they are to be used in the refineries; whilst a third class allege that they are to be calcined, and mixed up to fertilize the land, either in England or in India.

CANADA.—Up to the 19th of July there had arrived at Quebec this season 394 vessels from the united kingdom, and 7,491 settlers.

MURDER AND PIRACY.—*Norfolk (Virginia) July 19.*—On Saturday last, five seamen, who had come up from the beach near

Currituck Inlet, stopped at a tavern a short distance beyond the draw-bridge, where they deposited their baggage, and came into town. They reported that they belonged to an English brig bound from New Providence to Liverpool, which had foundered off the coast of North Carolina; but, among other circumstances, that of their having each a considerable number of Spanish dollars, which they carried about them quilted in belts, led to a belief that they had been engaged in some piratical enterprise; and yesterday our vigilant chief magistrate issued his warrant to have them brought up for examination, and accordingly Thomas Jones, John Radcliffe, Charles Rogers, alias Nicholas Wilcom, Philip Pierce, and Nathan Smith, were conducted into court.

Nathan Smith, a native of Belfast, State of Maine, was summoned as a witness in the case, and, being sworn, stated, that he shipped at New York, in the ship *Curiazo*, which ship was bound to Buenos Ayres, where she remained two months. He was then compelled (having no money) to enter on board the ship *Unión*, a patriot privateer; remained on board the *Union* six months; was sent in a Spanish prize to Buenos Ayres. He then shipped in the Patriot brig *General Rondeau*, captain David Miles, and sailed on a cruise. He detailed the transactions on the cruise, which extended to the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and in the Mediterranean. They returned through the Straits, and proceeded to the West Indies. The witness then stated as follows:—"The captain (Miles) used the men very ill; and the

day after we passed the island of Barbadoes, the crew mutinied, and rose upon the officers. I was below at the time the mutiny took place, being a little intoxicated. I heard a great noise upon deck, as of a number of people in a scuffle, and now and then the clashing of swords.

"It immediately occurred to me that the crew were engaged in massacring the officers, and, on going on deck next morning, I had but too good grounds for suspicions. The deck was sprinkled with blood, and six officers, viz.—Captain David Miles, second lieutenant M'Sweeney, the captain of Marines, the serjeant of Marines, purser, master's mate, and four privates of Marines, were missing, and several of the crew on board severely wounded. I was informed, that the officers and marines who were missing, were sent away in a boat. This happened about 12 miles from an island, the name of which I was ignorant of.

"The crew then took charge of the privateer, and appointed Robinson the gunner, captain—hailed the prize-brig, which was still in company, and told the prize-master to go where he pleased. Shifted our course for the United States, and in two days made land; we then stood for Charleston, and, three days after, put three men on board an English brig, and paid the captain for their passage to England 20 bags of sugar. Three days after, spoke a sloop bound to New York; wanted to put some of our men on board of her, but the wind blew too hard: two days after, spoke an American schooner from Savannah for Boston, and put 13 or 15 more of our men on

board of her, paying 20 bags of sugar for their passage. Next day made the land again, which proved, to be the coast of North Carolina, when 15 or 16 of the stoutest men remaining on board turned to and plundered the privateer of every thing valuable, which they carried ashore with them in a boat, and abandoned the general Rondeau, leaving me and 13 more on board.

"Robinson (the captain) then proposed to run into Wilmington, and give the privateer up to the United States, which was determined on. Off the bar we were boarded by a pilot, who remained on board two days, when he left us, and went ashore with Robinson, and five of the crew. We were then chased two days by an United States' revenue cutter, and escaped in a heavy blow. The General Rondeau leaked very badly for two or three days after the blow, and as soon as we got her within 20 or 30 miles of land we scuttled her, and took to the boat, bringing with us only our clothes. We landed on Currituck-beach at night, where we found lodgings, and the next morning proceeded on to Blackwater in a boat, and there hired three carts to fetch us on to Norfolk."

The money which these men had, they say, was taken out of one of the feluccas captured up the Straits. One states the sum taken to have been 6,000 dollars, and another 14,000 dollars; but the whole was divided amongst the crew after the mutiny. A few bales of cochineal were also taken out of the felucca, which were on board the General Rondeau when they abandoned her. The amount found upon the prisoners

is 9,272 dollars, 25 cents, which has been deposited in the United States' Bank. There are two more of the party who came ashore at Currituck, but they were left on the road from Blackwater, being too unwell to travel.

After a patient examination of nearly five hours, the prisoners were all committed to gaol.

Smith, whose description is given above, is the only American of the party. The rest are all Englishmen. It is also stated that the crew of the brig was composed chiefly of English and Spaniards, or natives of South America.

Robinson and his five companions, who left the privateer off Wilmington bar, have been apprehended at Smithville, North Carolina, and 4 of the 15 or 16 who had previously left her, are also in custody at Wilmington, North Carolina.

20. COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Hudson v. Beauchamp*.—Mr. Wetherell moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant from transferring stock to an amount exceeding 30,000*l*. The learned counsel read several affidavits in support of his motion, from which it appeared, that the defendant was a clerk in Hammersley's banking-house; that, from his situation, he had an opportunity some years ago, of knowing, that an elderly widow woman, named Anne Hudson, had a considerable quantity of stock purchased from time to time in her own name, from which knowledge he was induced to gain her acquaintance. Having succeeded in doing so, and having shortly after gained a great influence over her, it appeared that she had the whole of her stock transferred in the joint

names of herself and the defendant, and at the same time she executed a deed of gift in favour of the defendant, of some portion of the stock. Anne Hudson died in 1819, leaving a will, in which the whole of her personal property was bequeathed to the defendant; the defendant had since obtained probate of the will without citing any of the testatrix's relations, and this motion was now made in their behalf, they alleging that the will, as well as the deed of gift, were obtained by what, in this court, is termed fraud; in other words, by a series of attentions and management on the part of the defendant, and by the ascendancy which he obtained over the said Anne Hudson. In order to show that she was a person easy to be made the object of such designs, several circumstances were stated in the affidavits by persons who had been intimately acquainted with her character and habits of life. From these affidavits it appeared, that when Anne Hudson died, she was nearly eighty years of age; that she was of very obscure origin, having been in her early years in a menial situation. She had no education, save what few lessons she had in the school of her parish. From a servant she became housekeeper to her late husband, who was first a waiter, and afterwards proprietor of the Thatched-house tavern, when he married her. Both being at Weybridge on a visit with some relations in the year 1805, it happened that a violent hurricane occurred, on which occasion several persons were killed by the lightning. This circumstance affected both the parties extremely. Shortly after the husband

died, leaving all his personal property to his widow, and she who before that time had never evinced a strong intellect, became after that period still weaker in her mind, childish in her manner, and, though so wealthy, was parsimonious to the last degree. In this state of mind she lived for several years in a house at Twickenham, where she was when the defendant became acquainted with her. He made her repeated visits, and at length prevailed upon her to return to town to Suffolk-street, where he obtained lodgings for her. When she was preparing to leave Twickenham, she cautioned a solitary servant girl, whom she employed, not to tell any person that she was coming to town, and the report at Twickenham was, that she was coming to town to be married. She came to town, and resided in Suffolk-street, where her relations, as soon as they discovered her abode, naturally now and then came to inquire after her health. They were often refused admittance to her, and they had reason to believe that she was here entirely under the control of the defendant. Sometimes, they were allowed to see her, and on one of these occasions she complained of her widowhood, and said, "I shall not be long so." She was asked to explain what she meant, and she added, "I shall be soon married to that gentleman," meaning the defendant, who had just left the room—"he is a nice man." The affidavits stated, that Anne Hudson, after she came to Suffolk-street, underwent a total change in the article of dress. She, whose usual clothes before that time were not worth five shillings, after that

time was arrayed in nothing but muslins and silks, and embroidered satins. Her time she generally passed in playing with her gold watch, and looking at it—in admiring her fine dresses in a large mirror, which was placed for her convenience in the room, or in tying together bunches of flowers in all kinds of figures, fixing them to her head, and then separating them again. Sometimes the defendant would bring her home pieces of gold coin, and would amuse her with throwing them into her lap; she would put them in her pocket; he would pretend to steal them out again, and show them to her laughing. He generally called her his “dear Mamma.” When he came in he would kiss her; and when they parted at night he would kiss her also. In short, the affidavits imputed to the defendant every species of conduct which could be supposed to humour an old lady, and to increase the influence which, by his assiduities, he first acquired.

It was stated, for the defendant, that a complete negative would be given to the imputations made against him; that Anne Hudson had, in truth, the benefit of the best advice; that she had a great regard for the defendant, and if she excluded her relations from her will, it was because she disliked them.

The Lord Chancellor said, that this appeared to be a mixed case of deed of gift and will. He wished very much that the defendant would be able to explain the transaction of having the stock transferred in the joint names of this old lady and himself. He thought the case required expla-

nation, and therefore he granted the injunction.

YORKSHIRE ASSIZES.—All the persons in custody, against whom bills for high treason had been found, were brought into court this morning. They were brought forward to be spoken to in parties of four. Three, T. Ferri-
mond, J. Smith, and J. Pickering, are not in custody. Twenty-two were this morning brought to the bar. The Barnsley or Grange-moor division were first called, and of them the first was W. Comstive, a good-looking and well-dressed young man. Of the Huddersfield division, of whom there are only four, the first was J. Peacock, aged 45. Each party, as they were arranged at the bar, was thus addressed:—

Mr. Justice Park.—The grand jury have found true bills against you for high treason. It is my duty, therefore, to tell you, that you have a right to apply to the Court to assign you counsel, not exceeding two. William Comstive, what counsel do you wish to be assigned to you?

W. Comstive.—My lord, I hope you will give us a few days to consider.

All the prisoners in the first indictment, 18 in number, made the same request, and obtained the same indulgence.

Mr. Justice Park.—You will have copies of the indictment, a list of the jurors, and also of the witnesses, sooner probably, than is, a longer time before your trial, than is required by law.

On the second indictment only four were called: the first was John Lindley (aged 50). They obtained the same time for naming counsel.

Several hours afterwards, when the grand jury had finished their business, his lordship said that he could not discharge them. This would not be a discharged commission. It was to be adjourned to Saturday, the 9th of September; but unless they had notice, they would not be required to attend.

John Blacker, aged 35, was charged with behaving in a riotous manner, and exciting and encouraging divers disorderly persons to riot and endanger the public peace, at Sheffield.

Mr. Raine conducted the prosecution. The charge was a riot of a most mischievous and dangerous kind. Sorry he was to say, that this was the second time he had to prove a charge of this kind against the man at the bar; he had but just left this castle, where he had been imprisoned two years for riot, when he headed a most dangerous rabble in Huddersfield, and at the very time when the alarming disturbances at Barnsley and other places took place, and at a time when all the authorities of the place were at Pomfret attending the sessions. The man at the bar had a pistol, which he loaded with slugs and fired several times, but without aim. The object evidently had been to take the barracks, and the cry was "Hunt and Liberty!" The jury knew what that clamour for liberty meant.

John Phipps, watchman at Sheffield, said there had been upwards of 200 persons assembled. They marched in separate parties through the town. They were quiet and peaceable. He heard a pistol fired several times. He heard the party that went

down the Hay-market shouting. The people were shutting up their shops. It was half-past eight. Witness said to Blacker, "If you don't mind, you'll get into a hobble again." Blacker replied, "Touch me if you dare."

John Stevenson, draper, saw about 200 assembled. There was a good deal of alarm. The prisoner had a long pole, with a bayonet at the end. Another had a stick, with a sharp instrument in the end of it.

Thomas Johnson, draper, went to the barracks to communicate the proceedings to colonel Ogilvie, the commanding officer. The barracks were a mile from the town. On returning, he saw, about half-way, upwards of 800 persons. He heard, "Be firm, my lads! all in a mind to the barracks." As he passed them, he heard that expression frequently repeated.

Blacker, being asked if he had any questions, said he had only to say that Johnson had perjured himself when he had been tried before, and that he now said not a word of truth.

Mr. Justice Park made some remarks on charges against witnesses and depositions, and concluded with saying, "Many take oaths when they ought not."

Blacker.—Yes, my lord, or I should not have had two years in this prison before.

Joshua Johnson said, the prisoner had expressed himself dissatisfied that the meeting was put off, and said he would have nothing more to do with them. On another occasion, he said, that he would not scruple to shoot any magistrate, even Mr. Parker, that attempted to apprehend him.

Several others swore to the same fact.

The prisoner said nothing for himself, and called no witnesses.

—Guilty.

Mr. Raine said, he should not have done his duty if he did not move that the prisoner's recognizances should be estreated, for he had found sureties for five years.

Mr. Justice Park.—Let them be estreated. His lordship then described the riot proved against the prisoner as the most dangerous he had ever become acquainted with, either judicially or professionally. The prosecution had been most mild and merciful, for the circumstances might have warranted a different charge. "You appear, Sir, to be a person of the blackest possible heart and disposition. Your sentence is imprisonment for 30 months; and recognizances, yourself in 40*l.* and two sureties in 20*l.* each, for five years longer. I hope you will never again set yourself up to be a leader, for which, if it were virtuous, you are not fit."

Messrs. Raine and Littledale were counsel, and the crown solicitor attorney, for the prosecution.

OXFORD ASSIZES.—*Stevens v. Stavely*.—Mr. Taunton stated, that this action was brought by the plaintiff, for the breach of a promise of marriage, made to her by the defendant, and rather for the purpose of vindicating her character than of obtaining a pecuniary compensation; that an arrangement had been made equally honourable to both parties, and he was therefore happy to say, that it would be unnecessary to occupy the time of the Court and the Jury, by any fur-

ther statement of the circumstances of the case. Mr. Jervis said, that he thought it right to trouble the jury with a few observations on the part of the defendant: he stated, that the defendant was a student at University college, and that the plaintiff was a lady of great personal beauty and considerable accomplishments; that an attachment had been formed between them, and an engagement entered into by the defendant, which, on account of his youth, it would have been imprudent in him to fulfil; and that it had been broken off in consequence of his father objecting to his marrying at all until he had completed his education and become settled in life. The verdict (as entered by the consent of the parties) was for the plaintiff, damages 210*l.* without costs.

Alarm at Dover.—For some days past placards have been posted in every part of Dover, calling a meeting of freemen and their sons (to be held on the Grand Parade on Wednesday last the 19th inst.), for the purpose of forming themselves into a volunteer corps for the protection of her majesty! and that they were to assemble with bands of music and colours. Intimation of this intended meeting having reached the ears of government, a route was received on Tuesday night, late, by the commanding officer at Canterbury, and yesterday morning at eight o'clock a squadron of the 14th dragoons marched in, and were quartered upon the town, and it is stated that a regiment of infantry was to follow. During the morning every precaution was taken by the mayor to prevent the peace being brok-

en, and to resist any disposition to riot and tumult, by ordering the *posse comitatus* to be in readiness upon the least symptoms of disturbance. The troops in garrison, including the dragoons and artillery, were under arms all the morning, but when the appointed hour arrived, not a person assembled. Whether this was intended as a mischievous hoax, or whether, as is more probable, the arrival of the cavalry, whose presence and purpose were soon known throughout the town, intimidated the parties from meeting, is not known; but every thing remained tranquil.

A serious affray took place on Saturday evening last, at Chatham, between some Turks and soldiers quartered there, in consequence of a dispute respecting a woman, when one of the Turks with a knife mortally wounded a man belonging to the Marine Artillery. Another man of the same corps was also dangerously hurt.

ATTACK BY BEES.—Somedays ago the following singular narrative appeared in the Berlin Gazette. It was furnished to that paper by M. Eulert, a merchant of that city, who was himself the party principally concerned.

"I was travelling, says M. Eulert, on the 20th of July, at 7 o'clock in the morning, in my carriage, accompanied by my wife, on my way from Wittenberg to Berlin, between Kroppstadt and the town of Schmogelordorf, which is contiguous to the high road. I observed one of my horses rub himself with uneasiness against the other. I remarked to my wife that the animal no doubt was stung by a horse-fly. Whilst we were talking upon the subject, we were

suddenly surrounded by a swarm of bees, so thick, that our carriage horses, coachman, my wife, and myself, were completely covered. The furious insects attached themselves immediately to the nose, mouth, eyes, and ears of each horse; the two animals seemed to be deprived of every sense, and as if overcome with stupor, they lay down, and stretched themselves out an unresisting prey to the bees.

"As soon as we perceived this cloud of insects to lessen around us, my wife threw over her hat the hood of her night cloak, got out of the carriage, went back a little way on the road, and instinctively fled into the ditch, where she lay down with her face to the earth. I exerted myself in the mean time in endeavouring to get over this disaster; I went also out of the carriage, and, covering my face and neck with my handkerchief, I reascended the carriage, and with all my strength cried out for help. Three peasants a short distance off, had all the while calmly observed my situation; but neither by the offer of reward, nor by the most urgent entreaty, could I prevail upon them to render us any assistance; they turned their backs upon us, and pursued their way to the village. In this unhappy plight I walked on for half an hour, when I met the road-keeper, named Daniel Arndt, and a carrier, named David Henry, accompanied by some labourers, and driving a cart with three horses. Still tormented by the bees, and pursued by them with inconceivable bitterness, I breathed at last, and was relieved by this rencontre, as these good people had lighted tobacco-pipes,

and the smoke dispersed my disagreeable guests.

"The carrier being informed of the danger, in order not to expose himself to it, would not stir one pace further; and as the bees began to surround us on all sides, he unharnessed his team, left his cart laden with goods on the road, and took a by-way in order to place his horses under shelter in the village. Soon after the other people accompanied me to where my horses were, and they brought with them an abundance of hay and straw. There we found my unfortunate coachman stretched in the ditch, his head and hands all covered with bees, so that the road-keeper was obliged to use a brush to get them off his face! his hair was matted with blood, and as the insects could not be extricated they were crushed to death. Whilst this operation was going on, we set fire to the straw, and succeeded in driving away the bees.

"As soon as the carrier had placed his horses in safety, he came back to us, having fortified himself in every way against the bees, and showed himself anxious to give all the assistance in his power to my horses. But one of them was so severely injured that he died the same day. The other was conducted to Schmogelsdorf; but though the veterinary surgeon exhausted all his skill, the animal perished in twenty-four hours after.

"My coachman had brought his misfortunes on himself, because, in endeavouring to succour the horses, he had lost his hat. The bees fastened on his naked head, and deprived him of his senses, and for forty-eight

hours he remained in a state of suffering that threatened to terminate in his death. We were supplied with horses, and had him conveyed to Treuenbrietzen, where he recovered. He had at first cried out so vehemently for assistance, that the bees got into his mouth and throat. I myself passed twenty-four hours in extreme pain at the same place, and was compelled to apply several poultices to my head, neck, and ears, to appease the inflammation.

"My wife, who, as if by inspiration, threw herself down into the ditch, came out again perfectly safe, and in a few days after the coachman and I were at length entirely recovered.

"I attribute this accident to two causes. In the first place, I now believe it was not a horse-fly that stung the horse as I first supposed; but rather the Queen-bee, which must have been killed when the animal rubbed against his companion. I conjecture this to have been the case, from the natural history of these insects. It is very common to see a swarm of bees when deprived of their leading Queen, unite with other swarms, and fall with a species of madness upon the first objects they encounter. In the next place I attribute the circumstance to the fact, that, contrary to the express prohibition of the magistrates, the commune of Schmogelsdorf, besides its proper number of 900 hives, takes in an equal number from the neighbouring communes to tend during the time of swarming, because the flowers, fields, and gardens which it contains, presents a singularly rich pasturage for such insects. Hence it happens, that in a small space nearly two thou-

sand hives are crowded together, so that in the season of swarming it is dangerous to pass that way.

"A similar accident happened some years ago."

GLASGOW, *July 20.* — The Court met this day at nine o'clock.

James Wilson, hosier, lately residing at Strathaven, arraigned for high treason, was placed at the bar.

The prisoner was one of an armed party of 14 or 15 who left his house at Strathaven, 16 miles east of Glasgow, on the morning of the 6th of April. This party came half-way to Glasgow, where the prisoner left them. A party of armed people had, the night before, gone into several houses in Strathaven and the neighbourhood, and forced from the inmates, arms, ammunition, and flints. The prisoner, when he left Strathaven with the party, carried a sword, and he appeared to be very dejected.

Friday, July 21.—This morning at 10 o'clock the Court re-assembled, and the jury having been again sworn,

The prisoner was placed at the bar, and Mr. Serjeant Hullock replied at considerable length.

The Lord President afterwards charged the jury, who retired, and at nine o'clock this night, returned into court, finding the prisoner Guilty.

21. YORK ASSIZES.—Wm. Oldfield, aged 55, of Bradford, inn-keeper, was charged by the Grand Jury and the coroner's inquest with the wilful murder of Mary Oldfield, his wife, on the 27th of June.

First witness, William Wheatly. The prisoner keeps the Horse and Groom at Bradford. I, my wife, and children, lodged there. The prisoner had two children at

home—Richard, nine years of age, and Anne six years. Robert Graham, a painter, was in the house; and Benjamin, the prisoner's eldest son, 17 years of age. One staircase rose out of the passage, leading to the bedroom of the prisoner and his wife, and two other rooms. The other staircase rose out of the kitchen, and by it I went to my bed-room. I went to bed at half-past nine on the 27th of June. The prisoner was not at home. I left his wife up. Her health was good. Graham went to bed at the same time. He went up the same staircase I slept. A man of the name of Thomas Wheeler came into my room by mistake, wanting some ale. I afterwards heard the clock strike two. About 20 minutes before, I heard a faint cry of "murder!" twice. I believe it proceeded from the prisoner's bed-room. I believe it was Mary Oldfield's voice. After the cry I heard two strike before I slept. I got up at five in the morning. The reason I took no notice was, that I had seen the prisoner use his wife ill before. I saw a large quantity of blood at the foot of the kitchen stair-case. I looked, and saw Mary Oldfield lying on the kitchen-side of the stair, about two yards from it. The staircase bends: you turn short to the left to go up. The left side of her head lay on the bar of a seat—a chair. I shook her, and found her dead. I raised the left hand; it was cold, and fell down stiff. I called my family up, and the painter in the next room. I then went to Oldfield's room; the door was locked: I laid hold of the handle, and said, "For God's sake Mr. Oldfield, get up, for your wife is lying dead in her

blood." He says, "How can I help that? a d—d infernal bitch!" He did not open the door. I went to Benjamin's room and alarmed him. It appeared to me as if the prisoner had spoken in bed. I traced blood from the prisoner's bed-room door down to the kitchen. I traced the foot-mark of blood in Benjamin's room; the impression of a heel and toe. It was a foot going into the room. It was about a yard into the room. It might be a yard from Benjamin's bed, near enough to have put any thing into the bed while standing there. The child, Anne, was found in Richard's bed, which was in that room as well as Benjamin's. The step of blood was near enough to throw the child into the bed. All the doors of the house were fast. The prisoner came down in five minutes, dressed all but his coat. He came to the body, his hands clasped behind him, and looked at it for a moment. He then walked up and down the kitchen as if nothing was the matter. He ordered two tables to have the body laid on.

Cross-examined.—I left the wife at the fire-side. She was rather freshish, but not past her guard.

John Stainesby was called on his recognizances (40^l.); and not appearing, his recognizances were estreated.

Second witness, John Gibson, deputy-constable of Bradford. I was called on between five and six in the morning of the 28th. I found the body of the deceased with her head to the chair. She had been lifted up. There was a considerable quantity of blood. The prisoner was walking about. He told me that he had been at

Halifax fair, and came back about 1 o'clock in the morning: when he came into the house, he got some beef and beer; he then went up stairs. I went up with him to the bed-room. He said he found his wife on the bed with her clothes on. I traced drops of blood from the foot of the staircase to the chamber. At the bed-foot there was blood, and in another part of the chamber. At the bed-foot it appeared mopped up. He told me that when he had got into the room his wife was lying on her back with her clothes on, with the young child beside her; her eyes were open; he began to shake her to get up; she rose herself up, got to the bed-foot, and then tumbled down on the floor. She then strove to get up again, but could not. He took her by the shoulders, to assist her; she fell again, either against the wall or the drawers (I do not know which he said); she went down stairs, and he saw no more of her.

Cross-examined.—He did not say she was drunk; I believe he led me to think she had been in liquor.

By the Court.—I saw no blood near the wall or the drawers.

Third witness, Mr. W. Sharp, a surgeon at Bradford. I was called in by the coroner to examine the body of Mary Oldfield, on the 29th of June. On the body I observed a variety of bruises: one on the outside of the right thigh; one on the left breast, small; one on the left cheek; one on the left arm, small, below the elbow; one external and an internal wound on another part. None of these could have accounted for death. Considerable quantities of blood had es-

caped from the wound. All the bruises, save that on the right side, might have been occasioned by falls. The wound could not have been occasioned without falling on a stick or post. The same fall could not have occasioned all. I opened the head; I found a bruise wound on the left side; a small bruise on the front, but no wound. On the right side, lying immediately on the brain, I found a large quantity of extravasated blood escaped from the vessels, and pressing on the brain. In my opinion it occasioned death; I have no doubt at all of it. The bruise had been on the opposite side: it might have occasioned the extravasation. The skull was not fractured. I believe a person after that extravasation could not have moved from the bed-room to the kitchen. It must have been a very hard substance, indeed, that could have produced the injury; the fist I should think could not do it. The traces of blood had exactly the appearance of falling from one walking; they might have fallen from the particular wound mentioned. The cause of death undoubtedly was an induced apoplexy, to which persons addicted to liquor are more disposed than others.

Re-examined.—Apoplexy without an external wound would probably show a fulness of all the vessels. In this case there was so much blood extravasated that the vessels must have been emptied.

Wheatley was recalled, and stated that the head had been on the frame of the chair, the temple on the frame. It was lying rather to the left side, with the knees bending up. There was

nothing on the floor to cause a tumble.

Cross-examined.—I think the head would have been on the seat of the chair as if she had fallen. There was blood between the body and the door of the kitchen.

By the Court.—She was fully dressed, excepting her shoes and cap. I did not see the cap at all.

Mr. Sharp again examined.—The mark on the head was in the form of a star, not longitudinally.

If it had been a fall, she must have been running violently.

By the Court.—There were many bloody foot-marks in the kitchen; according to appearances, they were a woman's.

The prisoner, who was decently dressed in black, said he had found the back-door of his house open when he came home. I found her lying on the bed with her clothes on, and her face red. I saw the sort of state she was in, and took her by the shoulders to make her rise; she fell between the drawers and the wall, neck foremost. She did not offer to rise. I lifted her up, and then she made another tumble, with her head against the wall; she got up and went down stairs. I took my coat off, and made the bed. I went to bed, and put the door to, expecting that she would come back. I slept and knew nothing more.

Witnesses for the defence—John Ingram, a bailiff, was at the Horse and Groom on the evening of the 27th June. Mrs. Oldfield was very much intoxicated.

Alice Broughton was in the habit of nursing Mrs. Oldfield. On the 28th saw her foot-marks in the kitchen. Her stockings were bloody inside.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones

—I washed all the things. The doctor ordered me to hide away the clothes as soon as possible. I was not in the bed-room till it was washed. Mr. Oldfield's boys washed the floor. I never did wash up any blood in the bed-room, on my oath. I washed blood off the steps with a strange man, with a wet towel. Oldfield was in the bar: he could not miss seeing it. I should not know the strange man if I saw him. He scraped with a knife, and I washed. I saw by his apron he was a comber.

Mr. Sharp recalled, said, "I gave no orders to hide away or wash the things."

Here the witness Broughton fainted, and was carried out of court.

Mr. Justice Park summed up. It was a case of most infinite importance. The Jury would give it the most careful consideration.

The Jury retired ten minutes before two. They returned again in twenty minutes to ask a question of Wheatley, who now said that the chair was against the wall, and the deceased's head on the front part of the chair; and the Jury again retired. At 9 o'clock they returned a verdict of—Guilty.

The prisoner, who had stood without the slightest symptom of emotion, even when the verdict was returned, and who looked at his lordship during his most solemn address, in passing sentence, with a staid stare, deliberately said, as he was leaving the bar, "My lord, I am a murdered man."

The prisoner was large boned, and ruddy in his face. His prominent nose, long cheeks, and gray locks, gave him an appear-

ance of gravity and respectability.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—About four o'clock on Wednesday [the 21st] afternoon, a fatal accident occurred at the Thorncliffe Iron Works, near Sheffield. The workmen were engaged, in the midst of the thunder storm, in casting for a steam engine a large iron shaft, of upwards of five tons weight, when pouring the metal into the mould prepared for its formation, it suddenly exploded; the consequence was, three men were killed on the spot, and a great many were severely injured, three of whom have since died. All the managing partners were present, and, with the exception of Mr. Isaac Newton, providentially escaped; in attempting to retreat, he had the misfortune to fall; the event proved fatal; after lingering under great torture, he expired the following morning. As no other cause can be reasonably assigned for this remarkable phenomenon, it is conjectured, that it had its origin in the electric fluid being attracted by the sulphureous steam which emanated from the casting. This seems extremely probable, as the mould was placed in a perpendicular station, and not in an horizontal one.

21. ROME—(*Extract of a private Letter*)—A revolt took place at Ponte-Corvo (a town belonging to the Pope, within the limits of the kingdom of Naples) on the 4th inst.; the physician, the surgeon, and the apothecary of the town, were at the head of it; they called to their aid the Neapolitan militia, under the orders of Casella, and expelled the governor. The same thing has happened at Benevento.

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Three gendarmes were assassinated in the streets: the others, consisting of about 40 men, retired to the castle. The insurgents, amounting to 7,000 (although the classes in easy circumstances do not interfere in the insurrection), then hoisted the tri-coloured flag; they were commanded by a man named Velianto, an ex-commissary of war. The Pope's delegate quitted Benevento on the 11th instant, after having made a formal protest. The gendarmes concluded a capitulation with Velianto, who signed it:—*Organisator del Carbonari di Benevento.*

The archbishop cardinal Spinucci, aged 82, refused to order *Te Deum* to be chanted on the occasion. Velianto repaired to Naples, and solicited the incorporation of Benevento, but he received a negative. The government caused a proclamation to be issued, in which it disavows all intervention in the affairs of neighbouring powers. Benevento and Ponte-Corvo are in a state of complete anarchy.

The following proclamation has been published at Naples:—

“Ferdinand I., &c.—We, Francis, hereditary prince, and vicar-general,

“Having received intelligence of a movement which has taken place in the city of Benevento, and wishing to avoid, with every possible care, every thing that may in any manner disturb the good understanding with his holiness, and to prevent any inhabitant of the kingdom from interfering in the affairs of the state of Benevento, we give notice to our beloved people, that, to preserve their own independence, it is necessary to respect the inde-

pendence of other governments, and religiously to avoid every thing that may compromise the good understanding with the Pontifical court. We order, in consequence, that no inhabitant of this kingdom shall dare to introduce any armed men into the neighbouring states, or to interfere in any manner in their affairs. Those acting in contradiction to this order shall be punished with all the rigour of the law, conformably to the 117th and following articles of the penal code.

(Signed)

“FRANCIS,
Vicar-General.”

(Countersigned)

“The Secretary of State,
Minister of Justice,

“RIOCARDI.”

“Naples, 12th July.”

LINCOLN ASSIZES.—Richard Mitchell, an Irishman, aged 21, was indicted for a rape on the person of Mary, the wife of George Andrews.

Mary Andrews stated, that about eight o'clock in the evening of Saturday, the 8th of July, she was washing some potatoes at her house-door, and the prisoner was standing opposite; she had some conversation with him, and had an opportunity of observing his person and dress; shortly afterwards her husband came home, and they got their suppers. The family consisted of her husband, herself, and their daughter, a child about ten years of age. After supper, a neighbour, of the name of Lewis, came in, and he and her husband went out together; witness said to him, “Don't go away, if you do I shall go to bed;” a little before ten she and her little girl did go to bed; the prisoner had continued against the house all this time. She did

not lock the door, expecting that her husband would soon return; and she left a light burning in her bed-room. A little past eleven she was awakened by finding some one in bed with her, whom she at first thought to be her husband, but afterwards discovered it was the prisoner. She could only swear to the prisoner by his waistcoat.

George Andrews, husband of the last witness, corroborated her testimony respecting his going out with Lewis; and further stated, that the prisoner was leaning against the pales in front of their house for a considerable time on the night in question; and had by his appearance excited suspicion in witness's mind.

Mr. Baron Garrow considered some of the circumstances of the case as very suspicious and extraordinary. Why did not Mrs. Andrews lock the door on going to bed, particularly when she had heard the suspicions the prisoner's appearance had excited in the minds of Lewis and her husband. The only thing, too, by which she had identified the prisoner, was his waistcoat, and he (baron Garrow) would venture to assert, that sixty out of every hundred Irishmen that came to this country under such circumstances as the prisoner did, wore waistcoats very similar to his.

The Jury, without hesitation, acquitted the prisoner.

SICILY.—*Naples, July 21.*—On the 14th instant the vessel sent by the hereditary prince vicar-general, to announce the happy news of his majesty's having sworn to the constitution, arrived at Palermo. Joy spread throughout the city. The tri-coloured cockade, the signal of the reform in our

civil government, was in a moment universally displayed. In the evening a yellow cockade was united to the tri-coloured one. Opinions were now expressed in favour of the constitution, and a desire was manifested to have a different national parliament for Sicily. Some persons wore on their breast the yellow riband, with the figure of the Sicilian eagle.

On the 15th, a religious festival was celebrated. His excellency the lieutenant-general proceeded to the cathedral, where grand mass was performed: he was received by cries of "*Viva la Costituzione! Viva l'Indipendenza!*" These cries accompanied the lieutenant on his return from the cathedral, and also when he proceeded to the government-house to assist in the duties of the evening.

The religious ceremony being ended, his excellency proceeded to the Senate-house, where he had left general Church, brigadier Coglitore, and some other persons. The two generals went out together to walk. General Church, who is foreign to us both by birth and sentiments, in a fit of passion, which, to say the least of it, was folly, tore the yellow riband from the breast of a peaceful citizen. This was the signal for a general disturbance. General Coglitore advised his indiscreet companion in arms to fly; but the unfortunate man himself received two blows intended for general Church, who then fled. It is not known what has become of him. The populace, irritated by the insult which had been offered to a citizen, repaired to the hotel where Church lodged. The guard, which was

composed of troops of the foreign regiment, repulsed the people by firing on them; several persons were wounded. Marshal Pastore arrived in the midst of the conflict, and put an end to it by withdrawing the guard.

A short time after, the residence of Church was plundered, and every thing found in it was burnt in the Piazza della Marina. Indignation alone, and not the love of plunder, compelled the people to this excess.

The forts of Sanita and Castellamare were assailed, and being suddenly attacked, and defended only by new Sicilian conscripts, were taken; the arms and ammunition were carried off. The governor Rota, and the captain of artillery Anfossi, made a courageous resistance, to prevent the convicts from escaping. The fort of the Palazzo Reale experienced the same fate as the other two.

Those who deplored the infatuation of the authors of these disorders demanded a provisional junta, for the purpose of tranquillising the turbulent spirits. The prince of Villa Franca, the marshal de Ruggiero Settimo, prince D. Gaetano Buonanni, the provost P. Palermo, the marquis Raddusa, colonel D. Emmanuele Requesenze, and D. Guiseppe Tortorici, were appointed for this purpose. Several wise resolutions were adopted, and in their execution some officers of superior talent, and consummate devotion to the constitution and the welfare of their country, distinguished themselves, but without being able to triumph over all the opposing evil.

On the night of the 16th, general O'Farris, general Pastore,

and the commandant of the province, presented themselves before the assembled Junta, and proposed that the whole of the forces should be posted in the piazzas of the Royal Palace, and Santa Teresa.

The proposition was adopted, and the general received instructions to carry it into execution. At day-break the troops assembled at the appointed place; but, too weak to oppose a vigorous resistance to the factious, they served only by their presence to increase the irritation.

We wish we could draw the veil over the remainder of that unhappy day. Seven hundred prisoners were released from the prisons at ten o'clock in the morning: then the villains began their work. The troops were attacked, and many brave fellows, worthy of a better fate, fell victims to an unjust fury, directed against them in revenge for the insult received from a rash foreigner.

About half-past four on the same day the populace surrounded and attacked the house of the lieutenant, who thought it prudent to confide the government of the capital to a junta, hoping to be thereby enabled the more easily to restore tranquillity.

The disturbance in Palermo would not have been attended by such fatal consequences, had not a parricidal hand liberated the convicts.

A new journal has been published at Palermo, the capital of Sicily, entitled "*The Phoenix*." It contains a very important document, entitled "*The Report made to the Provisional Junta chosen to collect an Account of the Events of the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of July*." We

translate as much of it as we think worth recording:—

“ The kingdom of Sicily, from the most remote times, enjoyed the advantage of a constitutional form of government, although by the abuse of the governors it was more or less, at different times, injured in its properties. Latterly, however, assisted by the political events of Europe, it had much ameliorated; its constitutional form by a charter sworn to by the king himself, and the increase of knowledge, the promotion of agriculture, and the spirit of commerce, carried it along by great strides towards prosperity and opulence.

“ But the great political change of 1815, which, overthrowing a tyrant in France, restored liberty to Europe, deprived Sicily of it: for scarcely had the kingdom of Naples been restored to our sovereign, when we saw not only our constitutional charter destroyed by the Neapolitan ministers, but our other rights and prerogatives, the most sacred and the most ancient. The wound, of which we most deeply felt the effect, was the union of this our nation with that of Naples. Unfortunately there succeeded to such a disaster insupportable taxes, and thence the deterioration of our agriculture and commerce, a complicated and oppressive system of administration, registration, stamp-duties, and forced levies—coercive measures, for which all the governments of Europe reproached the French emperor.

“ In this deplorable state were we, when on the 14th of July there arrived from Naples at Palermo, a vessel to apprise us of the military revolution which had

taken place in Naples, and which had given to that kingdom the constitution of Spain, sworn to by the king himself. Our former enthusiasm, which had been smothered but not extinguished, returned to animate the minds of the Sicilians, who, rising from that oppression with an ardour proportionate to its former weight, broke forth into demonstrations of the most rapturous rejoicing, and on the same day was seen the ensign of liberty, the tri-coloured cockade of the Carbonari, in the hats of the men and the bosoms of the ladies.

“ But reflection, succeeding to the first impulse of joy, persuaded us of the vanity of our exultation, if to the constitution of Spain, which we were invited to receive, we did not add our absolute independence on the kingdom of Naples.

“ To evince this sentiment, a yellow cockade, with the figure of the Sicilian eagle, adorned the bosom of all the citizens and the troops, who partook of the common joy, and increased the general jubilee. On the morning of the 15th, the day of the national festival consecrated to our patroness, Santa Rosalia, the viceroy-general Don Diego Naselli, having proceeded to the cathedral, heard the cry of the constitution and of independence repeated along the streets, and even in the temple. But on the evening of the same day, dedicated to the common joy and to the reciprocal demonstrations of friendship between the soldiers of the division Carbonari and the inhabitants, general Church, odious to the public by his enactment of the forced levy, had the hardihood to endeavour to check the

general joy, threatening some of the citizens, and bitterly reproving, in their presence, the troops who shared their sentiments. The popular indignation was raised to such a pitch, that it would instantly have punished the insolence of this foreigner, if he had not succeeded in making his escape, by the generous aid of general Coglitore, who, in order to save his life, exposed himself to the rage of all. In the mean time the offended people, not being pacified, proceeded to his house, and, after a short resistance of the guard, set it on fire. On the morning of the 16th, a part of the inhabitants proceeded to wreak their fury on the offices of registration, on the intendantcy, and on the stamp-office of the district; whilst another part of them, in a numerous mass, proceeded to the house of the viceroy, vociferating 'Independence, and the constitution of Spain!'

"The viceroy issued a proclamation, in which he promised that he was going to despatch a vessel to Naples with the demands of the people (which, however, he did not do), and that he would communicate the answer. The people, seeing themselves thus deluded, and thinking of the damage which might be inflicted on the city from the castle, demanded, that the occupation of that fortress might be confided to the troops, in conjunction with a corps of the citizens; and when this was allowed by the viceroy, a multitude, impatient of waiting, and finding no resistance, invaded the castle. There the first measure was, to release the prisoners, and then to seize upon all the fire-arms,

amounting to 40,000 stand; together with the munitions of war, with which they armed an immense multitude. Things being brought to this pass, the viceroy invited the heads of the corporation to meet in the form of squadrons, to provide for the public safety: these squadrons, directed by a military man and a consul, traversed the city and restored it to order. The consuls, animated with the zeal of citizens, exposed themselves to every thing, and then separated, waiting for instructions which they were to receive. There was then created an inspector-general of the civic militia which was going to be formed, and many gentlemen were destined for each quarter of the suburbs, over which they were to preside. In the mean time the armed multitude continually increased, and, suspicious of the two small forts, at the wings of the palace, endeavoured to occupy them. His eminence cardinal Gravina, and many noblemen and citizens, threw themselves among them, persuading the people that such a measure would disgust the troops.

"On the evening when the mob attacked the gambling-houses, the viceroy assembled a junta of seven in his house, out of the city, in order to deliberate on what was best to be done."

The account goes on to state the disorders which happened during the day in the contest of the citizens with the troops.

SIERRA LEONE.—*Extract of a Letter from Freetown, May 13.*—

"Lieutenant Hagan, whose meritorious zeal and successful exertions in our cause I have so frequently mentioned with pleasure, whilst cruising off the Isles de

Loss, was applied to by Mr. Proctor, a merchant residing on these isles for assistance: he was told that Curtis, one of the vilest of the slave traffickers, a desolator of Africa, 'monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum,' had seized, by force, his sloop at the moment she was leaving the river with his property; that he refused giving her up, and that he was thus robbed and plundered to a large amount. Lieut. Hagan instantly sailed for the Rio Pongo; and having anchored off that river, he dispatched an armed boat, under the command of a zealous and spirited young midshipman, Mr. Inman, with a letter to Curtis, requesting the immediate surrender of Mr. Proctor's property, and offering on the word of a British sailor, in the event of his having any just claims upon Mr. Proctor, a safe conduct to and from the Thistle, to arrange matters---the officer proceeded to the factory, when the murderous villain, Curtis, and his associates, fired on Mr. Inman and his crew, who were all killed or wounded; and, melancholy to relate, their dead bodies were mangled by these assassins---the number of the survivors is yet unknown; under the circumstances, and being without provisions, the Thistle returned to these roads. An expedition has been fitted in a few hours; and we look with much confidence to the result."

22. COURT OF CHANCERY.---*Lord Byron v. Sherwin.*---Mr. Shadwell, on the part of the noble plaintiff, moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant from publishing a poem, called "Hours of Idleness," written by

the noble plaintiff. A first edition of the work had been published with the consent of the noble author, but the defendant was now publishing a second edition of it without authority. He (the learned counsel) moved this on affidavit, and on notice being served on the defendant, who did not appear.

The Lord Chancellor.---Take the injunction.

SURREY SESSIONS.---*Bigamy.*---An old decrepid man, who is so deformed, that he has been from his birth unable either to dress or undress himself, having neither hands nor feet, stood indicted for unlawfully intermarrying with one Mary Staggs, in March last, at Christchurch, in the Borough, his former wife being then alive.

Hercules Manning, the parish clerk of Plumstead, in Kent, proved the marriage of the prisoner with Mary Johnstone, at Plumstead church, in June, 1808. The ceremony was performed by the curate, the Rev. S. Watson.

Mary Johnstone, the prisoner's first wife, came into the witness's box, and Mr. Manning swore that she was the woman the prisoner married in 1808.

Mary Johnstone's appearance excited a good deal of merriment: she was attired in the costume of the last century, and appeared at least 80 years of age. She called to the prisoner, "Oh, you naughty villain!" Order being restored, Mary Staggs, a decently-dressed woman, was called. She said she was 70 years of age. She was the lawful wife of the prisoner. She was married to him last March, at a

church in the Borough. She did not know the name of it.

Prisoner.—I only married her to dress and undress me.

Witness.—You know better, you left me.

Chairman.—Were you married by banns or licence?

Witness.—By banns.

The prisoner was convicted.

By returns made up to the 1st of May last, it appears that there are in England and Wales 37,382 schools of all descriptions, in which are educated 1,571,372 children of both sexes, or about 42 to a school. It is specified that 18,276 of these schools are initiatory, and that 14,192 are English or commercial schools, of which 8,375 are for females. It also appears, that the church catechism is taught in 22,581 schools; that the systems of Bell and Lancaster have been more or less adopted in 1,411; that Phillips's interrogative system of questions without answers has been introduced into 3,682; and Pestalozzi's system of oral analysis into seven; that the French language is taught in 7,520; and the dead languages in 3,327. The number of persons employed in education, as masters, governesses, assistants, and private tutors, is estimated at 56,300.

WORCESTER ASSIZES.—This morning, William Burraston, late of Worcester, hop-merchant, who became a bankrupt in March, 1819, was put to the bar on a charge of feloniously concealing his effects; after the trial had proceeded for some time, the prisoner's counsel took a legal objection to the indictment, which varied in an important point from the proceedings before the com-

missioners; this objection the learned judge considered fatal, and Burraston was therefore acquitted; there was a second indictment against him for perjury before the commissioners, which he traversed till next assizes, for his appearance at which, he gave bail, himself in 1,000*l.* and two sureties in 200*l.* each.

ENNIS (IRELAND).—Anthony Jordan, for the murder of his wife, was hanged this day, and his body given for dissection.

The following is a circumstantial account of the conduct of this unfortunate man since his conviction. During his trial he firmly denied his guilt. After the awful sentence of death had been passed upon him, he desperately exclaimed against the justice of it, and prayed most fervently that every person who contributed towards his condemnation might shortly after meet the same fate; and said (to the disgust and abhorrence of all the Court), that, dead or alive, he should have ample satisfaction from each of them. He was then conveyed to the gaol without the least seeming concern, and spent the night most diabolically, entreating Satan, by some power or other spell, to enter his cell, and set him at liberty, in order to wreak his vengeance on each of his persecutors, and other enemies. Yesterday morning he became more furious, and refused to eat. The Rev. Mr. Healy, the parish priest, attended; the unfortunate man spurned all spiritual consolation, refusing to see any divine whatsoever; and in order to prevent any tampering with him in that respect, he most solemnly swore he would allow

no person to enter his cell, until God and the devil should have a free and fair opportunity of contending for his unfortunate soul, according to their proper claims!!! He then went to bed, and fell into a heavy slumber: it was the slumber of reformation; for, on awakening, providentially the Rev. Thomas M'Inerny, parish priest, accompanied by Mr. James Healy, and the convict's brother, entered the cell, and by much industry brought this wretched culprit to a full sense of his unhappy state. He subsequently acknowledged his guilt, and the justice of his sentence, and died penitent.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—A short time since, two gentlemen, residing at Brighton, having visited Horsham, looked into the workhouse of that town, to observe how the poor were taken care of. The master conducted them about most parts of the building, and at length pointed to a door in the yard, in which was a small grated opening, remarking, that therein was confined a poor lunatic, a female named Evans, who had been there for several years. Curiosity induced the gentlemen to take a peep through the grate at the unhappy woman: she was seated on a low chair, and busied in feeding two enormous rats in her lap with crumbs of bread, which she had evidently reserved for them. The approach of the strangers had been noticed by her, and while "hush" gently issued from her lips, she lightly motioned with her hand for them to depart, lest their presence should disturb her company.

23. SPAIN.—In the sitting of the Cortes of the 23rd ultimo,

the committee of public instruction proposed a decree for the following objects:—the provisional re-establishment of the system of teaching adopted in 1814 in the colleges, seminaries, and convents of the kingdom; the study of the law of nature and nations, and the suppression of the study of the *Recopoliacion*, or collection of statutes; the explanation of the constitution instead of that of the *Partidas*, or code of Alphonso the Wise. Signor Sancho, formerly a member of the Provisional Central Junta, proposed a decree consisting of 23 articles, among which were the following, viz.—to prohibit the founding of convents, and the receiving of any vows—to allow any order only one convent in one place—to prevent mendicant orders from asking alms—to declare the property of the regular clergy national property—to employ part of the said property in rewarding the army—to prevent bishops or archbishops from ordaining any individuals, as long as there is a sufficient number of spiritual persons for discharging the duties of the parishes—to subject all monks and nuns to the bishops of the respective dioceses—to declare their property national, assigning to individuals sums suitable for maintaining them either in or out of their convents, according to their choice. The violators of the law to be banished.

24. GLASGOW.—The Court met this day at nine o'clock, for the trial of William M'Intyre, who had been arraigned along with Wilson already convicted.

The Lord Advocate stated that it was not his intention to lead proof against the prisoner,

Matthew Boyle, Alexander Graham, and John May, were next put to the bar.

The Lord Advocate addressed the jury in the same terms as on the former case, they having been previously sworn; and they found the prisoners Not Guilty.

William Campbell and George Allan were disposed of in the same manner.

The Lord Justice Clerk, previous to dismissing them from the bar, addressed them in a very pathetic manner, and advised them, on returning to the bosom of their families, that they should fear God, honour the king, and meddle not with those who are given to change.

The Lord Advocate, in addressing the Court, observed, that the extensive manufactories of the Lord Provost of this city, and of several other gentlemen, had not struck work on the 1st of April, which he attributed to the influence they had over their men, and he hoped the master manufacturers and gentlemen of the country, would assemble on the first appearance of any such disorder. The motives of the crown lawyers in adopting a lenient line of conduct, were, to make no more examples than were absolutely necessary; and as he believed that the spirit which led to the late disturbances in this part of the country was subsiding, they were not disposed to proceed against any of the prisoners. He then alluded to the state of the police of the county, and expressed his fears that it was not so good as it ought to be, for if it were, so many guilty individuals would not have been able to escape.

In the course of the day re-

peated allusion was made to the lord-advocate discharging the indictment against Graham. When he was arraigned he wished to plead Guilty, but on the advice of the lord president he pleaded Not Guilty. This act of kindness on the part of the public prosecutor was particularly pointed out to the prisoners as an additional ground of gratitude. Wilson was brought up for sentence, and being told that he had now an opportunity of speaking to the Court, why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, he stammered out a few words, in an incoherent manner, and was advised by the Lord President to communicate with his counsel, as he might use expressions which would be detrimental to him, having been recommended to the clemency of the Crown by the jury. Mr. Murray then said a few words for him.

The Lord President then, after a very solemn and pathetic address, pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoner.

The prisoner was then taken from the bar, without showing any signs of agitation, and confined in one of the iron rooms.

The Lord President concluded the business with an admirable address, in the course of which he observed, that he was afraid the upper ranks were not so religious as our fathers. He remarked, that civil commotion leads to military despotism, and that liberty without religion ends in licentiousness.

The Court then adjourned till the 27th of November.

STAFFORD ASSIZES. — Abel Hill was committed to the county-gaol on the 15th day of March

last, by Enoch Hand, gent., coroner, charged with the wilful murder of Mary Martin, and her son, Thos. Martin (a child about 16 months old), by drowning them in the canal near the Round-house, a little distance from Bilston, on the 23rd of last February.

While he was in gaol, Hill appeared indifferent to his awful situation, and thoroughly disregarded religious instruction. Fully persuading himself that he should not be convicted, he sent to his parents, with whom he had resided at Abigail-lane, in the parish of Sedgley, that he should be at home at the wakes. On the Friday preceding his trial, he was visited by a rev. gentleman (who has taken great pains on similar occasions to bring sinners to repentance), who exhorted him to prepare for another world, as, in case of conviction, he would not be here after Thursday morning. Hill answered with a laugh, "I shall be somewhere else." In this hardened state he continued till the trial, which came on before Mr. Justice Richardson, on Tuesday morning last, at eight o'clock, and was not finished until seven in the evening. It came out in evidence that Hill had cohabited with the unfortunate Mary Martin for more than six years, that he was the father of the infant child, T. Martin, and that its mother, the lamented victim of his brutality, was again pregnant by him. Mary Jeavons (the mother of Mary Martin by a former husband) was examined, and stated, that she kept a public-house at Bradley, near Bilston; that the deceased would have been 25 years old on the 10th of

March last; prisoner assisted in the support of her daughter's child, and seemed fond of it; her daughter and child left her house about six in the evening of the 23rd of February last, and returned no more. Another witness proved, that the prisoner had endeavoured to cause abortion, by giving Mary Martin a powerful medicine, but it did not produce the intended effect. It also appeared, that on the evening the murder was perpetrated, Hill had persuaded the unfortunate woman to meet him at Bilston, and bring the child with her, under pretence of purchasing it a hat and frock; and were seen together by several persons in Bilston, and were also observed to approach the canal, as though on their way home. Cries of murder were heard from near the place where the bodies were afterwards found; the prisoner was also observed to have his shoes, stockings, and clothes wet a considerable way up his body, and marks of fingers and nails were found on various parts of the bodies. The bodies were found on the 3rd of March by a boatman. It was attempted to be shown that the prisoner was at home at too early an hour to allow him time to return from Bilston; but the witnesses for the prosecution proved his having desired them to mark the time when they saw him, on the evening of the 23rd of February. One witness swore that he had heard Mary Martin say she would make away with herself and child. The judge summed up in the most perspicuous manner, commenting, as he proceeded, upon the nature of the evidence; and the jury, after consulting about

two minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty, which the prisoner heard without the least emotion or change of countenance. The judge then passed sentence in the most affecting and impressive manner.

Whilst the judge was passing sentence, the eyes of the prisoner were wandering round the Court. As he turned away from the box, he exclaimed, "I wish I had a barrel of gunpowder under 'em, I would blow 'em all to hell."

After he had returned "to the place from whence he came," he made use of many horrid expressions, and although the chaplain attended him immediately, and continued with him an hour or more, he did not appear any ways composed, nor less violent against his prosecutors.

The chaplain visited him again on Wednesday morning, and continued with him upwards of eleven hours, using every possible means to tranquillize his mind, and prepare him for eternity; still he could not be prevailed upon to forgive his prosecutors. He slept soundly from twelve till two, cried more than once at his untimely end, and about some young woman, but did not express any sorrow for the crime, which he denied to the last.

On the morning of his execution (Thursday last) he was led to the chapel, where the sacrament was administered, and again the chaplain used his best efforts to persuade him to die as a Christian. The rev. gentleman succeeded so far, that the malefactor said he forgave every one. At five minutes before nine, he ascended the scaffold, quite un-

dismayed, and made a spring up the steps. When the halter was placed round his neck, he desired to kneel, and did so, with the chaplain; in this posture the rope became rather tight, and Hill said, somewhat jocosely, "It will throttle me." While the clergyman read a prayer, Hill turned his head towards the spectators, and nodded and smiled. He soon sprung up with great agility, and the executioner having adjusted the halter, Hill pulled up his trowsers, and skipping at the same time, shook off his shoes, saying, "I won't die with my shoes on; I'll make a liar of 'em." So anxious did he appear to look on the crowd, that he wanted the cap taken from his face, and the drop fell while he was asking to have it removed. He struggled much, but was dead in about two minutes. After hanging the usual time, his body was cut down, and delivered to Mr. Best, surgeon, who had it packed up and conveyed to Bilston, to be there dissected and anatomised.

Hill was a very good-looking man, and well-made, 23 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, was born at Sedgley, and was employed as an engineer at the Deepfield Colliery, about half a mile from Bilston.

25. WILTSHIRE ASSIZES.—*Champneys v. Messiter and others.*—The plaintiff in this case was Thomas Swymmer Champneys, esq. of Orchardleigh-house, near Frome, in the county of Somerset; and the defendants were Nathaniel Messiter, a wool-stapler and banker at Frome, and his two sons, George Messiter, an attorney, also of Frome, and John

Messiter, a wool-comber, of the same place. The action was for assault and false imprisonment, and the damages were laid at 5,000*l*.

It appeared from the evidence, that the plaintiff, who had long been a man of the first fashion in the county, who was a magistrate, and who had once been a man of opulence, had, by a course of imprudence, become involved in a most distressing state of embarrassment. Upon an arrest for nearly 1,000*l*. the defendant Nathaniel Messiter, together with a Mr. Chislett, became bail for the plaintiff, and it was upon the surrendering of the plaintiff by the defendant Nath. Messiter, that the cause of action arose. Mr. Champneys, to avoid being taken into execution upon two writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, had on the 23rd February last left Orchardleigh-house, in Somersetshire, and went to the Black Dog inn, at Standerwick common, in Wiltshire. On the 24th the defendant, George Messiter, the attorney, made his appearance at the Black Dog, and not waiting for any announcement, followed the servant into the room where Mr. Champneys was, by whom he was received with great civility. In a short time after, the defendant, Nath. Messiter, also came, and as the servant of Mr. Champneys deposed, entered the room with some violence, to lay hold of the plaintiff. Mr. Champneys, hopeless of succour, made up his mind to the surrender, it being understood that he was to be taken directly to London, through Warminster, in order to be delivered to the custody of the marshal of the King's-bench; but he expressed a great reluctance to be taken into any part of the county of

Somerset, alleging, as a reason, his knowledge of the two writs of *ca. sa.* being out against him. In order to alleviate the plaintiff's fears upon that head, Mr. Geo. Messiter produced the two writs in question out of his pocket, and, declaring they had never been out of his own possession, "vowed to God that they should not be executed." Aware that he had no alternative, the plaintiff made up his mind to proceed to London, but requested that he might have the meal which had been prepared for him. This was denied; but the plaintiff at the same time was informed, that he could have every refreshment at the Angel-inn, at Warminster.

On the same morning the attendance of Mr. Williamson and his son-in-law, Mr. Ivy, bailiffs, had been clandestinely sent for, to the Black Dog, and they accordingly came there, and the writs of *ca. sa.* were put into the hands of Williamson, with a promise that the plaintiff, as soon as he was brought within the county of Somerset, should be delivered into his hands.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Champneys entered a chaise, which had been procured from Frome, that chaise having the additional accommodation of a dickey-box; the chaise having been sent for after the arrival of the Messiters at the Black Dog, and the driver having been told on his arrival to set his horses' heads towards Warminster, but as soon as Mr. Champneys was secured, to drive as hard as possible for two miles on the Frome road. Mr. Champneys was accompanied in the carriage by Mr. Ivy, the sheriff's officer; Mr. George Messiter, the attorney, mounted the dickey-box; Mr.

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John Messiter performed the office of footman by getting behind; and Mr. Nathaniel Messiter that of out-rider on horseback. In this way all was proceeding quietly, until the horses were turned round to the Frome road, and then the plaintiff, seeing how he had been entrapped, put his hand upon George Messiter's shoulder, and said, "You traitor, you have entrapped and deceived me; how can I take your word again, as a gentleman?" The plaintiff then became uneasy, and entreated George Messiter to return; but his entreaties met with no other reply than the appearance of an unsheathed dagger and a threat of applying its powers. Maddened, the plaintiff reached across to the door next to the bailiff, and in so doing, his foot, being put against the seat of his gig-box, forced open the door on the opposite side, the box itself falling out. The next state in which the plaintiff was found was that of being half out of the carriage exclaiming "Murder!" the horses being in the full gallop; and in this way he was dragged till the cries of the bailiff, who did not lose his hold, added to those of the plaintiff, caused the carriage, at length to stop. When it had done so, the bailiff loosed his fingers, and the plaintiff fell to the ground, being immediately seized by John and George Messiter; and in a few moments after, the defendant, Nathaniel Messiter, the father, rode back, and without provocation struck the plaintiff a violent blow with a black-thorn cudgel on his head, which fortunately only demolished the hat. Force was then offered to be used to drag the plaintiff once more to the car-

riage, but he absolutely refused, unless his box, in which was a gold watch, and 50*l.* in cash, was given to him. This the defendant Nath. Messiter, refused, crying, "Drag him along, the scoundrel, drag him along; I have pistols, and I will use them." The more humane bailiff advised Mr. Champneys to get into the carriage again, upon the former promising that the box should be restored. The plaintiff again got in, and was fixed between Mr. Ivy the bailiff and John Messiter, who was promoted from the foot-board; and in this way the party travelled till they got about half a mile within the verge of the county of Somerset, when they were met by Williamson, who accosted them by inquiring if "'Squire Champneys was in the carriage?"—"Oh, yes," said George Messiter, "he is here." Mr. Williamson then proceeded to take the plaintiff in execution upon the very writs which Geo. Messiter had vowed to God should not be executed.

Mr. Justice Burrough addressed the jury, who, after about ten minutes consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—*Damages 700*l.**

LIMERICK ASSIZES, *July 25.*—This day S. Sullivan was tried for the murder of Ellen Hanly, on the Shannon, in July, 1819.

The prisoner was asked whether he had any counsel employed; to which he replied, "I have no money to fee counsel or attorney, my lord, and I have nobody to look to but you and the great God to give fair play for my life;" after which was called, for the prosecution,

Ellen Walsh, who stated, that she resided in Glin, and recollects being in Kilrush about 12 months

ago; she got her passage in a boat from Mr. Scanlan; there were in the boat at the time other persons, namely, John Scanlan, Stephen Sullivan, the prisoner, James Mitchell, Patrick Keys, John Mangin, and a genteel young girl called Mrs. Scanlan. The boat proceeded from Kilrush to Carragafoil, west of Tarbett; witness observed a trunk in the boat, but could not say who owned it. Mrs. Scanlan had two gold rings on her finger, one carved and the other plain; she noticed Mrs. Scanlan as having two projecting teeth in the upper gums, one at each side: they arrived at Carragafoil before day in the morning, and stopped at Mrs. Walsh's house: shortly after breakfast, witness saw prisoner force a ring off Mrs. Scanlan's finger, it was the plain one, and he put it on his own, the remaining ring being carved, and which carved gold ring she saw on Mr. Scanlan's finger the following day. Shortly after breakfast, Mr. Scanlan and prisoner went to Ballylangford to get change of a note, not having sufficient to pay for breakfast. Mrs. Scanlan stopped in the house along with witness during their absence, and showed witness her clothes. [Here the trunk was produced and identified, after which the clothes it contained were also recognized as those shown to witness by Mrs. Scanlan, and a small rope, the appearance of which excited horror throughout the court; also a mantle belonging to the deceased which was identified by witness]. Witness said, that the female called Mrs. Scanlan was about 35 years of age, and handsome. Scanlan and prisoner delayed two

hours, and did not get the note changed; believes prisoner to have been a servant to Scanlan; Scanlan desired witness to stop in the house till the following day, and in the interim they would get rid of Mrs. Scanlan: at this remark, the young girl was not within hearing, for she was putting on her mantle; witness would not stop, but would be obliged to Scanlan if he would put her over the creek in his boat; he said he would not, upon which witness cried: Scanlan, prisoner, and Mrs. Scanlan, went off in the boat, witness soliciting for admission: they, however, turned back, and took witness into the boat; witness was landed west of Tarbett, three miles from Glin, after which Mr. and Mrs. Scanlan and prisoner sailed off: witness could not tell where to, only the three in the boat, and never saw the girl alive after. The following day witness saw prisoner coming down from his mother and sister's house, which was convenient to her own; went into prisoner's house and saw the trunk, which she recognised to be the one which was in the boat; saw prisoner frequently; witness went to Mr. Scanlan's lodging, where she saw the prisoner, and asked prisoner if he brought Mrs. Scanlan with him? To which he replied, "that she was shipped off with a captain of a ship." Witness saw Sullivan's sister wear the mantle a few days after, which was worn by Mrs. Scanlan at Carragafoil; saw the handkerchief on another Mrs. Scanlan's neck, with whom Mr. Scanlan lodged, about a fortnight after she parted the boat; also the shirt which was worn by deceased; on Mr.

Scanlan's finger was the carved gold ring, which she recognized, also as worn by deceased. Witness heard Mr. Scanlan and prisoner disputing in the lodging near the fire; they were tipsy; prisoner asked Mr. Scanlan for money; Mr. Scanlan said he would give the prisoner nothing; upon which the prisoner replied, "Mr. John, I have as good a right to the money as you have." In about five or six weeks after, heard of a dead body being found; saw the body at Money-point, county Clare-side, near Kilrush; the body had been taken up as it was interred; saw it taken up; it was a horrid spectacle; the knight of Glin and major Odell accompanied witness to where the body was interred; it had a putrid appearance; the leg and arm were broken. The knight of Glin asked witness whether she had any peculiar marks whereby she would know the body? Witness said that she had; for that the deceased, if it were she, had two projecting teeth at each side of her jaws; recognised the deceased by looking into her mouth, and seeing the two sockets, or holes in the gums, in which the teeth were; saw a rope round her neck; before witness saw deceased, described the teeth to the knight of Glin and major Odell; there were many persons present at the inspection of the body, as there was an inquest held on it. The deceased told witness, in the boat, that she had eloped with Mr. Scanlan, and was married to him in Dublin.

Nothing material was elicited upon the cross-examination.

Grace Scanlan.—Keeps a lodging-house in the town of Glin; knew Mr. John Scanlan (now

dead—executed for this murder last Spring assizes): knows the prisoner (identified him). Mr. Scanlan lodged at witness's house in the month of July, 1819; prisoner lived with Mr. Scanlan, but not while he lodged at her house; prisoner brought clothes to witness to buy: they were those of a female, and consisted of a skirt, a spencer, and frock; it was in the month of July, 1819. [The trunk was then opened, and the clothes recognised by the witness as those offered to her for sale.] Prisoner told witness that the clothes belonged to a woman who went off with a captain or officer,—it was a young girl who was with Mr. Scanlan—heard her name was Ellen—that she misbehaved, and he took her clothes; she kept the articles until the knight of Glin called upon her; knew not what became of prisoner afterwards, but did not see him in Glin; prisoner came into witness's house drunk, while Mr. Scanlan was asleep, and took money out of his trunk; prisoner started the locks, took money out of it, and it was gold, part of which was afterwards returned; recollects prisoner saying to Mr. Scanlan "that he (prisoner) had as good a right to it as himself;" witness bought the clothes from prisoner; gave 5s. 5d. for the frock, 9s. for the spencer, and 2s. 2d. for the handkerchief.

John Conery, uncle to the deceased—Knew Ellen Hanly, she was his niece; was living with him since she was six or seven years old, up to the period of her elopement with Mr. Scanlan; she was then about fifteen; was a very pretty girl, and a good size; in her upper gums, at each side of her mouth, were two teeth

which projected; left witness's house on Sunday the 29th of June, 1812, whilst he was at mass; witness never married; his niece took 100*l.* in notes, and twelve guineas in gold, since which time he never saw her; heard of her death six weeks after.

Other witnesses corroborated what had been said.

The knight of Glin was examined, and stated, that he was a magistrate of the county of Limerick; heard of the murder of Ellen Hanly, on the 1st of August, 1819, and of the finding of the body; quickly repaired to the place where the body was interred; Ellen Walsh gave him a description of the person of the deceased, and particularised minutely her clothes to him, previous to his seeing the body; Ellen Walsh mentioned, that there were two teeth projecting out of the upper gums of the deceased, if it were the same person: witness swore an inquest, before whom the testimony of Ellen Walsh was given previous to the body being taken up; the body was taken up and examined by witness, who saw the rope tied round the neck of the deceased; the projecting teeth were not in the gums, but the sockets were evident; which were over the high teeth, which he (witness) pointed out to each of the jury, and which perfectly corroborated Ellen Walsh's testimony: the body appeared swelled: the arm was off, and the thigh broken: Ellen Walsh then looked at the body; she gave witness particulars of the clothes; on the strand was found the remnant of a bodice; the body was entirely naked; Ellen Walsh described the clothes previous to the finding of the

body; witness got some of the clothes from Grace Scanlan, with whom Mr. Scanlan lodged; got the mantle from prisoner's sister, who returned from Kerry, and he arrested her.—[Here the knight of Glin recognised the articles of the deceased, as he saw them, the rope which was round the neck of the deceased, &c.] The clothes answered minutely the description given of them by Ellen Walsh; the trunk was got in a cellar on Arthur's quay: prisoner eloped from Glin when the body was found.

Court.—Prisoner, have you any witnesses to call?—My lord, I have no money, only the great God and your lordship, and cannot pay a counsellor or attorney.

Court.—Have you any thing to say?—Yes, my lord; to ask Grace Scanlan if Mr. Scanlan did not tell her, that the deceased was at his sister's at Kilkee?

Prisoner.—Grace Scanlan, did you hear Mr. Scanlan say that his wife was at Kilkee?—Ans. Yes.

Prisoner.—Mrs. Scanlan, do you recollect when Mr. Scanlan was condoling with you by the fire, and that my sister was present, what he said to you?

Witness.—Hearing that Mr. Scanlan had a wife, I said to him, "Mr. Scanlan, when shall I see Mrs. Scanlan?" To which he answered, "No, you shall not, if I can help it; she would be too hard upon me."

The jury retired for about a quarter of an hour. Verdict—Guilty.

His lordship then pronounced sentence of death on the prisoner, and ordered him for execution on Thursday. While his lordship was addressing the prisoner, he

exclaimed, "A long day, my lord!" During the trial the prisoner's countenance underwent no alteration, till, towards the close of it, he seemed to feel that all was over with him. He was a well-looking man, of a good size, and appeared to be about 32 years of age.

On the 27th he was executed in Limerick. His appearance had undergone a great change since the trial, and at the gallows his face was strongly impressed with the marks of guilt, care, and remorse. The Rev. Mr. Enright called upon him to confess his crime, and he made the following dreadful acknowledgment:—

"I declare, before the Almighty God, that I am guilty of the murder, but that it was Mr. Scanlan who put me up to it; it was after he came from Dublin I saw him, as I was myself returned from the country. I heard he went off with a girl, and I went to see him, when he and I took a walk on the strand, and, after some conversation, he said he should get rid of the girl; he was at me some days before I consented, which I unfortunately did; he then bought a boat from one Patrick Keys, for the express purpose of destroying her, and got an iron chain and ring made by a smith in Kilrush, to tie round her neck. Ellen Walsh, Mitchell, and other persons, came with us in the boat from Kilrush to Carrig Island, where we stopped all night; Mr. Scanlan and I went to Ballylongford, and brought some spirits, and that day it was intended to murder her, between Carrig Island and Moneypoint. Mr. Scanlan went out of the boat, in order

that, while he was absent, I should have it done; but when I looked in her innocent face, my heart shuddered, and I did not know how I could do it! When Mr. Scanlan returned, he gave me many sour looks, and was mad with me because I did not murder her. I then went out of the boat, and bought two shillings worth of bread, a pound of butter, and about three half-pints of whiskey, and we staid out that night until next morning. We then continued that day together (it was the third day, and not the second, as sworn). When Mr. Scanlan got up to go out of the boat, Mrs. Scanlan asked him where he was going. He answered, that he was going to Glin by a short cut, to prepare a lodging for her, where they might sleep that night. He then made me take some spirits, and desired that I should get more from her, if necessary. Scanlan settled the rope, and spliced a loop to it, which he put round a large stone, in order that I should lose no time, and left every thing ready for me in the boat. In the course of that night I murdered her, and the following day I went to Glin, where I saw Mr. Scanlan, who asked me, "Did you do that?" I told him I did. "All is right," said he.

The unfortunate criminal was then asked, did he know what was the reason Mr. Scanlan left the boat? He said, "it was, that he should be seen in Glin if the murder was found out!" He was also asked, what was Scanlan's motive for having her murdered? He said, "he did not know, unless it was that she always called him her husband." To another question, he said he never rob-

bed her, but that he certainly took the ring spoken of.

After some pause, the unhappy man said, that it was the neglect of his religious duties which led him to the commission of this act; for, had he abided by the advice of his clergy, he would not meet this unhappy end; and he hoped his example, to all who saw and heard him, would be a sufficient warning to attend to their religious duties.

He continued to pray most fervently, hoping "that the great God would forgive him his sins." When he found the cart moving, he yielded to the rope, and let his body fall gently off, distinctly saying, "The Lord have mercy upon me!" He died without the appearance of a struggle, and after hanging the time prescribed, was cut down, and his body conveyed to the county hospital for dissection.

After his conviction, he made a full and free admission of his guilt in the gaol, in presence of many persons, and described the mode of the miserable girl's destruction. When the boat was about the centre of the river, he stood up, and took a musket in his hand, with which he made a blow at her head, but, having missed, struck her on the arm, which was broken. He then beat her with the gun till she was quite dead, and afterwards tied her right leg to her neck, to which a large stone was attached, and flung the body into the river, which sunk immediately.

AUSTRIAN COMMERCE.—The frigate called the Empress Caroline, commanded by lieut. Pulth, will sail in a few days from Trieste for Canton in China, with a cargo of quicksilver. This will

be the first commercial speculation which Austria has undertaken with that country.

The number of Jesuits in Russia, when the decree for their banishment was issued, amounted to 800 at least. It is said that some are gone to China.

A considerable agitation was lately excited among the Catholic population of the city of Dublin (chiefly the lower orders), by the reported exhumation of the relics of a Saint. The rumour had its rise from the discovery of a human body in a state of tolerably good preservation, by some labourers employed in the repairing the venerable cathedral of St. Patrick. No sooner was the discovery made public, than people gathered from all the surrounding streets, and the workmen were completely stopped. The sexton having been informed of what had taken place, immediately repaired to the spot, and with great difficulty had the gate shut, and the crowd of spectators removed; and to preserve order in the street, applied for a party of police: he had the coffin removed into the cathedral, and placed in one of the vaults; but on the workmen opening the gate, the crowd rushed in with an eagerness not to be conceived, and finding, that the object of their imaginary ideas was removed, the old coffins which were thrown up by the workmen, in excavating, immediately became an object of veneration, and the anxiety to become possessed of a piece of coffin, however small, caused such a scene of confusion as exceeds all description; and these relics were distributed with such dispatch, that in less than two hours

from the second admission of the crowd, there were particles of the old coffin dispersed through all parts of the city, with "an account of the wonderful discovery of a saint;" and attributing the soundness of the wood to some peculiar virtue which they believed the person it inclosed possessed. During the whole of that day also, the same restless inquiry prevailed, and continued with increasing anxiety during Thursday and Friday, the inquiries at the sexton's house being much more numerous, and money was offered to a considerable amount, by very respectable people to be permitted to see the body. In consequence of an application, two Roman Catholic clergymen, with two eminent medical gentlemen, were admitted to see the corpse, in order to ascertain the cause of its being preserved. The surgeons, after having opened it, and examined the head, gave it as their opinion, that it was the body of a very old man, and that, from the body having been enveloped in a pitched cover, and the place where it was interred being very wet, the fat substance of the body became firm; and turned into a kind of spermaceti, which the surgeons said was an occurrence very common where bodies had been found in bogs, &c. The lower extremities of the body, where there was no fat, were entirely decayed, nothing remaining of the legs but the bones. The head was nearly separated from the body, and the nose quite decayed, but the general outline of the features appeared, and sufficiently proved the face to be very old. On examining the skull, the bones were found

to be in a state of decay, the jaw-bone nearly melted away, and no teeth whatever; the arms were completely concealed, the fat substance of the body having spread over them, and filled up the sides of the coffin. The body measured five feet four inches, and the measure across the shoulders seventeen inches.—How far this solution of the phenomenon might have satisfied the zealous populace, was not left to be proved, for the impertinent sagacity of some profane antiquaries dissipated the possible hypothesis of canonization, by showing upon incontestible evidence, that the body discovered was that of Dr. Price, a protestant clergyman, who had been 20 years rector of St. Nicholas, and died in 1706.

26. COURT OF CHANCERY.—The Lord Chancellor, on coming into court this morning, observed, that if one-tenth of the Queensberry legacies were paid, there would remain in court only 8,395*l.*, a sum too small to meet the claims that might be hereafter established. He feared it would be impossible to grant even one-sixteenth. He wished to have the assistance of the bar in what he was now going to suggest. Suppose he should say that the claims or demands on the estates of the testator amounted to 500,000*l.* (and they were much above that sum), and that he was to set apart so much 8 per cents to meet these claims, the dividends on the stock so appropriated would belong to the claimants if they established their claims; but if the claims were reduced, the surplus of the dividends would belong to the legatees and residuary legatees. With regard to the 101 leases which

had been before him in another place, if any of them were set aside, the marquis of Queensberry might come for damages on the fund in court; in which case there would be so much stock set apart to meet that demand, and he would be put in the same situation as if he could now make his claim good.

Mr. Murray said, that the suggestion now made by his lordship had before occurred to him. In order, however, to carry it into effect, it would be necessary to have the consent of the claimants, and they resided in Scotland. Another obstacle was, that some of the parties in the cause were infants.

The lord chancellor observed, that, as to the circumstance of some of the parties being infants, that was by no means material. In considering this arrangement, he directed the appropriation of the stock to be made on the maximum of the claimants demands, liable to reduction if any of the claims were not substantiated.

KENT ASSIZES.—J. Ruck was indicted, for maliciously cutting off the left hand of J. Cook, with a sword, on the 17th June last, in the parish of Chatham.

The case was this:—The prosecutor and a party of young men had been playing a cricket match on the 17th of June. In the evening they retired to regale themselves at the Artichoke public-house, at Chatham. About twelve o'clock at night the party were about to return to their homes, when they saw the prisoner in the tap-room, sitting at the table. Being inclined for some fun, they began to quiz the prisoner by saying, that Squire

Ruck's carriage stopped the way, and was ready to take him up. At that moment a cart came up to the door, and a horn was blown. The prisoner was then taken out of the house with some violence, and put into the cart, which was driven away with him towards his own house. The cart passed through the river Stour, and the prisoner, out of a joke, was thrown into the water (though this fact did not distinctly appear) and got wet. All the party separated. The prisoner in his way home was overtaken by a brother of the prosecutor, to whom he said, "you are one of the three Cooks, and I'll do for you all one of these days; you work at Sir John Fagg's, but you shall not work there two months longer."—Nothing further passed, and they separated. About half-past 12 o'clock, the prosecutor, who had occasion to pass the prisoner's house, was pursuing his way home, and when he came to the prisoner's house, he saw a man standing on the other side of the hedge, and presently the prisoner said, "Is that you, John Cook?" The prosecutor answered in the affirmative, and went up to the prisoner, on his saying he wanted to speak to him. Prisoner then said, "I think you are one of those men who put me into the cart." The prosecutor assured him he was not; when the prisoner replied, "If I was sure you were one, I would run you through!" The prisoner had a sword in his hand, and without any further observation, made a push at the prosecutor, but missed him. He then aimed at his head and shoulders, and cut him in two places. The prose-

cutor immediately seized a hedge-stake in his defence, and was making his way towards a wall, to get over and escape, when he was followed, and the prisoner aiming a blow at his left arm, which he held up as a guard, he struck the hand clean off at the wrist joint.

The prisoner received a good character from several witnesses, who, however, said that his temper was hasty.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty—Death.

DUMBARTON, July 23.—This morning, at nine o'clock, the Court of High Commission met here in the parish church, which was fitted up for the occasion. The judges present were, the lord president, the lord justice clerk, the lord chief baron, and lord Pitmilly.

Robert Munro, Patrick M'Devitt, William Blair, Geo. Munro, Richard Thompson, and Wm. M'Phie, were put to the bar, when Robert Munro was informed that his trial was to be proceeded in. He was accused of four different acts of high treason.

The jury were then sworn, and the lord president made the usual prohibition as to the publication of the evidence or the speeches.

The solicitor-general stated the case to the jury on the part of the Crown.

A great number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence lasted until eight o'clock in the evening, when the Court adjourned, and the Jury were conveyed in coaches to Mr. M'Ni-col's inn.

SECOND DAY, Thursday.—Mr. Sandford, junior counsel for the prisoner, addressed the jury

at great length, and called a number of witnesses to prove, that the prisoner was never himself engaged in the manufacture of pikes.

Mr. Grant likewise addressed the jury for the prisoner.

Mr. Hullock replied on the part of the Crown.

The Lord President summed up the evidence.

The jury retired about six o'clock, and in half an hour returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

After a suitable advice from the Lord-President, and an address to the audience, he was dismissed from the bar.

The Lord-Advocate rose, and stated to the jury, that as the case against Munro had not been made out, and as he had no other evidence against the others but what had been adduced on his trial, he would take the responsibility upon himself in accepting a verdict of Not Guilty for all the others.

The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SPAIN.—The following is the statement of the military force in the Peninsula, given by the minister at war :—

Infantry, 87,879, including militia.

Cavalry, 6,358.

Expence of the above,—reals 352,607,000 (about 8,000,000 sterling).

Since 1815, the number of soldiers embarked for South America, amounts to 42,117. The provision of ammunition for the artillery he described as insufficient for a single day of battle.

One hundred and sixty male convicts have been shipped at

Portsmouth, to go on board the *Hebe*, at Spithead, for New South Wales.

"It will be recollected by many of our readers [says a New York paper], that during the late war with England, the Patriot pilot-boat was dispatched to Charleston for the purpose of bringing to this city Mrs. Allston, lady of the then governor of South Carolina, and daughter of colonel Burr, formerly vice president of the United States. T. Green, esq. of this city, an intimate friend of governor Allston's family, proceeded to Charleston in the pilot boat, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. A. on the voyage. From the time they embarked and sailed from Charleston, no tidings whatever had been heard of the vessel or any one on board. It was at first supposed, that the vessel must have been captured by a British cruiser, but after a lapse of time, that hope was abandoned. Notwithstanding the weather was mild and favourable for several days after the vessel left Charleston, and such as to render her loss mysterious, up to the present time, no other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed, than that the vessel must have foundered at sea, or run under during a chase. But the mystery is at length developed—two of the pirates lately sentenced to suffer death at New Orleans, confessed, that they composed part of the crew of the above pilot boat Patriot; that after being at sea two or three days, and near the shore, they rose upon the captain and passengers, and confined them below; when they stood close in shore, and after plundering the

passengers of a considerable sum of money and plate, belonging mostly to Mrs. Allston, they launched the boat, and scuttled the vessel, which soon filled and went down with the unfortunate inmates confined below! The dreadful tragedy was performed in the dead of the night.

27. MANCHESTER SESSIONS—*Winterbotham and Whittaker* were indicted for rioting at Oldham, and assaulting the soldiers.

Edward Connell, a private in the 7th Dragoon Guards.—On the 25th of April, went with Griffin and another soldier to the Bull's-head, about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening. After they had sat down, two or three soldiers came; one of them was billeted there: Whittaker was near witness; he talked about b—— butchers, and the b—— backs, and wanted to know why they came. He then sung a song, in which the soldiers were called b—— butchers; it was called Peterloo. Witness said it was not a fit song to be sung in soldiers' company; and corporal Pollett said the same. Witness was standing up, and we said we would leave the company. The soldiers were preparing to leave the company. Whittaker had a glass, and drank, "May the skin of every loyal man be torn off his back, and made into parchment for all reformers to beat to arms! to arms!"—Witness said, We are only a few, let us leave: this is not a proper toast for soldiers. Whittaker threw the glass of beer into witness's face, and immediately hit him a blow, which knocked him against the clock; witness returned the blow, upon which some words took place; then about twenty or thirty men came in, and said they were ready

for us; some had sticks. At this time there were only four dragoons in the house; one foot-soldier who was there, named Binning, had gone to alarm the guard; the men were at us in every direction; we gathered together as well as we could; they knocked down some of us; we resisted them the best way we could: they got pokers and tongs, and different instruments; we had no arms; we were not allowed to carry them; I was knocked down several times, and received many blows, and but for God I think I should have been killed; Gough, a soldier, came to my assistance; they kicked me with their clogs; a table was thrown at Gough, which knocked him down; this lasted about a quarter of an hour. The landlady came to the door, and ran back. I was much hurt; I gave no insolence whatever to him before he threw the beer. Whittaker went out after I had returned his blow, and came back with the other men, and they all began. I saw the other prisoner constantly during the fight, and saw him strike many blows at me. None of our party gave any offence before they began upon us.

Examined by Whittaker.—Did not throw a glass of ale at prisoner whilst singing.

Examined by Winterbotham.—I never laid hands on Whittaker to strike him but once; did not pull him about; saw none of the party burning Whittaker's hat; did not see one of the soldiers hit prisoner before prisoner hit him; none of the soldiers hit unless they were hit first.

James Gough, William Griffin, and Wm. Connell, privates, precisely confirmed this statement.

Corporal Halliday.—Went to

fetch the guard; when he returned he ordered the door to be opened; it was refused: the guard struck it with their carbines; then it was opened. When he went in, he saw in the kitchen two or three soldiers fighting with twenty town's-people; he heard a very great noise in another room, and saw a soldier down, with many people upon him. On witness going into the room, he received a cut on the head from a sharp instrument, and the blood flowed instantly from it; saw one of the prisoners there, but cannot say which of them sung the song.

Serjeant M'Allister, of the 85th foot, corroborated the testimony of this witness.

Mr. Wood, surgeon, was next called upon to prove the nature of the wounds inflicted on the soldiers.

After the witnesses in support of the indictment were examined, the defendants called several witnesses, who attempted to show, that the soldiers began the assault; but they varied much in their testimony.

The jury said, it was unnecessary for the chairman to sum up the evidence, and immediately found both prisoners Guilty.

After a short consultation, the Bench proceeded to pass sentence. Cheetham, who was convicted on two indictments for seditious words and assaults, was sentenced for the first indictment to be imprisoned in the New Bailey for six months; for the second 12 months more; and that he should find sureties to keep the peace for two years more, himself in 40*l.*, and two sureties in 20*l.* each.

The other prisoners, Winterbotham and Whittaker, were sen-

tenced to be imprisoned two years each in the New Bailey, and find sureties to keep the peace for two years further, themselves in 40*l.* and two sureties in 20*l.* each.

This day, William Miller, James Gardiner, and Henry Brown, for uttering forged notes; William Wilkinson, a black man, for highway robbery; and Thomas Cumber, for sheep stealing; suffered the dreadful sentence of the law at the usual place in the front of Newgate.

When the mandate arrived at Newgate, terror seized the first four of the culprits: they eagerly sought for the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Cotton and others, with whom night and day they prayed most devoutly, that the Almighty would have mercy, and send pardon and peace to their agonised hearts. The Rev. Mr. Devereux, the Catholic priest, attended upon Henry Brown, he being of that persuasion. The Rev. Mr. Walker, a dissenter, paid great attention to the black man, who has, ever since his apprehension, denied his guilt, but joyfully expressed his pleasure at having been brought to know the Redeemer Jesus. In consequence of the supposed assumed madness of T. Cumber (who was convicted of robbing a gentleman at Hampton of some sheep), it was thought proper to remove him on Monday night from the condemned cells, as he greatly disturbed his fellow-sufferers in their devotions. It was with difficulty he was removed, as he swore he would destroy the first that approached him.

At 20 minutes before eight o'clock in the morning, the miserable men were brought from

their cells into the Press-yard, where they were unironed. Miller's irons were knocked off first, then Gardiner's, and afterwards Brown's. These three men had evidently made up their minds to their dreadful fate; they evinced not the slightest fear, and appeared perfectly resigned.

Wilkinson, the black man, was then brought in; he protested that he was a murdered man, and he should die innocent. He did not fear death, he said; but he thought the jury ought not to have condemned him upon the testimony of only one witness, and he doubted not that his innocence would be made apparent after his death. After being pinioned, he prayed very fervently.

Cumber was then brought from his cell; he was hooting and swearing the whole of the way, and it was with great difficulty he was brought to the Press-yard. He then talked in a very incoherent strain, and asked what he was brought there for? While his irons were being taken off, he threatened to kick the men for hurting his legs, and told them "it was foolish to put them on, if they could not make a better job in taking them off."

The culprits were then removed to the lodge at the Debtors' door, at the front of which the scaffold was erected.

While the funeral service was being read, Cumber disturbed his fellow sufferers by singing a profane song. Mr. Brown did every thing in his power to keep the poor wretch quiet. When he arrived before the gallows he became calmer: it was thought prudent to have him tied up the last, and before he went out, the four first sung the hymn, "Lord

let thy mercy come." Cumber cried out "What do you keep me so long for? I don't fear; I shan't hang long; I know nothing about ghosts; I never saw one." Upon his being taken by several men upon the scaffold, he leaped and sung in the most frantic manner: his deplorable situation filled the bosom of every beholder with horror. He was held while the rope was placed round his neck, and when the fatal signal was given by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, he leaped off the drop board, upon the front part of the scaffold where the rev. gentleman stood, and was forced down by the executioner.

The black man, just before he was turned off, addressed the people in the following manner:—"I am a poor old black man, and am going to die for what I never did: I was entrapped, and charged with what I did not think of doing." (He entered into detail here about his meeting Captain Hodder in the Park.) "The jury were mistaken, he said, and so was the judge. God forgive them." [See pp. 159, 163.]

Mr. John Ratcliffe, well known on the Stafford, and turfs of the neighbouring counties, who is now in the 84th year of his age, has challenged all England to run one hundred yards for one hundred guineas, with any man ten years younger than himself. This challenge has been accepted by a man at Cheadle, in Staffordshire, now in his 87th year, who served under George 2nd, in the German war; with Rodney, in the American war, and afterwards as a serjeant in the Staffordshire militia.

28. CONSISTORY COURT, York.
—*Legality of Metrical Versions*

of the Psalms. — On Friday the 28th Mr. Vernon pronounced the judgment of the Court in an important cause. The question for my decision (said the learned gentleman) is upon the admissibility of articles imputing to the Rev. Mr. Cotterill, the minister of St. Paul's, Sheffield, irregularity in introducing and causing to be sung in his church certain hymns and a version of Psalms, not permitted by any lawful authority. This question is of so much importance, as it bears on the practice adopted by a majority of the established clergy, that I think it due to them to discuss it with some minuteness. So much advantage accrues from the prevalent usage of introducing into the church service Hymns and versions of Psalms more edifying and acceptable to the congregations than any compositions which have obtained the sanction of competent authority, that I should gladly have evaded the necessity of deciding the legality of this usage, because the objection which has been urged to it, that it would engender laxity of practice and schism in opinion, I consider of little moment; since any irregularity or impropriety, which may characterise such compositions, would form a substantive ground either of prohibition by the diocesan, or of criminal procedure in this court. It is not, however, on the base of public policy or convenience that I must found my judgment, but on considerations strictly legal; and in this view I am bound to say, that this article is admissible. With respect to the statutory restraint, it would, as I observed on a former occasion, apply as much to the ver-

sions of the Psalms, commonly called the authorized versions, as to the present selection; because no exception is made either in the statute 12 Car. 2nd or 1 Eliz. in favour of any allowance by ecclesiastical authority; and if they were to be construed strictly, they would not only render illegal the power which has been habitually exercised by the sovereign, of permitting the use of various versions of Psalms, but, *a fortiori* the introduction under the same sanction of occasional prayers and thanksgiving. I consider the clause in the statute 2 and 3 Edw. 6th, which provided "that it shall be lawful for all men, as well in churches, chapels, oratorios, or other places, to use openly any Psalm or Prayer taken out of the Bible at any due time, not letting or omitting the service or any part thereof," to be still in force, as being revived by the statute 1 Eliz.; but, this would give no protection to any version of the Psalms except the prose version established by the act, and much less to any Hymn. There is, indeed, one period of the service at which Anthems are expressly permitted; but the construction of this word must be limited to literal extracts from the Bible or Liturgy. This may be collected as well from the practice in the Cathedral Anthem-books as from the use of the word in the Preface to the Prayer-book. There is but one exception which I am aware of, and that is in favour of an Anthem, the words of which were composed by Henry 8th, and bore, therefore, the stamp of supremacy at its birth. In the Preface to the Liturgy it is stated, that Anthems, Responds, and

Invitatories, which interrupted the reading of the Scriptures, be cut off, which referred to the practice in the Romish Church of chanting the lessons in part, with interpolations of Ave Maria, *Venite exultemus*, &c. It is however clear, that these statutes are not to be construed so rigidly as to exclude from divine service all intervention of musical performances; nor would such performances subject the clergy to penalties in the Temporal courts. There is a case in one of the old reports, in the reign of Car. 2nd, in which it was held, that the clergyman was not subject to the penal operation of the statute of Uniformity by the introduction of a voluntary prayer before the sermon. Moreover, the uncontested permissions accorded from time to time by our monarchs, for the reception, by congregations, of various versions of the Psalms, raise a strong presumption that their performance was not restrained by any statute. But these permissions are yet more important with reference to the second branch of the argument—the restrictive operation of ecclesiastical supremacy. If the grant of those permissions was not purely gratuitous, or an arbitrary assumption of controlling jurisdiction, we must infer from them, that all versions of Psalms destitute of similar sanction are illegal. For the version of Sternhold and Hopkins, notwithstanding the preference assigned to it by the learned bishop Horsley, I can discover no regular authority, though perhaps it may be presumed from unquestioned usage. The question of their insertion as part of the Liturgy, established by 2 and 3

Edw. VI. was then debated in parliament, and carried in the negative. A version of the nine first psalms, by Dodd, was privileged by James I, in 1603, and he himself composed a version of the whole, which was recommended as well as allowed by his successor. The version of Tate and Brady was sanctioned by king William III in council, and recommended by the bishop of London to the use of his clergy. There is, lastly, another sanction in the reign of George I, granted by the lords justices representing him in council, to the version of sir R. Blackmore; and this is the more remarkable, because not only did he, as Tate and Brady had done before, petition the sovereign for this bare permission, but the major part of the bench of bishops concurred in a certificate, "approving and recommending it to the king's allowance." Now these versions were not even recommended by the king, much less imposed on congregations—they were only "allowed and permitted to be used in all such churches, chapels, and congregations, as shall think fit to receive the same." This is a decisive indication of the opinion of the composers, that such sanction was required; and of the bishops, that even their approbation would not suffice to authorize their introduction in their respective dioceses. In 1559 Queen Elizabeth issued some injunctions, relative to the practice of the church, in which this provision occurs:—"It may be permitted, that in the beginning or end of Common prayer, either at morning or evening, there may be sung an hymn, or such like song to the praise of

Almighty God; but this was addressed solely to collegiate churches. It seems then, on the whole, that for whatever may be supplementary to the Liturgy established by statute, and not repugnant thereto, authority must emanate from the head of the church. It is, however, fit that it should be understood, that no advantage can be taken for the purpose of vexation, of this construction of the law. The Court may be called upon to exercise its controlling jurisdiction, and to admonish the party who may deviate from the limits which I have traced out; but it will never condemn in costs in such cases, except where very peculiar circumstances shall aggravate the technical irregularity into an offence—and I think it my duty to state, even in the present state of these proceedings, that no such circumstances exist here. I feel that the promoters of these articles were fairly entitled to a decision of the legal question to the best of my judgment; but if they proceed to call for sentence in this cause, and decline the mediation which I before suggested, I shall consider them as wanting, not only in a sense of their own interest, but in a regard to Christian charity and practical religion.

KENT ASSIZES. — *Murder.* — James Nesbitt was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Parker at Woolwich, on the 3rd of March, 1820. There were four separate indictments: the second charged him with the murder of Sarah Brown, at the same time and place. There were also indictments imputing to the prisoner the crimes of arson and burglary.

The prisoner was first put upon

his trial for the murder of Mr. Parker.

The Common Sergeant and Mr. Chitty conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Andrews and Mr. Dowling appeared for the prisoner.

At the first sitting of the Court an application was made by the prisoner's counsel to postpone the trial, on the ground of the absence of a material witness; but Mr. Baron Wood being of opinion, that ample time had already been afforded to the prisoner to prepare for his defence, refused the application.

The Common Sergeant stated the case.

The following witnesses were then called in support of his statement.

Isabella Johnson proved, that on the 3rd March, between one and two, she saw the deceased Sarah Brown, and Mr. Parker between five and six.

Mary Giles proved, that she lived next door to the deceased. On the 3rd of March heard his door go about seven in the evening.

David Brooks proved, that on the 4th of March, he passed Mr. Parker's house at one in the morning; he saw smoke coming out of the chimney; at half-past one, on an alarm of fire, he came to the house; he broke open the door, and went in; it was locked withinside, on the spring, as in the day-time; the house and furniture were on fire, the front parlour was burning, full of smoke; he threw water into it. When the smoke was dispersed, two bodies were laid on the table: could distinguish that one was a woman, but not the man; there was only one leg of the man left unhurt; a man's shoe was on the foot of that leg; there was blood

on the floor behind the parlour door; no great quantity; it was then wet.

On his cross-examination, he said, that there was a crowd of 12 persons at the door when he first went up; did not see any windows open.

William Lyon, at two in the morning of the 4th of March came to Parker's house, on an alarm of fire; the door was open, he went in and managed the engine hose; the fire in the front room up stairs was extinguished; the parlour was smoking; when the smoke subsided, he saw the skull of a human being on the floor, not severed from the body; it was much burnt. I gave an alarm; there was a woman behind the skull, dead, her legs and feet were burnt, and her clothes very much; her head and face not at all burnt, there was blood about the nose, there were marks of blows on the head, one on the back part, the bodies were laid on the table; the body of the man in lifting, broke into pieces.

Stephen Howard proved, that on the 4th of March he was alarmed by fire between one and two in the morning; went to Mr. Parker's house, the door was open, got a ladder and broke the windows on the ground and first floors, broke open the shutters of the parlour and bed-room; went into the first chamber; saw a chest of drawers, all the drawers pulled out; they seemed to have been rummaged, papers were strewn about the room, and all appeared in confusion; the curtains and counterpane looked as if they had been burnt; the fire there did not seem to communicate with that below; a blanket was fastened up to one window

which faced the street; went into the bed-chamber, saw nothing burnt there, nor disturbed; neither of the beds had been slept in that night; examined the back door; it was fastened; witness forced it open.

John Hay, William Campian, a constable, William Heaven, and Adam Reid, deposed to the same effect.

William Raven proved, that he made shoes for Mr. Parker; saw the bodies; recognised Sarah Brown; knew the shoe on the foot of the other body; thinks it was witness's making; had once stretched that shoe, so as to break it on each side of the strap; had no doubt of the shoe; Parker's foot was particularly high on the instep; had no doubt the foot of the body was Parker's.

William Patten, a surgeon, proved, that he saw the bodies; Parker's skull was fractured in several places; the blows seemed to be given by a circular blunt instrument; thought it must have been a hammer; the fractures must have caused instant death.

Thomas Cole, publican, at Portsmouth, proved, that he saw the prisoner at Portsmouth a month before the murder; lodged with witness; prisoner left witness on the 19th of February; he then owed witness 5*l*. Witness was repaid on the 5th of March at noon, by a labouring man, who took away the prisoner's trunk—it was paid by a 5*l*. note. When he lodged with witness, he went by the name of James Watson.

Cross-examined. — Prisoner had valuable goods, chiefly silk. When sober, the prisoner was very peaceable and quiet; had the ophthalmia when living with witness; did not wear spectacles.

Francis Faulkner, a coachman of the Hero-coach to Portsmouth; drives all the way; recollects prisoner. On 4th March took him up at Mouse-hill, 36 miles from London; had a small bundle with him; he sat on the box; showed witness a coral, which he said he had found; it was in a tarnished state; left him at the Fountain-inn, Portsmouth, at six that evening.

Cross-examined.—But for the way-bill should not have remembered the day.

Ann Kirby lived at Portsmouth: an unfortunate woman there; first knew prisoner in November; knew him by the name of Watson; knew him till he left Portsmouth in February; he had a nephew there; the nephew called him Watson. Prisoner said, he was going to London, to get some money; saw him on his return from London, on the 4th of March; said, he had come from Woolwich, from his friends; said, he and another rode on horseback to Mouse-hill, and from thence he came by the coach; said, he arrived at eight, and came to witness directly; prisoner slept with witness that night, at the Red Lion. Next day, at breakfast, prisoner sent a man to Mr. Cole's, with a note to pay 4*l*. 15*s*. The man returned with a trunk and some change in a paper; prisoner slept four nights more with the witness: after that, the witness was afraid to sleep with him: he threatened to kill witness, and was so alarmed in his sleep, that he would cry out, "What's that!" and call on some name, Betsy or Sally. In consequence of this, witness left prisoner. He gave witness ear-rings and a shawl, and 15*s*. in money; witness occa-

sionally slept with him afterwards; his behaviour in the night continued the same; prisoner said, he had killed two men and one woman—the men in duels; it was a secret, and witness must not divulge it; he killed the woman by striking her, but he did not like to hear of it: prisoner often went to the play after he returned from London, and dressed differently to what he had done before—a hat instead of a cap, and white top boots, let his whiskers grow, which he did not before, and wore silver spectacles.

The witness underwent a very long and severe cross-examination, but she did not deviate materially from her original story.

William Duffey, nephew to the prisoner, was at Portsmouth in March; first saw prisoner at Portsmouth in November; his name is James Nesbitt; he went by the name of Watson in November: he said he went after his mother's name. On the 4th March saw the prisoner at seven in the evening; said, he came from Woolwich by the coach; said, he had seen witness's mother at Woolwich. On the 5th of March saw prisoner and Ann Kirby at the Red Lion, at half-past ten in the morning; never saw them together again; after he was removed, witness received a letter from him; witness destroyed it; don't know that the signature, "James Nesbitt," was the prisoner's hand-writing. The letter asked witness to get a man and Mr. Cole to take their oaths, that prisoner had desired the man to pay money to Mr. Cole by a 5*l.* note, which Ann Kirby had sworn to be a 10*l.* note, and wanted witness to go to Mr. Carter to

get some money, which was taken from him when he was apprehended; also wanted to know if Ann Kirby was coming against him; if she did, he would have her cropped, for she was the worst enemy he had. Witness did not know what "cropped" meant.

Joseph Irish, a watchmaker at Portsmouth.—Prisoner called on him on the 10th of March, left a repeating watch to be repaired; it was cleaned, but the repairs were not completed; prisoner called on the Monday after; he saw the watch afterwards in the possession of Barnard Solomon.

Barnard Solomon examined.—Was a silversmith and pawnbroker, saw the prisoner at his shop on Wednesday, the 22nd of March; he produced a repeating watch, silver gilt.—[Here Mr. Irish identified the watch, and said, it had his own paper in it.]—He produced no other articles; he asked ten guineas for the watch; he said, the watch belonged to his deceased father, who died when 83 years of age. Said, he had gotten some old silver at the George-inn, with which he would call next day; did call next day, and produced the watch, six table spoons, and as many tea-spoons, weighing 17oz. and receiving 9*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for the watch and spoons all together. The initials on the table-spoons were "T. P. M.," and "W. M.," with a "P." at top; prisoner said his name was Page, and his father's name Tommy Page.

Edward Hunt, gaoler of Portsmouth, in consequence of information, went to apprehend prisoner in company with Thos. Hill, at half-past 11 o'clock at night, on the 23rd of March, at

the Red Lion; on entering the parlour, saw the prisoner draw out a pistol from his breast; sprang forward and caught hold of the pistol by the muzzle; Hill and he took it from him; he fell down in the scuffle, and on rising found Hill holding him, with another pistol in his hand; the landlord assisted to secure him; the pistol taken first from him was loaded to the muzzle with powder only, the other was loaded with balls; a bunch, consisting of three keys, was found on him; one unlocked a trunk in the prisoner's bed-room, in it was a coral, some silver articles, and a small file; the coral appeared to have been filed by this file; a cap with a gold band, and a pair of nankeen trowsers, a little burnt on the hip part, a pair of spectacles, and several pair of boots; in a small red box: he also found a gold watch, with a tortoiseshell case, a silver ladle and sugar tongs, two plated table-spoons, and two tea-spoons; maker's name on the watch was "J. Vick, London;" there were also gold rings, chains, necklaces, knee-buckles, and jewellery ornaments; these articles were afterwards shown to the prisoner in gaol; the prisoner asked for an inventory, and said they were all his property.

T. Hill, a constable of Portsmouth, had assisted in taking the prisoner, who tried to escape towards the door; observed the second pistol pointed towards him; it was loaded with balls; wrested it from him, handcuffed him, took from his person a gilt watch, maker's name "John Sampson," also a seal, marked "T. P." a gold ring was on his finger, with a diamond in the

centre; a gold pin was in his bosom; a pair of silver spectacles marked "T. P." was also in his pocket, with a powder-flask, and eleven bullets, also seven Bank of England notes, and nine Portsmouth-bank notes, all for one pound each. On being asked how he came into possession of them, said he had bought the jewellery three years and a half ago at a public auction. Witness said, he believed he was the murdering wretch that had murdered the people at Woolwich. Prisoner said, "You know little of that as yet, and you will know a great deal more."

Henry Ridout, high constable of the London Half-hundred of Blackheath, knew the prisoner several years when in the artillery, stationed at Woolwich; lived several years, till latterly, in and about Woolwich; went by the name of Nesbitt; his wife and family lived about six doors from Mr. Parker's house; he had six children; his wife keeps still a small chandler's shop; the prisoner's father keeps a lodging-house, and takes in travellers, at Woolwich; prisoner ceased to live at Woolwich near five months previous to the murder of Mr. Parker; witness had never seen him publicly at Woolwich during that period; on the night of the fire, attended—some time after, received from Mr. Read several articles of jewellery to keep, corresponding in fashion with those he afterwards saw at the gaol of Portsmouth; saw the prisoner at Portsmouth, and took down some expressions from the prisoner's mouth, which he read over to him, and it was signed; did not urge or influence him to give the statement alluded to; prisoner

signed it, as James Nesbitt; witness entreated him not to state any thing but the truth, and begged him to destroy it if it contained any false assertion.—[Here the deposition of Nesbitt was read.—It stated, “he had left Woolwich about six o'clock at night for town; was accosted by Carlisle, a gunner in the artillery, with two other old soldiers; was persuaded to wait at Carlisle's house for their company to Portsmouth, whither he was going; they joined him about twelve o'clock, and they sold him some articles of plate and jewellery, which he purchased; they could let him have a bargain, on his coming to the upper barracks at Portsmouth, where he would find this man, Carlisle, on the Monday following.”—The witness said, he had reduced these notes to writing from memory.]—The prisoner said, “he would discover who were the murderers if he were allowed to write to his daughter.”—[The witness took down this statement; to enable him to acquaint the magistrates with what occurred. Could not recollect ten words of the deposition *seriatim*.]—The deposition stated, that the man who had struck Mr. Parker was at Guernsey; and he knew it from the men who committed the robbery, who had told him, that Parker had not suffered much, as the man who had since gone to Guernsey, had just given him a chuck under the ear with a hammer and settled him; he never spoke a word afterwards. On his cross-examination, he said, he thought the magistrates would have expected from him some account of what had occurred during his visit to the prisoner.

VOL. LXII.

Mr. Jackson, watch-maker, and son-in-law to Mr. Parker, deposed, that his father-in-law had retired from business twenty-four years previous to his decease; he had repaired for him last summer two watches, one of which was the repeater produced by Hill. He proceeded to identify the silver spectacles, the other watch, and several of the spoons and other articles of plate.—On his cross-examination, he admitted the deceased had several watches of Sampson's make and name; he knew the repeater from the name on it, and its antique pattern.

The son of the last witness corroborated his father's evidence as to identify the repeater and the metal watch, also one of the chains.

John Elliot, working-jeweller, of Clerkenwell, was an apprentice to Mr. Parker in his business, 24 years ago and upwards; recollected one article of his own manufacture, a bracelet buckle, found in the prisoner's box, also a lady's locket shaped like a heart.

Mr. Edward Cherrell, nephew and successor to Mr. Parker in his business, was examined to the same effect as the last witnesses.

The prisoner being called upon for his defence, said, he left Woolwich on the 9th of October last; went to Portsmouth; was going over to France on the 26th of February; met Anne Winter, and went home to her house; afterwards called on her, and went with her to drink at the Red Lion; gave a guinea and half guinea to the landlady to choose from which she would take the reckoning; landlady

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was alarmed, she said, by seeing so much money; slept that night with Winter, and missed in the morning two guineas; he in consequence quarrelled with her; went to France; returned to Portsmouth with a girl he met at an inn in France; saw Anne Winter once more; did not cohabit with her; came to Cole's house; brought home many articles of foreign produce, silk and muslin; sold many articles to Jews; about 14*l.* worth came to London; remained at his own house till the 23rd of February; left the town, came to live at the Cross Keys; returning down to Woolwich met three old soldiers, who asked him to accompany them to Portsmouth, drank with them, but declined; went from Bishopsgate-street to Portsmouth; saw his nephew there; he had made an appointment to see these old soldiers at Portsmouth; again cohabited with Anne Winter; at the public-house his nephew wrote for him a letter to his wife; on being examined afterwards at Portsmouth, this woman, Anne Winter, prevaricated, more especially as to the value of the notes; after a while he and Anne Winter quarrelled again; she accused him of bearing spite; he said it would be foolish, as he could easily kill her at a blow, as he had killed many a man before. This expression, he complained, had been shamefully misrepresented in the newspapers. He had also been reported to have stolen away a young French girl of expectations.

Nesbitt, the son, was examined as to the burnt trowsers. He said they had been burnt several months ago in his father's kitchen.

J. Cole, the publican, had

known him before going to France; prisoner owed him 4*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* and paid him very honestly on his return; was honest and well-behaved when sober; had 40*l.* worth of goods about him on his return from France; they were contraband goods; had heard the girl, Winter, swore the 5*l.* note sent to pay witness was a 10*l.* note.

Mr. Hunt could not well charge his memory, but thought Anne Kirby, *alias* Winter, had described the note as a 10*l.* note.

Wm. Duffy, prisoner's nephew, had heard him complain, that another young woman had robbed him of some gold.

The learned judge, in a very perspicuous and able manner, recapitulated the evidence at length.

The jury consulted together for about ten minutes. The prisoner fixed his eyes with intense attention upon the jury. He is a man of a very determined countenance, though certainly not one of ferocity. He supported himself through the greater part of the trial with uncommon self-possession, until mention was made of his large and struggling family, and just at the moment when confronted by the adverse testimony of his nephew and his son. On both these occasions he wept bitterly, and held down his head on his hands as he sat in the dock, where, during the charge to the jury, he was allowed a chair. There was a most marked and painfully interesting struggle observable on the part of these two youths, between their consciences and the natural pity they felt for their wretched relative. The whole court was deeply interested in the result, and it must be confessed, they

acquitted themselves more conscientiously than might have been expected from the closeness of the ties which bound father and son, uncle and nephew together, on so awful an occasion. In person and dress he appeared respectable; his manner was animated, conversing with several around him. He appeared about five feet eight inches in height, and very muscular. His accent was very peculiar, and though he made his defence with great flippancy, it betrayed extreme vulgarity, and abounded with ungrammatical phrases.

The jury at length pronounced by their foreman, after a short consultation, the fatal word Guilty of Murder. The judge, in appropriate language, apprized the prisoner, that in his case he could not possibly have a shadow of hope of life or pardon, and pronounced on him the customary sentence—"That he should on Monday next be hanged, and his body delivered to the surgeons for dissection."

He heard the sentence without dismay, and replied—"My lord, though the laws of my country have pronounced me guilty, I am innocent of the crime laid to my charge. The men who really did this murder are now in this town." He would have proceeded further, but the Court ordered him to be taken away. In retiring, he burst into tears.

The King v. George Augustus Hire, Esq.—This was an indictment against the defendant, a half-pay captain in the navy employed in the service of the Customs, for assaulting and wounding with a tuck or dirk, George Pilcher, at Hithe, on the 15th of April, 1818.

Mr. Adolphus (with whom was Mr. Abraham) opened the case.

The case opened and proved against the defendant was to this effect:—The prosecutor, a respectable wine-merchant and dealer in spirits at Hithe, had, on the 15th of April, purchased 60 gallons of brandy and gin, in casks, at a Custom's sale, at New Romney, which cost him 80*l.* and having obtained a permit to convey them to his own stores, he was returning to Hithe in the evening; and about nine o'clock, when he had nearly arrived at that town, he was hailed by the defendant, by his name, who asked him what he had got in his cart. He replied, that he had got spirits; upon which the defendant replied, "You have smuggled them, and I must seize them." The prosecutor answered, that it was rather hard he should lose his property, which he had purchased and paid for, before he got it home. He was asked by the defendant if he had got a permit, and he replied in the affirmative. The defendant then, with great fury, insisted upon seeing the permit. Mr. Pilcher said, he had the permit in his pocket; that he could not part with it, as it was his only protection, but added, "I'll show you my permit, with great pleasure, as soon as we get a light." They soon approached the Duke's Head public-house at the entrance of the town of Hithe, when the prosecutor called to the landlord to bring a candle. The latter did so, when the prosecutor produced his permit, and the defendant attempted to snatch it out of his hand, but he avoided his grasp, and then said, he had no objec-

tion to put it into the hands of a Mr. Haddan, by whom they were immediately joined, saying, that he was a respectable man, and he accordingly delivered it to that gentleman. The defendant, however, insisted upon seizing the cart and its contents in the king's name and his own. This was opposed by the prosecutor, who went to his horse's head, and held it by the bridle, and at the same time threw away his whip into the cart, saying, that he did not want to resist the defendant. The defendant then pulled out a tuck from his stick, and advancing with great rage towards the prosecutor, apparently with an intention of sticking him, the latter held up his hand to ward off the blow, and was wounded severely between the fingers. He then ran round the cart, in order to avoid further injury, and he was pursued by the defendant, to whom he immediately said, "You puppy, what do you mean by drawing upon a naked man?" The by-standers interposed, and prevented further violence, but the defendant still insisted upon making the seizure, and calling to some soldiers, he placed the horse and cart in their custody. Immediately afterwards an Excise officer was sent for, to whom Mr. Pilcher delivered his permit. The prosecutor then remonstrated mildly with the defendant, and asked him what could induce him to draw his dirk upon an unarmed man who had given no offence. He was answered with great violence by the defendant, who said, "I thought it necessary, for such smuggling rascals as you always carry arms with you concealed." The prosecutor replied, that he was no smuggler, and that he was

without the means of offence or defence. In a short time afterwards, the permit having been examined, the prosecutor's horse and cart and the spirits were restored to him without further objection.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow (with whom were Mr. Marryat, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Nolan, and Mr. De Lancy) addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, without calling witnesses.

The Jury retired for about half an hour, and returned a verdict of Guilty.

Public prayers are daily offered up in almost every part of France for the happy delivery of the duchess of Berri and the birth of a prince.

SCOTLAND.—*Ayr, July 29.*—The Court was opened here to-day, for the purpose of arraigning the prisoners against whom true bills charging high treason were formerly found by the grand jury. The list of the grand jury was called over, and the following prisoners were placed at the bar :—

From the parish of Mauchline, John Dickie and Hugh Wallace ; and from the parish of Stewarton, Andrew Wyllie and Thomas Mackay. The prisoners respectively pleaded Not Guilty.

The Lord Advocate has liberated, without bringing to trial, the seven persons from Greenock, who were confined in Dumbarton Castle, on a charge of aiding in the breaking open of the gaol of Greenock, on the 8th April last.

ROME, *July 29.*—His holiness, desirous to reward the conduct of the pontifical carabineers at the affrays of Benevento and Pontecorvo, has decreed gold medals

and pecuniary gratifications to divers officers, subalterns, and soldiers of that corps. His holiness has besides announced, that he would grant to the families of those who fell in the conflicts assistance proportioned to their wants.

QUEBEC, *June 12.*—The number of vessels that arrived from sea in 1819, up to the 10th June inclusive, amounted to 226, and the register tonnage to 53,554.

Reported this year from sea to the 10th June inclusive, 283 vessels, 74,473 tons. Arrivals in 1819 up to the 1st July, 311 vessels, and 75,564 tons.

The stocks of lumber that lay over from last year are disappearing fast, and prices are on the advance; 8,375 settlers have arrived this season from Great Britain and Ireland.

31. On Monday eight radicals were arraigned at Stirling, and their trials are to take place on the 10th inst.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, dated July 31:—"We are sorry to state, that a serious affray took place yesterday morning at a low public-house in Greenock, between seven privates belonging to the 13th regiment of foot stationed there, and a party of sailors, when, after a desperate scuffle, the soldiers were worsted; on which they proceeded to their quarters, and were followed by a large crowd; having got their muskets, they began firing out of the windows at their pursuers: on which it was deemed necessary to send for some police officers, in order to prevent any serious injury, when, we are sorry to state, two of the police were shot dead on the spot, and a sailor was most seriously wounded. The officer of the

guard on hearing of the unfortunate circumstance immediately repaired to the spot, and ordered the seven privates into custody, who were, by the aid of a detachment, secured, and handed over to the civil power, to abide an investigation on this melancholy circumstance."

The 26th inst. the chain bridge across the Tweed, near Tweedhill, was opened. Captain Brown, in his tandem, followed by 12 horse-carts, laden with stones, and Mr. Molle, of Mains, in his carriage, passed along the bridge and returned; a little afterwards, the stability of the structure being thus tried, the earl of Home, the commissioner of the high roads, &c. preceded by the Berwickshire militia-band, playing "God save the King," also passed along the bridge.

EXECUTION OF NESBITT.—*Maidstone, July 31.*—This wretched criminal surrendered his life to-day to the outraged laws of his country. On leaving the Court on Friday last, after receiving sentence, he evinced the same hardened ferocity of disposition, that had marked his conduct during his confinement before the trial. So insensible was he of his awful situation, that on being placed in the cart which was to convey him back from the court-house to the gaol, feeling himself annoyed by the gaze of the spectators, he exclaimed in a peevish and surly tone of voice to the turnkey who had charge of the cart, "Drive away like hell, and let's get out of this as quickly as possible!" But when replaced in his cell, and allowed an opportunity of reflecting quietly on his fate, he found it impossible to retain that indifference which he had hitherto assumed. He be-

came restless and agitated, but still he evinced no symptoms of contrition. Indeed, a circumstance which the vigilance of his keepers detected, showed that at this very moment he was meditating on the means of adding one other crime to his former offences, by anticipating the sentence of the law. He had called for a pipe of tobacco, and on a refusal, he repeated the request in so urgent a manner that the suspicions of his attendants were aroused. They accordingly began to examine the cell in the first place, and in one of the corners they discovered the handle of the sauce-pan in which his victuals were usually brought to him. The tin tube forming the handle of the pan had been taken off, and was perforated near the lower end; and this instrument was immediately suspected to have been constructed by the prisoner as a rude, though certainly an ingenious substitute for a pistol. His person was instantly searched, when he thrust into the hand of the turnkey a quantity of gunpowder, wrapped up in a paper, and a couple of marbles, which had been intended to supply the place of bullets. Various conjectures have been made as to the manner in which he was supplied with the powder and marbles: a very general suspicion attaches to his mother, who had seen him a short time previous to his trial. She is a woman of gigantic tallness; of a perfectly upright figure, though apparently more than 70 years of age: her features are sharp, haggard, and of a peculiarly unamiable expression.

In consequence of this attempt to destroy himself, Nesbitt was stripped of the dress he had

hitherto worn, with the exception of his shirt and stockings; and on being conveyed on the same evening to the condemned cell, he was furnished with a prison-dress, and heavily ironed. During Friday night he was extremely agitated, and was unable to sleep. In that state he continued during Saturday, and the greater part of Sunday. He joined in prayer with the Rev. Mr. Hawker, the chaplain of the gaol, and professed to be sincere in his devotions; but still he persisted in denying, that he committed the murder for which he was to suffer. About six o'clock on Sunday evening his wife and children arrived from Woolwich to take leave of him. On this occasion he evinced a greater degree of feeling than he had previously shown.

After his family had taken leave of him, he made a full confession of his guilt.

After his mind had been disburthened of the load of guilt which had pressed so heavily on it, he became more composed. On Sunday night he slept more than two hours.

At a quarter past eleven this morning, the unhappy culprit was placed in a waggon, to be drawn to the place of execution, on Pennenden-heath, about a mile from Maidstone-gaol. The executioner was placed by his side, and two officers with loaded carbines were also seated in the waggon, fronting the criminal. His dress was the same that he had worn during his trial, consisting of a blue coat, a yellow waistcoat, a white neckcloth, and top-boots. Before he left the prison he had requested the turnkey to give him a book: a prayer-book was accordingly offered him, but at his request it was exchange-

ed for a Bible; this Bible he held in his hand when he appeared in the waggon, and he seemed to peruse it with great devotion. His countenance was flushed, and his manner extremely agitated. The procession moved slowly towards the heath, the criminal frequently turning up his eyes to heaven, and ejaculating "O Lord have mercy upon me! Christ have mercy upon me!" About 100 yards from the prison-gate his mother caught his eye in the crowd. He did not appear to be much moved at seeing her, but bent his head towards one of the officers who sat before him, and said, "Mind, tell Mr. Bowen to do something for my family." The procession arrived at the place of execution about 10 minutes before 12, and the waggon was drawn up along the side of the scaffold.

The chaplain joined the criminal in prayer, and the stillest silence pervaded the immense crowd, who stood uncovered while the service was reading. The criminal, who had knelt down by Mr. Hawker's side, joined in the prayers with as much fervour as his agitation would permit.

When the devotions were closed, and the criminal was about to be removed from the waggon, he observed near him Mr. Hay, the barrack-master of Woolwich, and said he wished to speak to him. Mr. Hay came forward and said, "For God's sake, Nesbitt, be sincere; consider what you are about, and tell the truth." He replied, "I have told you the truth already, and nothing but the truth. My family knows nothing of my guilt, and I hope you will do something

for them." Mr. Hay asked him if he had confessed his guilt; and he replied, "I have confessed it to another person." He then mounted the stage with a firm step, and the executioner proceeded to put a cap over his eyes, and to adjust the rope round his neck. Having seen Mr. Bowen, of Woolwich, near the scaffold, he called to him, and said "Mr. Bowen, I hope you will have some regard to my family. Poor things, they are innocent. None that belongs to me knows any thing of my doings." Mr. Bowen called to him to confess his crime, on which he replied, "I have made known all the confession I had to make. That will be known after I am gone. The people is convenient that has it. It is enough for one person to know."

At five minutes after 12 o'clock the fatal signal was given. He did not seem to suffer more than one minute. The body, after hanging the usual time, was cut down, and conveyed in a shell to Messrs. Day and Watman's, to be anatomized, pursuant to his sentence.

Previously to his trial, Nesbitt had prepared the following declaration, in his own hand-writing, to be delivered to Mr. Hay, the barrack-master of Woolwich, an intelligent and humane gentleman, who was anxious to have it ascertained that the family of the murderer were not implicated in his guilt:—

"Maidstone, 24th July, 1820.

"This is the truth, as I have God to meit in the next world, let me Be Gilty or Not, no one of my family, father or mother wife or Children or any Raltion of mine knowes whether I am Gilty

or Not of the Crime that is laid to my Charge, that is the murder of Mr. Parker and his House keepr or any other part of that Crime that is laid to my Charge, or any other Crime that is laid to me, as God has my soul in his Charge this Day to try my Gilt that is the truth, and I hope no one will Cast it up to my wife or Childer, for the Do not Deservit. I sine this to be truth.

"JAMES NESBET."

Addressed for "Mr. Hay Bar-
ick Master Woolwich, Kent."

Endorsed in the hand-writing
of Mr. Hay, but the diction of
the prisoner:—

"As I have this Bible in my
hand, and God to meet, I declare
the contents of this paper are
true. JAMES NESBET."

"Witness, Stephen Page,
Turnkey."

"Maidstone Gaol,
20th July, 1820."

At a late hour of the night of
the 31st, a fire broke out in a
wine store in the Bourg Bercy at
Paris, which soon spread to an
alarming extent. In the absence
of water to supply the engines,
an attempt was made to extin-
guish the flames with wine, of
which a lake, 50 feet square and
more than a foot deep, was pre-
pared by starting vessels. Not-
withstanding the utmost exer-
tions, however, which could be
used, the fire continued to rage
until it had desolated a tract of
ground previously occupied by
fifty houses, built in the closest
manner, of the extent of 400 feet
by 366.

The wine lost belonged to no
less than 610 proprietors. The
damage, at first calculated at
three millions, then at ten, is

found, on a more correct report,
to exceed fourteen millions.—
Many well-known commercial
houses have witnessed the de-
struction of the hard-earned fruits
of their industry; and a number
of families in the departments
have lost all they possessed. No
person was killed; but no less
than from 140 to 150 individuals
were more or less wounded; the
greater part of them, however,
but slightly. The fire broke out
again on Wednesday amongst the
ruins, but was soon subdued.
The conflagration is supposed to
have been the work of incen-
diaries.

SICILY.—The new journal
"The Phoenix," published at
Palermo under the auspices of
the provisional junta, gives in a
supplement to its date of the 31st
July an address from the vicar-
general of Naples to the Palermi-
tans, and a very long and spirited
reply from that portion of his sub-
jects. In his address the prince
reproaches them with this viola-
tion of their duty so soon after
his recent endeavours to lighten
their burthens, and to alleviate
their grievances; but offers them
pardon on condition of laying
down their arms, replacing the
magistracy, and returning to their
duty. From the reply, which we
regret our limits will not permit
us to give at length, we subjoin a
few of the more prominent pas-
sages. In answer to the reproach
of ingratitude, they observe—

"We should be glad to spread
a veil over the past, and not to
recur to events which now can
serve no other purpose than that
of producing exasperation; but
the charge of ingratitude is so
black and heavy, that we owe it
to your royal highness, to our-

selves, and to Europe, to clear ourselves from such an imputation. Your royal highness, instead of considering yourself deceived by the demonstrations of love and fidelity which we have always evinced towards you, ought to consider yourself as really deceived by the perfidious counsels of those who persuade you, that all the sacrifices made, have been made on the part of the court, and all the benefits enjoyed have been enjoyed on the part of the nation; of those, in fine, who insinuate that nations are made for the convenience of princes, and not princes for the well-being of nations.

"What, then, up to the present times, has been the situation of Sicily? What has been its lot? For twice, at least, his majesty, your august father, and the whole of the royal family, being compelled to abandon Naples, came to seek an asylum among us. What proof did not the nation then give of its fidelity, devotion, and attachment? It not only maintained the crown in its splendor, but offered to the king forces and means to conquer his lost kingdom. Its treasures were squandered in the sumptuous maintenance of Neapolitan emigrants. Such are the sacrifices of the Sicilian nation: what are the benefits or advantages by which they have been compensated?

"A permanent court was promised to Sicily in solemn parliament; was that promise fulfilled? When the court returned in 1805, was the lot of Sicily ameliorated? The honours, the offices, and the rewards of the state were lavished on the Neapolitans. The trea-

sures of the state were dissipated in a system of inquisition and espionage, in the support of a most numerous Neapolitan force, and in the pay of emissaries and intriguers who infested the kingdom of Naples. Sicily, in fine, was a colony governed by a group of Neapolitan emigrants. In such a state, Sicily saw some of its best citizens were dragged from their homes in the dead of night, and banished to the islands, where they were kept in long duration, as disturbers of the public peace.

"Sicily at last pronounced in favour of the English constitution; that constitution was adopted; your royal highness was created by his majesty vicar-general of the kingdom. The independence of this kingdom was decided on and solemnly sanctioned. Your royal father, resuming the reins of government, solemnly promised in the parliament of 1815, not only the maintenance, but the completion, of the constitution adopted. When Naples was restored to his majesty, what were the benefits which Sicily obtained? It was immediately robbed, not only of its new constitution, but of those rights which, during the course of ages, antecedent dynasties had sworn to maintain, and had religiously respected. Its flag was pulled down, its native ensigns were destroyed, its mint abolished, and even its name, which has hitherto been so brilliant in history, was cancelled. Thus degraded, disgraced, and insulted, it was admitted to the high honour of being a province of the kingdom of Naples, or of the Two Sicilies."

The paper then goes on to enumerate the hardships to which, after this degradation, Sicily was subjected, and the consequent poverty and distress of the island, drained of its resources to enrich Naples. It afterwards details the present condition of Sicily, and the fixed determination of the Sicilians to maintain their independence. The document concludes by "imploping his royal highness, in the name of the nation, that he would not be deceived by the counsels of private interest, or misled by national vanity, to abandon himself to imprudent or disastrous measures, nor disgrace by such means the first steps which the Neapolitan nation is making in the glorious career of liberty."

CHANCERY.—*Sergison v. Sergison*.—Mr. Wingfield.—"In this case, which came before you some time back, the Court directed an issue to try the question, as to whether the infant, Miss Sergison, was the daughter of the late colonel Sergison. The young lady is the defendant in this suit: the action has been tried, and a verdict given against Miss Sergison; but it is our intention on her behalf, to move for a new trial; and what we wish is, that the application for a new trial should stand over till the next term; and that, in the mean time, the allowances which have been made for the education and maintenance of the infant (Miss Sergison) should be continued, the trustees undertaking to become responsible for the sums that may be so advanced in case the application for a new trial should prove unsuccessful. It is our duty to apprise your lordship, at this period,

of our intention, that no interruption, whatever, should take place in the appropriation for the purposes I have mentioned."

Mr. Hart, counsel for the plaintiff.—"If either of the trustees will undertake to be responsible for the sums so advanced, I cannot object to it. The evidence on which the jury found their verdict established clearly, that the defendant was not the child of the late colonel Sergison."

The Lord Chancellor.—"Let the motion for a new trial stand over till the first day in next term; in the mean time the allowances for the maintenance and education of the infant to be continued, the trustees undertaking to be responsible for such advances."

Accounts from Vienna, dated the 31st ult. announce, that prince Cariatì, the envoy deputed to the Austrian court by the newly established Neapolitan government, has left that capital, without even obtaining an audience of prince Metternich; but the letters of which he was the bearer were delivered to the personages to whom they were addressed. The court Gazette, in noticing his departure, merely styles him a general in the service of the Two Sicilies.

It was for some days doubted whether orders had been issued for the marching of Austrian troops to Italy; but the report is now confirmed. The number is estimated at about 30 battalions of Hungarian infantry. It is proper, however, to mention, that these troops are not directed against Naples; but solely to form an army of observation, and for the preservation of tranquility.

lity in the Austro-Italian dominions.

The fixed population of Paris amounts to 657,172 persons, and the fluctuating population, or the strangers, to 56,794; so that Paris altogether contains 713,966 inhabitants. The number of women in Paris exceeds that of the men by nearly a fifth; so that of every five girls one at least is condemned to celibacy, without counting the number corresponding to that of the men who live and die bachelors.

DISCOVERY OF A PRINCESS.
—We select the following from several documents recently published, to prove M. Olive Serres to be the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, the late duke of Cumberland:—

GEORGE R.

Whereas it is our royal command, that the birth of Olive, the duke of Cumberland's daughter, is not to be made known to the nation during our reign; but from a sense of religious duty, we will that she be acknowledged by the royal family after our death, should she survive ourselves, in return for confidential services rendered ourselves by Dr. Wilmot in the year 1799.

Dated Kew Palace,

May 2, 1773.

Witness, CHATHAM.

This is to certify, that the marriage of the duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot was duly solemnized, according to the established laws of the Church of England, by myself.

J. WILMOT.

March 4, 1767.

Present at the }
marriage of the } BROOKE.
above parties. } J. ADDEZ.

This is to certify, that Olive, the only child of the above parties, was born April 3, 1772.

J. WILMOT, R. WILMOT.
WARWICK.

London, March 4, 1816.

I solemnly declare Mrs. Olive Serres to be the daughter of the late duke of Cumberland.

WARWICK.

I consider it but just to state, that the marriage of the duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot was solemnized in my presence by banns.

WARWICK.

London, May 2, 1815.

I consider it proper, that I should declare, that a sacred obligation prevented the late Dr. James Wilmot and myself from disclosing Mrs. Olivia Wilmot Serres's birth during the King's life.

WARWICK.

Green-street, April 2, 1816.

I solemnly promise my protection to my cousin, Olivia Serres, should the earl of Warwick depart this life before the King.

EDWARD WARWICK.

June 3, 1815.

London, May 5, 1777.

Memorandum.—That lord Chatham hereby promises his future protection to Olive, the infant daughter of the duke of Cumberland, and Olive, his wife; and also undertakes to see paid to the said Olive 500*l.* yearly, until a suitable provision is settled upon her, in consideration of my promising to observe a sacred secrecy as to her birth during the King's life.

J. WILMOT. CHATHAM.

I regret my past false delicacy, but should I recover, the moment that my spirits will bear the test, all shall be made known to the

Regent. I am resolved that every justice shall be done you; do not consider that I am worse by the inclosed, for sir H. Halford says nothing can be going on better. My best love above attends yourself and dear L.

W.

To be committed to the flames, I. W. after my death; torn by lord Warwick—

Warwick, May 4. 171 (torn.)

(Signed) WARWICK. After this paper was otherwise executed.

Memorandum.—That the duke of Cumberland having subjected himself to the effect of laws against—, we have agreed to let his daughter Olive be the sacrifice, in order that the conduct of her royal parent may never meet public reprehension. We hereby promise our joint protection to the said Olive, and that we will never during the life of the Royal Father, or the King, betray the secret of the duke of Cumberland's double union.

CHATHAM.

(Other names are torn off.)

Memorandum.—That the earl of Warwick hereby acknowledges having received from his royal highness the duke of Cumberland the sum of 2,000*l.* on account of Olive his daughter, which sum the earl of Warwick holds himself answerable for to myself, witness the signature of his lordship.

J. WILMOT. WARWICK.

Greek-street, April 2, 1816.

My dear Mrs. S.—I send you the packet I promised you, and I feel assured, that you will believe I could not move in the business until his majesty's decease.

I rely on the sacred promise you have given as to the documents of your birth. I am a little better, sir H. H. says, so bear up all you can.—Love to L. and yourself.

Ever your's, W.

OLIVE WILMOT.

The only child of H. F. duke of Cumberland, by Olive Wilmot, his lawful wife, begotten on her body 1771; born April 2, 1772, but baptized by her two Christian names only, to ensure privacy, as the supposed infant of my brother Robert.

J. WILMOT.

December 1, 1819.

At my return from Devonshire I solemnly promise to acquaint the Regent with the birth of Mrs. Olivia Serres.

EDWARD.

Memorandum.—That my brother Robert's wife having given birth to a still-born son the same week that Olive, the wife of the duke of Cumberland, was delivered of a daughter, it was determined that such child should be baptized as the infant of Robert Wilmot, for a time.

J. WILMOT.

Lady Warwick.—I solemnly recommend Mrs. Olivia Serres to the attention and regard of my family, should I not recover from my illness.

WARWICK.

There are papers with his late majesty's sign manual, and more family documents, besides the above copies, &c. &c.

OLIVE CUMBERLAND.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—*Campbell v. Delmont.*—This was an action for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at 20,000*l.*

The plaintiff, colonel Campbell, of the Chatham division of Marines, was married in the year 1802 to Miss Catherine Mawbey, the daughter of an officer of rank, and a lady of beauty and accomplishment. Mr. Delmont, the defendant, at the time of the plaintiff's marriage, was a subaltern under that officer's command, and received from him very considerable attentions. In the year 1803 he went to Malta; in the year 1808 he returned to England, and continued a frequent visitor at the house of colonel Campbell until the year 1816.

The elopement of the plaintiff's wife with the defendant being proved, a variety of evidence was called, to show the happy state in which the plaintiff and his wife had been accustomed to live. Upon the cross-examination it appeared that colonel Campbell was twenty years older than the lady, and that his general conduct had been confiding, almost to negligence. In the house at Chatham Mrs. Campbell had a small dressing-room fitted up, in which she was in the habit of receiving her visitors. This room was provided with a sofa; and in this room, while the colonel was taking his morning walks, the defendant was in the habit of passing his time with the lady. It appeared also, that the plaintiff was accustomed, regularly at ten o'clock, to retire to rest; and that he used frequently to light his candle and depart, leaving captain Delmont to sit up with his wife. Upon other occasions the defendant and the lady had betaken themselves to the boudoir after dinner, leaving the

plaintiff to finish his wine alone in the parlour.

Mr. Scarlett, in mitigation of damages, strongly urged the disparity of age between colonel Campbell and his wife, and the temptation to which, by the plaintiff's careless conduct, the defendant had been exposed.

The Lord Chief-Justice summed up the evidence; and the jury found for the plaintiff—Damages 500*l*.

FATA MORGANA.—This singular and curious phenomenon, which is occasionally seen near the Bay of Naples, and which is nearly allied to the *mirage*, so well known in the East, was observed in Huntingdonshire, during the late hot weather. The sun was shining in a cloudless sky, and the light vapours, arising from the river Ouze, were hovering over a little hill, near St. Neot's; when suddenly the village of Great Paxton, its farm-houses, barns, dispersed cottages, and indeed, the whole of its beautiful and picturesque scenery were distinctly visible in these vapours, forming a splendid aerial picture, which extended from east to west, for several hundred yards. This natural panorama lasted for about ten minutes, and was visible from a neighbouring declivity, about half a mile from Great Paxton.

DEATH OF TAMMEAMEA, KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Accounts from Petropawlowsk, in Kamtschatka, of the 10th Nov. 1819, received by way of Petersburg, give the following particulars of the death of Tammamea, king of the Sandwich Islands, which event took place in the month of March of the

same year. The statement is derived from the reports of American vessels.

"Before the death of the king, an extraordinary phenomenon took place: within the space of three hours, the water of the ocean rose and fell on the coasts of the Sandwich Islands for a space of six feet, with such a regularity and calmness that the ships in the harbour, and the villages situated near the coast, suffered not the least injury. The inhabitants of Owaihi looked upon this as an omen of their sovereign's approaching death. In the mean time, his majesty had collected round his death-bed all the chiefs of the islands submitted to his power; and he made them promise religiously to maintain all the useful establishments founded by him, "which we," he said, "owe to the white people that have come to live among us." These he requested to be respected before all others; that their property should be held sacred, and those rights and privileges be preserved to the white visitors, which they had enjoyed during his reign. Hereupon he appointed one of his sons, named Rio-Rio, to be his successor. This youth, of about twenty years old, has been brought up in the European manner, and is said to speak English tolerably well. According to the custom of the country, Tammeamea made all the present chiefs take the oath of allegiance to this newly-appointed sovereign, and recommended him, on account of his youth, to the care of his consort, by which act he made her the temporary and virtual regent of all his possessions. A few hours after, this remarkable prince

expired. By the law of these islanders, the acknowledged successor is obliged to leave the spot, and even the island, where the sovereign died. But the bold and ambitious young Rio-Rio said to his friends on his departure from Owaihi, "Since my father has thought me worthy to reign, in preference to my brothers, I shall suffer no other power over me; and after the expiration of the time, I declare to you, I shall either return as actual king, or never return alive." The chiefs, who had remained at Owaihi, were engaged in military exercise, and the whole island was filled with warriors, mostly armed in the European style. Even foreign ships in the harbour were obliged to arm themselves. This was the critical situation of these remote islands, when the American ship left them. They are, however, of opinion, that young Rio-Rio, supported by a numerous party, and even by the American ships that are there, will, although not without bloodshed, succeed to the throne. The property found after the death of the king, and which he had acquired in trading with the Europeans, amounted to half a million of Spanish piasters in cash, and the same value in goods, besides several well-fitted merchantmen: An immense fortune for a chief, who, in 1795, during Vancouver's residence near these islands, exchanged, in common with his subjects, bananas and figs, for the English old nails. He then assisted the sailors in filling the water-casks, and fitting the iron hoops to the casks, in which he showed much skill. And this barbarian died twenty-four years after, a well-informed and powerful prince,

master of the whole Sandwich Archipelago.

SOUTHERN OR ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.— This important discovery, which will be attended with incalculable advantages to our trade in the South Seas, was made last year by a Mr. Smith, master of the *William*, of Blythe, in Northumberland. Our South-Sea traders, who, during hostilities between this country and Spain, have been subjected to the greatest difficulties and privations, will now be independent of Spain or any other power possessing South America. Mr. Smith ran for two or three hundred miles along this continent, which formed large bays, abounding with the spermaceti whale, seals, &c. The drafts and soundings taken by the discoverer are in the possession of our government. The following brief account has been given of the discovery:—

“ A Mr. Smith, master of the *William*, of Blythe, in Northumberland, and trading between the Rio Plata and Chili, in endeavouring to facilitate his passage round Cape Horn, last year, ran to a higher latitude than is usual in such voyages, and in lat. 62, 30, and 60 west long. discovered land. As circumstances would not admit of a close examination, he deferred it until his return to Buenos Ayres, when he made such further observations as convinced him of the importance of his discovery. On making it known at Buenos Ayres, speculation was set on the alert, and the Americans at that place became very anxious to obtain every information necessary to their availing themselves of a discovery which they saw was

pregnant with vast benefit to a commercial people. Capt. Smith was however too much of an Englishman to assist their speculations, by affording them that knowledge of his secret which it was so necessary for them to possess, and was determined that his native country only should enjoy the advantages of his discovery; and on his return to Valparaiso, in February last, he devoted as much time to the development of it as was consistent with his primary object, a safe and successful voyage.

“ He ran in a westward direction along the coasts, either of a continent or numerous islands, for two or three hundred miles, forming large bays, and abounding with the spermaceti whale, seals, &c. He took numerous soundings and bearings, draughts and chart of the coast; and, in short, did every thing that the most experienced navigator, despatched purposely for the object of making a survey, could do. He even landed, and in the usual manner took possession of the country for his sovereign, and named his acquisition New South Shetland. The climate was temperate, the coast mountainous, apparently uninhabited, but not destitute of vegetation, as firs and pines were observable in many places; in short, the country had upon the whole the appearance of the coast of Norway. After having satisfied himself with every particular that time and circumstances permitted him to examine, he bore away to the north, and pursued his voyage.

“ On his arrival at Valparaiso he communicated his discovery to captain Sherriiff, of his majes-

ty's ship *Andromache*, who happened to be there. Captain S. immediately felt the importance of the communication, and lost not a moment in making every arrangement for following it up; he immediately despatched the *William*, with officers from the *Andromache*; and in this stage the last letter from Chili left the expedition, with the most sanguine expectation of success, and ultimate advantages resulting from it; and, if we are correctly informed, a fully detailed narrative has been forwarded to government.

"On taking a cursory view of the charts of the Southern Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, it will be seen, that though captain Cook penetrated to a much higher latitude, and consequently drew his conclusion from observing nothing but vast mountains of ice; it will be seen also, that his meridian was 45 degrees further to the west of New South Shetland, leaving a vast space unexplored on the parallel of 62, between that and Sandwich Land, in longitude 28 west. He again made 67, or thereabouts, but in longitude 137 to 147 west. Perouse ascended no higher than 60, 30; Vancouver about 55; other navigators passing in the Straits of Magellan and Le Maire, and most of them passing as close Cape Horn as possible, in order, as they thought, to shorten the passage to the Pacific, are circumstances that reasonably account for the protracted period to which so important a discovery has been delayed. It is stated, in recent arrivals from Valparaiso, that the brig *William* had returned from the survey. On her arrival off the harbour, and making her

report to captain Searle of the *Hyperion*, orders were given that no intercourse with the shore should be permitted. This has naturally led to the inference, that the discovery turns out to be important, and that this precaution is taken to prevent the interference or claim of any foreign nation, previous to the usual measures of taking possession in the name of his Britannic majesty. The only draughtsman on the station, competent to perform the scientific part of the investigation, was Mr. Bone, a son of the distinguished artist of that name; he accordingly went in the *William*, and made the drawings of the coast," &c.

LARGE BLOCK OF AMETHYST.—A block of amethysts has been sent from Brazil to Calcutta, four feet in circumference, and weighing 98 lbs.

GRAND SURGICAL OPERATION.—The most surprising and honourable operation of surgery is, without any contradiction, that lately executed by M. Richerand, by taking away a part of the ribs and of the pleura. The patient was himself a medical man, and not ignorant of the danger he ran in this operation being had recourse to, but he also knew that his disorder was otherwise incurable. He was attacked with a cancer on the internal surface of the ribs and of the pleura, which continually produced enormous fungosities, that had been in vain attempted to be repressed by the actual cautery. M. Richerand was obliged to lay the ribs bare, to saw away two, to detach them from the pleura, and to cut away all the cancerous part of that membrane. As soon as he had made the opening, the

air rushing into the chest occasioned the first day great suffering and distressing shortness of breath; the surgeon could touch and see the heart through the pericardium, which was as transparent as glass, and could assure himself of the total insensibility of both. Much serous fluid flowed from the wound, as long as it remained open, but it filled up slowly by means of the adhesion of the lung with the pericardium, and the fleshy granulations that were formed in it. At length the patient got so well, that on the twenty-seventh day after the operation, he could not resist the desire of going to the Medicinal School to see the fragments of the ribs that had been taken from him, and in three or four days afterwards, he returned home, and went about his ordinary business. The success of M. Richerand is the more important, because it will authorize, in other cases, enterprizes which, according to received opinions, would appear impossible; and we shall be less afraid of penetrating into the interior of the chest.

AUGUST.

1. THE QUEEN.—The following is an extract of a private letter from Milan:—

“The inclosed is a copy of a letter which has been received here by a *très mauvais sujet* (who was imprisoned two years for a robbery), called Pianazza, from colonel Teuille, now in London, where he is present to be an evidence for the Queen. Persons are stationed in the coffee-houses at Milan, who endeavour to dissuade the witnesses against the

Queen from coming over to give evidence.”

Translation of a letter from colonel Teuille, to his friend at Milan, Mr. Pianazza:—

“London, Aug. 1.

“My Friend; You hold a dead silence, and I, on the contrary, am more and more endeavouring to prove to you that I live, and daily think of my country, of my friends. I, therefore, inform you, that her Majesty the Queen of England, by a venerated dispatch, invited me to proceed to this indescribable capital. After previous preparations and dispositions respecting correspondence, orders, &c. I set out like lightning from my hermitage, rapidly crossed the sea, and here I am, in Albion.

“Oh, wonder! Oh, grandeur! I am lodged like a lord, treated, waited upon as the fairest lady; in a word, I am well.

“I must, however, tell you, that on my passing at Dover, my figure was examined, and there they immediately took care to inquire to which party I belonged, and the moment it was found who I was, and that I came to give evidence in favour of the Queen, of truth, justice, and of that illustrious head, who scattered so much gold in my ungrateful country, my insignificant person was not only respected, but I had the sweet satisfaction of being greeted and applauded.

“The whole population of Dover is daily on the beach and at the Pier, to observe the dark-complexioned people who disembark; these are followed to the different inns, and as soon as they are perceived to be those celebrated false witnesses, bought by the dint of guineas, they sa-

lute them all' Austriaca (in the Austrian manner); that is, with sticks and stones. An exemplary example was given to these infamous, vile, bought followers of the ever-renowned advocate Vimercati, conductor, inventor, instigator, and head of that infamous commission fabricated at Milan. Well, let them come to London, which will be their graves, since, whatever may be the result for the good Queen, whether good or bad, not one of them will ever return to their homes to enjoy the fruits of their infamous depositions. Every thing is prepared to give to each what will satisfy him. The government, to save them and to shelter them from the just popular fury, has been obliged to re-embark and send them to Holland, and they are sure to stay there for at least three months.

"What a difference between those infamous Italians and those who daily arrive to give evidence in favour of the first Queen in the world; they are well received, applauded, respected;—among whom I am to inform you of the arrival at Dover of signor Maurice Camera, under equerry of her Majesty, as an extraordinary messenger, with dispatches.

"The people stopped him, and would look at his passport to ascertain the truth; the moment he was known he was carried in triumph, followed by a crowd of people, and accompanied to the post; in the midst of applauses he triumphantly arrived in London.

"Here, my friend, are truths which will certainly give you pleasure. You may communicate them to all those who have made it their pleasure falsely to attest what they never saw with their

own eyes. It is money only that has dragged them to their perdition, now and for ever. I am sorry, on this account only, to be an Italian. Let me hear from you respecting my suffering country. (Signed) TRUILLE."

DORSET ASSIZES.—*Chad, bart. v. Tilsit*.—This was an action of trespass against a fisherman of Poole, who was defended by the corporation of that place, for fishing in a small bay near Brownsea island, the residence of sir Charles Chad, who had purchased it from the Sturt family. In point of fact, the question to be tried was, whether the place in question formed a part of the harbour of Poole, or whether (it having been embanked in the year 1773, though the embankment was soon after thrown down) it was the private property of the owner of Brownsea island. The evidence for the plaintiff consisted of ancient documents to show the most extensive grants from the Crown to the Abbey of Cerné, and, at the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry 8th, to the earl of Oxford; and of parole evidence to prove that persons who fished there had asked so to do, and, when ordered off, had complied with the order. On the part of the defendant, grants of Charles 2nd were put in, naming the place in question, to the duke of Richmond and a Mr. Giffard; and the parole evidence of several fishermen, to show that they had invariably fished there without interruption, never asking leave.—Verdict for the plaintiff.

WARWICK ASSIZES. — *The King v. J. H. Brandis*.—This was a prosecution for a seditious libel. The libel, which was entitled "An Address to the Re-

formers of Birmingham and its Neighbourhood," was then put in, and the clerk read the following, among other extracts:—

"Fellow Countrymen,—A crisis is fast approaching, which, to use the memorable expression of the celebrated Paine, will try men's souls.

"We have already experienced, in the murder of our countrymen at Manchester, and the shameful denial of justice to the injured, what we have to expect from the clemency of our rulers, when *their* will supersedes that of the law. The moment is now arrived when it is absolutely necessary that every Englishman who values the prosperity and welfare of his country should be at his post.

"I would leave it to any impartial person to decide who are the greatest traitors to their prince—those who would address him in the honest language of truth, and point out to him the precarious position in which he stands, and caution him against pursuing those measures which can only end in his own ruin; those who would represent to him the real situation of the country, and thereby enable him to escape, before it is too late, the danger with which he is threatened; or those who would, by perverting facts, only stimulate him to persist in that career, which must either end in a national convulsion, or reduce the country to the lowest ebb of political degradation (in either of which alternatives he must become the victim). I think it needs not much penetration to decide which of these two is his real friend; and was the prince in possession of

the least generosity, he would know how to appreciate the honesty of his people. But, alas! the ear of royalty is deaf to the just complaints of this heroic nation; surrounded by every luxury the country can produce, the misery of millions is forgotten.

"It has been threatened, by some of the scribes in the pay of corruption, that, if we are not perfectly quiet, and submit ourselves to be fleeced by the system, without murmuring, a foreign force will be introduced to compel us. I say, let them come; and cursed be the hand that would not grasp the vengeful steel to free his country from oppression. I hope that courage, which is the characteristic of Britain's isle, will not forsake it on the present occasion; for all the fortitude we are in possession of will be wanted in that contest which the madness of our oppressors seems likely to bring upon us: at all events the approaching crisis will be very different from what the people of this country have ever before experienced; it will, if they act with firmness, be one of the greatest changes that ever occurred in Britain; it will not be as it heretofore has been under similar circumstances, merely a change of men, while the state corruptions are suffered not only to exist, but to spread their luxuriant branches over every part of our civil and religious institutions—it will not be a displacing one family to put in its place another equally as bad; but a general alteration of the whole system, a victory of the whole people over a monarchical despotism, a cruel aristocracy, and a boroughmongering oligarchy.

‘ Britons, slumber no longer!
 ‘ To be happy, you must be free;
 ‘ To be free you must be united.’

“ What could a million of men perform that were disunited? But were that number cemented together in one common cause, with one sentiment vibrating through the whole, I would ask, what would be able to resist them? Consider, then, that in England, Ireland, and Scotland, the number of reformers is estimated at four times the above amount; which body, would they act in unison, might bid defiance to all the tyrants in the world combined.”

T. J. Vale, a printer at Birmingham, proved the printing and publication.

The defendant managed his own cause, and was found *Guilty*.

Samuel Hall, Benjamin Price, and Joseph Reynolds, were arraigned at the bar, and charged with uttering forged Bank of England notes. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the capital offence, upon an understanding with the prosecutors that they would be transported for life, which sentence was passed upon them. Benjamin Price declared that he had been thirty years a wholesale dealer in forged notes, and never had been detected before.

FRANKFORT.—The Germanic Diet is at present occupied with a singular subject, being nothing less than an open war now raging between the duke of Oldenburg, and the free town of Bremen. The subject of the quarrel is, the right of the navigation of the Weser; the duke claiming a right of control over the river, placed an armed vessel at its mouth a measure which pro-

voked hostilities on the part of the senate of Bremen.

FRANCE.—The report of a committee of the French chamber of Peers has declared, that no Peer can be subject to bodily arrest, whether his debts had been contracted previous to his nomination, or incurred by subsequent engagements.

The foundations of very large barracks have been laid, and the erection is now carrying on with great rapidity, on the road to Marple, about half a mile from Stockport. It stands on a commanding eminence, overlooking the whole town.

The buildings and land in Camp-lane, near Leeds, have been purchased by government, for permanent infantry barracks. The intended erections near Sheepscarbar, about half a mile distant, for which parliament have voted 28,000*l.* of the public money, are to form cavalry barracks.

A clergyman in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, on Sunday last, after praying for her majesty the Queen, solemnly added, “ may no false witnesses be allowed to rise up against her, and may the mouth of liars be stopped.”

Mr. Grattan’s picture has been restored since his death, to the place it formerly occupied in the hall of Trinity-college, Dublin, from which it was removed in the year 1798.

The Bank of Ireland now refuses to receive guineas in lodgements, in consequence of the low rate of exchange between England and Ireland, by which the money offices are enabled to provide themselves with gold at five and a half, which they lodge in

the Bank, draw out at par the next day, and thus secure an exorbitant profit.

This morning, after the tremendous lightning of the night, the parade-ground in the Tower of London, which is planted round with trees, was strewn all over with dead sparrows and other birds.

REGENT'S CANAL.—This being the day appointed for the opening of the new branch of the Regent's Canal, the managing committee, with the chairman, and a number of other persons of rank and respectability connected with the undertaking, embarked near Maiden-lane, on board one of the city state-barges, which had been borrowed for the occasion, accompanied by several other barges, having on board bands of music, and decorated with flags and streamers in profusion. The procession went under the great tunnel through Islington, where the bands of music played several national airs, and the effect produced by the reverberation of the sound was grand beyond description. The party then proceeded to the grand basin in the City-road, where a salute was fired, and they were hailed with the loudest acclamations from the numerous crowds stationed on the shore. After having gone round the basin, the party proceeded down the canal to Limehouse. At Limehouse the party stopped, and partook of a magnificent dinner. Soon after the opening procession had gone through the locks, there was a great competition amongst several of the Paddington barges for the honour of being the first to land produce on the wharf at the grand basin. A desperate

struggle ensued between two of them, but, after a well-contested race, the honour was won by a barge, the name of which we believe was "The William," from which was landed the first produce, and a cask of ale, which was immediately drank up on the spot by the navigators, with loud huzzas to the prosperity of the undertaking.

This canal, which has been nearly seven years incomplete, unites all the principal canals in the kingdom with the river Thames. The construction of the locks is on so excellent a principle, that only three minutes and a half are occupied in passing each of them. The work was projected by J. Nash, esq., the royal architect, under whose superintendence it has been completed. The tunnel under Islington-hill is about three quarters of a mile in length, and passes beneath the bed of the New River.—At 7 o'clock nearly a hundred gentlemen sat down to an elegant dinner, the earl of Macclesfield in the chair.

SLAVE TRADE.—The Rev. Dr. Cotter, one of the coloured people who went out from the United States with the colonists to the coast of Africa, mentions that a Spanish ship was recently captured, having on board 400 slaves. To prevent them falling into the hands of the captors, the Spanish crew mixed poison in their victuals, which destroyed all but six.

Nothing could prove more satisfactorily the necessity of an immediate change in the form of government in Spain, than the expositions made to the Cortes by the ministers, each in his respective department. The army

manifested, as it would seem, even a superior degree of neglect; of a nominal force of 88,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry, not more than a few regiments were uniformly clothed and armed, while the far greater portion displayed a picture of nakedness and destitution, which the description of Falstaff's ragged company alone could equal. One regiment stationed in Ceuta were so destitute of clothes, as to be unable to leave their quarters. There were in the whole army only 87,000 muskets, of which 6,000 were useless, and the remainder were of different calibre. The fortresses were in the very worst state, and the artillery were not possessed of ammunition enough to maintain a battle for one day.

KING OF SARDINIA.—There are some curious anecdotes related of his Sardinian majesty, namely—that on his restoration he issued a decree, prohibiting all such of his subjects from holding offices under his government who had been vaccinated, as vaccination was as he supposed of French origin. Then again, the king never walks or rides over the beautiful bridge near Turin, because it was constructed by the French!!—He has also closed the fine road of the Simplon, because that was made by the French.

FRANCE.—*A Horrible Mystery.*—The Sieur C——, a young man of good family, possessed of the means to marry, has already espoused four ladies without having the happiness of seeing any of them alive on the anniversary of his wedding day, death having seized them a few months after marriage. The last, how-

ever, lived long enough to bear him a son, and soon after she yielded to the same fate which appeared to pursue all the other unhappy females to whom C—— had given his hand. The parents of the fourth victim of this destiny, actuated by a prescience for which they could not account, directed all their solicitude towards the child, and demanded it from C——, who not only was unwilling to give it up, but even refused to show it to them. However, in about two months C—— contracted a fifth marriage. The sad parents, who never ceased to bewail over the mother and the child, took advantage of the circumstance to summon C—— before a meeting of the family, in order that he should produce his son. The son, alas! it was not in the power of the father to produce him. He was still obliged to attend the meeting of the family. What was to be done? C—— ran to the village of St. Lambert, observed a child about three years old at play on the banks of the river, and immediately he conceived the design of making it pass for his own. C—— approached the child, caressed it, gained upon it by sweet cakes, and succeeded in carrying it off without resistance. The father and mother went to look for their child, but not being able to find it, abandoned themselves to despair. A neighbour informed them that he had seen it in the arms of a gentleman who had directed his course towards the village. They hastened thither and happened to overtake C.

Conducted to prison and interrogated, he has been fully committed for trial at the pro-

secution of the attorney-general.

Rumours of the most unfavourable nature are circulated, and the most dreadful prejudices exist against him. They talk of the murder of all his wives, of that of his son, and also of horrible propensities. The manner in which he has given his answers, confirms, they say, the suspicions of which he is the object.

N.B. He was subsequently tried, convicted, and executed.

SCOTLAND. — *Paisley*. — This day the Court met, for the trial of James Spiers, weaver, Johnston, and Robert Lang, weaver, Kilbarchan, against whom the grand jury had found true bills for high treason.

The Solicitor-general opened the case on the part of the Crown. The prisoner, during the radical rebellion, had been chosen and acted as a member of a committee who commanded a mob, which went and stopped the cotton-works in Johnston and neighbourhood, on the 3rd April.

The evidence closed on the part of the Crown at a little past 12 o'clock, and the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock next morning.

2. The Court met this day at 10 o'clock. Eleven witnesses were examined in exculpation.

The jury retired at a quarter before 4 o'clock in the morning, and came into court at half-past five, finding the prisoner Guilty of that part of the first count laid in the indictment, viz. — compelling his majesty's subjects to strike work, &c.

The Lord Chief Baron explained to the jury, that finding the prisoner guilty of a particular overt-act was no finding at all.

The jury again retired at about a quarter past six, and returned again at 25 minutes past 7, when sir Michael Shaw Stewart, the foreman, read the verdict of the jury from a manuscript copy, finding that the prisoner did strike work, and compel others to do the same on the 3rd April.

The Court found this as insufficient as the former verdict.

The Lord Chief Baron again explained the law, as to the overt-act being linked in more counts than one; and the clerk was ordered to read the several overt-acts to the jury.

Sir Michael said, he understood the point, but the jury were not agreed in that way.

They then retired again, after being informed, that they could not be separated till they were unanimous. They returned again, and gave in a verdict of Not Guilty, when the audience in general commenced cheering.

The Lord Chief Baron immediately got his eye on a boy who was clapping his hands and cheering, and he was instantly ordered to be taken into custody.

The Lord Justice Clerk then, in an impressive speech, dismissed the prisoner from the bar.

Mr. Grant came to Spiers, and taking him by the hand, said, he hoped he would take care what company he kept in future, and not get into a like scrape again.

Robert Lang was then put to the bar, and the jury having been sworn in,

The Lord Advocate said, he would call no evidence, and the jury found him Not Guilty.

The Lord Justice Clerk congratulated the prisoner on the favourable result of the trial.

This finished the business in Renfrewshire.

EXETER ASSIZES.—*Doe, on dem. of Westlake, v. Westlake.*—This cause, which occupied nearly the whole of the day, was for the purpose of ascertaining to which of two "Simons" a third "Simon" meant to bequeath a moiety of his property, the whole of which was situate at Exbourne, in this county, and was of the value of about 4,000*l*. The testator, "Simon" Westlake, had three brothers, each of whom had a son named "Simon"; so that there was "Simon" the son of Matthew; "Simon" the son of Richard; and "Simon" the son of Thomas. The will of the testator "Simon" contained this expression—"I give to my brother Matthew Westlake, and my — (here was an erasure) brother's son Simon, all, &c." Simon, the son of Thomas, did not enter the lists; but the intention of the deceased was stongly contested between Simon, the Son of Matthew, or Matt's Simon, and Simon, the son of Richard, or Dick's Simon, as the witnesses emphatically called them. It appeared that Matt's Simon was the godson of Simon the testator, and, being a likely youth, was bound apprentice at Plymouth, and was subsequently established in London; whereas Dick's Simon remained stationary upon the farm of his uncle. Nothing could be more contradictory than the account given by the respective witnesses of the testator's regard for the respective Simons; for on the part of Matt's Simon it was said, that the old man had always spoken in terms of the greatest regard, bestowing upon Dick's Simon, who lived with him, the

appellation of a "dung-blooded black-eared rogue." On the part of Dick's Simon many declarations were deposed to of the testator, in which, so far from branding him with being a "dung-blooded black-eared rogue," he had entertained the intention of leaving him a moiety of his property.

After a most elaborate inquiry, the learned judge (Mr. Baron Graham) left it to the jury to decide which was the real "Simon;" and the jury, in about a quarter of an hour, decided in favour of Matt's Simon, by returning a verdict for the plaintiff.

DURHAM ASSIZES — *Crown Court.*—*Arson.* — The prisoner charged with this offence was thus entered in the calendar:—"Jane, the wife of Isaac Strange, aged 21, late of South Shields."

Mrs. Strange, a very pretty little woman, and handsomely dressed, presented herself, and took her station in the felons' dock.

Mr. Williams opened the case to the jury. It was necessary to explain some facts which on the face of the indictment appeared inconsistent. The apparent inconsistency respected the circumstances which might have influenced the setting fire to Mr. Henry Luzmore's house. Was it done to defraud Mr. Luzmore; or was he privy to and cognizant of the firing, to defraud the Sun Fire-office? In May, 1819, Mr. Luzmore became tenant, under Mr. Young, of a house at Westoe; nearly at the same time he ensured the furniture of the house with the agent of the Sun Fire-office in this county. The prisoner was engaged in the house, more as a companion for Mr.

Luzmore's daughter than otherwise. Mr. Luzmore, who was an architect, went afterwards to Devonshire. He returned thence, and again left Westoe in August, leaving with the prisoner the entire charge of the house. Although a girl of the name of Bower slept with the prisoner there; he was not aware that Mr. Luzmore was cognizant of that circumstance. On the night of the 28th of September the house was set fire to. There were only the prisoner and the girl Bower in the house.

Mr. Holt was counsel for the prisoner.

James Young let the house in May, 1819, to Mr. Luzmore, for 12 months.

Sarah Bower, aged 19, was not employed by Mr. Luzmore. Mrs. Strange first applied to her to sleep with her, because she was afraid to sleep alone. The house was in the village, but detached. Mr. Luzmore and his daughter went away together some time before the fire. Witness went to bed at half-past nine. Mrs. Strange had gone to bed first. Witness saw her shut up the doors and windows. They slept in the kitchen part. Mrs. Strange had not been up stairs that the witness knew of. Mrs. Strange was entirely undressed. Witness fell asleep. She awoke by hearing a crackling, and saw a shade of light come down the stair-case. The prisoner was then just coming into bed again at the time. Witness thought she had seen one stirring up the kitchen-fire. The prisoner had her bed-gown and a flannel petticoat on. The prisoner said she had not been up. Witness shrieked out that the house was on fire, and ran towards the kitchen-door. The

prisoner shouted out 'murder!' and said somebody was breaking in at the stair-head window. She shouted high up, and might have been heard by the neighbours. Michael Dobson and his son and Mr. Carnaby came: they were near neighbours. A little before eight at night, witness had gone up stairs for 3d. to buy ale. She had been sent by Jane Strange. She had a candle, and set it on the stair-case when she went into the room, and did not carry it in. In the room Mr. Luzmore's feather-bed was laid over chairs. Jane Strange had gone up and done that herself, and had been about an hour up. She said she was going up to air the bed against Mr. Luzmore came home, and afterwards said she had put all the things right. There was a closet at the stair-head. On the Monday after Mr. Luzmore went away, witness saw Jane Strange collect shavings into it, and heard her say, they would be good to light the fire in winter. There was a chest of drawers in the bed-room, and in the drawers were a silver tea-pot, a silver cream-jug, and silver spoons. Witness saw Jane Strange having a gold watch, and heard her saying it was Miss Luzmore's, but knew not what she did with it. It was a month before the fire. Mrs. Strange, the prisoner, had made witness carry a work-box to Shields. The prisoner said that the box and all that was in it had been burnt in the fire. The prisoner had often wrung her hands and said, "What a dreadful thing fire is!"

This witness was repeatedly called back again, and gave most unsatisfactory answers as to times, facts, and circumstances. It had not been explicitly stated,

but it was manifest that the poor girl was little short of being an absolute idiot.

Michael Dobson, a gardener, was alarmed with the cry of murder; saw the woman at Luzmore's door; observed the fire, and saw the closet-door at the stair-head ajar. It appeared to him that nothing but chips or shavings were on fire.

Ralph Carnaby gave the same evidence.

Katharine Blackburn, Isabella Cornthwaite, and Elizabeth Jones, all gave evidence as to goods carried out of the house.

Mr. Henry James Luzmore, son of the deceased Mr. Luzmore, and apprentice to a surgeon, said, the watch was his mother's property.

The jury retired for half an hour, and returned with a verdict of—Not Guilty.

Hydrophobia.—An inquisition was taken this day before J. Unwin, esq. coroner for the eastern division of Middlesex, on the body of George Monkwel, aged 16. It appeared from the statement of the deceased's father, that on Whit-Monday he went to drive some cattle to a field, and had not proceeded far from the house when a large dog, of the drover breed, jumped from a hedge, and gave the deceased a severe bite on the left jaw under the eye. He was on the same day taken to Mr. Perkins, a surgeon, at Barking, who cauterised the wound. A few days had only elapsed after he had received the injury, when he became low spirited, and talked in an incoherent manner. He was three times an inmate in the hospital, where he underwent several operations, but became latterly very outrageous. The night previous

to his death, which was Monday night, he got out of bed, and alarmed all the patients in the hospital by his terrific yells, foaming at the mouth, and snapping at every thing. He was secured in a straight-waistcoat without doing any injury.—Verdict, that the deceased died from the bite of a mad dog.

3. *THE QUEEN*.—For several days past it has been understood, that her majesty would take up her residence at Brandenburg-house.

At an early hour this morning Portman-street was, in consequence, filled with carriages and persons anxious to see her majesty before she quitted the capital. The Queen was graciously pleased, on two several occasions, to show herself at the balcony, and bowed condescendingly to the people. A short time after two o'clock it was understood, that her majesty had altered her determination. At nearly three o'clock Mr. Alderman Wood arrived on horseback, and was greeted with loud huzzas. Soon after his arrival, a servant was despatched to order the carriage to be got in readiness, her majesty having determined not to disappoint the expectations of the inhabitants of Hammersmith. At this moment the street was completely thronged with persons, some of them of the highest respectability, anxious to pay their respects to her majesty. Many ladies of rank attended in their carriages, and gentlemen on horseback awaited the appearance of her majesty. At length, at nearly four o'clock, her majesty's carriage drew up to the door. It was an entirely new elegant open carriage, drawn by four beautiful bay horses; the

near leader was mounted by a postillion. The livery was scarlet, trimmed with gold lace. On the pannels of the carriage was painted a crown, and underneath, the letters "C. R." In about 10 minutes her majesty made her appearance at the door of her house, and was immediately handed into the carriage. Her majesty seemed to be in high spirits, and looked remarkably well; she was dressed in a dove-coloured pelisse, with a hat of the same colour, surmounted by a very handsome plume of white feathers. Lady Ann Hamilton next made her appearance, and was followed by Dr. Lushington and Mr. Alderman Wood. Loud cries of "God save the Queen!" accompanied with shouts of approbation, filled the air. The carriage drove off at a fast trot into Oxford-street, followed by a great concourse of persons. It proceeded through the Park, and out at Kensington-gate. The road was completely lined in many parts with people; ladies were seen from every window, waving white handkerchiefs, and crying "God save the Queen!" At the barracks at Kensington a great number of the military joined in the general shout; they took off their hats, and waved them in the air as her majesty passed. When her majesty arrived at Hammersmith the scene was extremely interesting. All were prepared to receive her majesty, and the little charity children, dressed in their Sunday clothes, were stationed near the church, to welcome her majesty's arrival. Before the carriage reached Hammersmith, a body of gentlemen on horseback, with white favours in their hats, came

to meet her majesty, and they were greeted with loud cheers.

This day J. Rowbotham stood in the pillory opposite Newgate, pursuant to his sentence, for perjury. At twelve o'clock he was fixed in the machine, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, and he remained in it, apparently under the greatest pain, for one hour.

IRELAND—*Murder and Robbery.*—On Saturday night, about half-past nine o'clock, a desperate outrage was committed upon some carriers near Rathcool. Soon after nine, three men joined the carriers, and entered into conversation with them, and when they had proceeded three miles, four other men came up. The seven robbers (for such they appear to have been), then attacked the carmen, shot one of them through the body, wounded another in the leg, and laid open the back of the head of a third with the butt-end of a pistol, and were proceeding to complete their work by rifling the persons and packages of the carriers, when the Waterford mail, which had left Dublin at eight o'clock, drove up to the spot, and the fellows instantly fled. We regret to learn, that the man who was shot through the body died in Stephen's hospital.

Major Cartwright, Wooller, a factious printer, Edmonds, and others were this day convicted, at the Warwick assizes, for a misdemeanor, in assembling a tumultuous meeting at Birmingham, and there pretending to elect Sir Charles Wolsely, bart. legislative attorney for the inhabitants of that town—[For an abstract of this trial, see the Appendix to this Chronicle.]

4. **THE QUEEN.**—John Henry, esq. barrister-at-law, and formerly chief-justice in the Ionian Isles, this day left town with a commission from her majesty the Queen, to arrange and prepare the evidence in Italy for her defence on the Bill of Pains and Penalties. Mr. Henry has received from government the most satisfactory assurances, that every facility shall be granted to him for procuring passports to every individual whom he may think it necessary to send to England.

SCOTLAND — *Stirling.* The Court met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, and John M'Millan and Andrew Dawson were put to the bar, when Mr. Grant (who, with Mr. Cullen, was of counsel for the eight prisoners whose cases were this day to be brought before the Court) moved, that their plea of Not Guilty, which they had pleaded on their arraignment, might be withdrawn, and that the prisoners might be at liberty to plead differently.

Mr. Grant said, as a member of the community, it is impossible that I can, or that my learned friend, or that any man can hesitate, in extremely lamenting those transactions to which it would not become me to give any particular character, but those transactions which have caused the institution of this commission. I am sure that every man, whether his situation be high or low, must be aware, that the proceedings that have been had recourse to, tended to any other end upon earth than those ends which the true friends of liberty could lend themselves to. I do believe that the people, who on these occasions have been brought to your lordships'

bar (those who have been acquitted I am bound to hold not to be guilty of that which has been imputed against them—those convicted I am compelled to hold to be guilty)—I am convinced they have been the tools of others, more artful, less brave, and less honest than themselves; and I hope and trust that what has passed over all this country, will have its due effect; and if it has, the country will have reason to be satisfied—the people themselves will have reason to be satisfied; and I hope they will see that the true cause of liberty, even the redress of those grievances which they think ought to be redressed—which they have a fair right to desire should be redressed in a legal way—that this cause can only be served in a peaceable manner, and that every attempt, every yielding to any thing that may be held out to them to induce them to proceed in a different manner, will involve them in immediate ruin, and, what is of more consequence, the cause of liberty in the greatest jeopardy.

The Lord-Advocate having assented, the prisoners were severally asked, whether they wished to withdraw their plea of Not Guilty of their own free will? The prisoners bowed to the court, and their several pleas of Guilty were then recorded.

Lord-Advocate.—I am now to perform a duty of great responsibility, but one which, I hope, will be felt and considered by this Court, and by the country, as a wise and prudent exercise of those powers with which I am invested. To show my honourable and learned friend that his expectations on any point are not

likely to be disappointed, and seeing he has judiciously recommended to choose two men to plead guilty, whom I consider as the most criminal of the persons at your lordships' bar—so I agree with him in thinking that enough has been done, and that I am now at liberty to arrest the extended hand of justice, and to hold forth that leniency and mercy to the remainder of the unhappy men before the Court. In their favour I therefore consent to a verdict of acquittal.

A jury were then sworn, and immediately pronounced James Aitken, wright, Andrew Burt, jun., James Burt, James Aitken, grocer, John Johnstone, and Daniel Turner, Not Guilty.

M'Millan and Dawson found guilty on their own confession this day, Anderson from St. Ninian's, Crawford from Balfour, and the people taken at Bonnymuir, found guilty at the former meeting of the court, making in all twenty-two, were now placed at the bar.

The Lord-Advocate moved the sentence of the court. None of the prisoners had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against them.

The Lord-President pronounced judgment on Andrew Hardie, John Baird, James Clelland, Thomas M'Culloch, Benjamin Moir, Allan Murchie, Alexander Latimer, Alexander Johnstone, Andrew White, David Thompson, James Wright, William Clackson or Clarkson, Thomas Pike or Pink, Robert Cray, Alexander Hart, John Barr, William Smith, Thomas M'Farlane, John Anderson, William Crawford, John M'Millan, and Andrew Dawson. "The sentence of the

law is—that you, and each of you, be taken to the place from whence you came, and that you be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead, and afterwards your head severed from your body, and your body divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as his majesty may direct—and may God, in his infinite goodness, have mercy on your souls!

"I have only to intimate now, that a warrant will be signed by the Court for your execution on Friday, the 8th day of September."

The prisoners heard the sentence without showing any emotion, and at one o'clock they were conducted back to the castle.

The Court adjourned to the 25th of November, at 10 o'clock.

DURHAM ASSIZES, Aug. 4.—James Lincoln, aged 67, late of Sunderland, mariner, was put on his trial this morning for wilful and corrupt perjury.

On the 13th of August last year, J. Eden and J. Wolfe were convicted at the assizes here of the murder of Isabella Young, at Herrington, on the night of the 28th August, 1815. Isabella Young had been maid to Miss Smith, since lady Peat, and was alone in the house on the fatal 28th of August. The house was set on fire; the neighbours, alarmed, found Isabella Young untouched by the fire, and evidently murdered by blows inflicted on her head. Every exertion was made to detect the murderers. A reward of 100 guineas was offered; but none was even accused of the crime till last year, four years after the event, when

John Eden, James Wolfe, and John Wolfe, were accused, tried, and the two first convicted, and sentenced to be executed on Monday, the 16th of August. Eden was in the Durham militia in the year 1815; on the 24th of August they had left Bernard-castle; and on the 26th, on Saturday, they arrived at their destination—Newcastle. Eden was with his regiment all this time: Eden had occupied a room in the same house with Lincoln in Sunderland, for years before that period, and there they lived for two years after Eden had left the militia. They were well acquainted, and great friends. Lincoln had been at that time a mariner in the William and Mary, a coasting trader, of which, in the latter end of 1815, he became master. In December, 1818, Lincoln was in the workhouse, and then he gave the information on which Eden was committed. The information he gave then, and the evidence he gave at the trial was, in effect, that on Monday, the 28th, the evening preceding the murder, Eden came into Lincoln's room, half-tipsey, and with his hat turned to one side of his head, and urged Lincoln to join him, and expressed his own resolution to get Miss Smith's mouldy money, and to kill any person that could, if allowed to live, convict him in a court of justice. For this evidence was Lincoln now charged with perjury.

Mr. Williams took an objection to the indictment. The indictment set forth that the perjury was committed before Mr. Baron Wood, who, with Mr. Justice Bayley, were assigned to take the assizes. In point of fact and according to the record, Mr.

Baron Wood acted under a commission of gaol delivery, which is distinct from the Assizes or Common Pleas.

Mr. Justice Bayley held the variance to be fatal, but afterwards stated, that as Mr. Walton, who was in the commission, felt doubts on the subject, the trial should certainly go on.

The facts were most clearly proved.

Mr. Justice Bayley summed up, and charged the jury at considerable length.

The jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I do not mean to pass judgment now. The indictment, and the objections taken, I shall submit for the opinion of the judges. But the prisoner must not be discharged.

Lincoln, a wretched-looking old man, stood with great composure and in perfect silence during the trial! A slight inclination to a smile pervaded his face when the verdict was returned.

Eden and his wife alluded to Lincoln in their evidence with marked indignation.

SALOP ASSIZES—*Wynn, bart. v. Tyrwhitt and another.*—This was a cause of great importance, as involving the rights of lords of manors in mountainous and other districts, where titles are set up by the freeholders to those parts of the wastes which are usually denominated exclusive sheepwalks. It was an action of trespass, brought by sir W. W. Wynn, bt., against Richard Tyrwhitt, esq., barrister-at-law, and his son, Robert Tyrwhitt, esq., for sporting upon a hill called Oernant, in the

parish of Llandysilio, within the manor of Valle Crucis, or, as it was called in Welsh, Llangwst, in the county of Denbigh (and formerly constituting part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of that name), after notice to abstain from so doing.

A number of witnesses were called to prove the uninterrupted exercise of manorial rights over different parts of the land in question.

On the part of the defendants it was attempted to be shown, that certain individual freeholders were exclusively entitled to the herbage of different specific sheepwalks, which they claimed as appurtenant to their respective freehold tenements; and hence it was argued that no action of trespass could be maintained by the lord of the manor for the acts charged upon the defendants in traversing the surface of the sheepwalks. These exclusive rights to the herbage, however, did not appear to be satisfactorily borne out by the evidence; and it was held by the judge, that even if the existence of such rights had been proved, they could not be allowed to contravene the lord's paramount right to the soil and freehold. His lordship, after pointing out the various acts of ownership exercised by the plaintiff and his ancestors for upwards of a century back, and commenting upon it, as well as upon the evidence for the defendants, concluded with telling the jury, that if, from the evidence which had been adduced, they were satisfied that the plaintiff had established his right to the soil as lord of the manor, they were bound to find a verdict in his favour.

The jury, after consulting a

short time, found a verdict for the plaintiff, as lord of the soil and lord of the manor.

The German papers mention, that the village of Strau, in Bohemia, situated on a sand-hill, was lately swallowed up during the night by the sinking of the hill, whose base had been undermined by the passage of subterraneous waters. The inhabitants had the good fortune to be awakened by the shaking and cracking of their houses. Several head of cattle perished, and the place is a waste.

DISCOVERY OF THE ORIGINAL OSSIAN'S POEMS.—The following is an extract of a letter from Belfast, dated August 4:—

“On opening a vault where stood the cloisters of the old Catholic abbey, at Connor, founded by St. Patrick, the workmen discovered an oaken chest, of curious and ancient workmanship, whose contents, on being opened, proved to be a translation of the Bible into the Irish character, and several other manuscripts in that language. The box was immediately taken to the minister of Connor, the Rev. Dr. Henry, who unfortunately did not understand the aboriginal language, and he sent it to Dr. Macdonald, of Belfast, who soon discovered the MSS. to be the original of the Poems of Ossian, written at Connor, by an Irish friar, named Terence O'Neal, a branch of the now noble family of the earl of O'Neal, of Shane's Castle, in the year 1463. The translations by Macpherson, the Scotchman, appear to be very imperfect.

“The fixing of the scenes of the poem at and round Connor, by the antiquary Campbell, who

travelled here a few years ago, gave rise to the digging and searching about the old Abbey and Castle."

5. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are, it is said, disappointed in their expectations of emolument from Westminster-abbey on the ensuing coronation. Their claim to the profits arising from the letting of seats, and other accommodation to strangers in that place, is disallowed nearly *in toto*; and it is ascertained, that they have a right to nothing more than the chancel, including a passage to the chapel, necessary to the performance of their religious functions. Colonel Stevenson, on the part of the Board of Works, has taken possession of the Abbey, of which he now holds the keys. The portion now allowed to the Dean and Chapter does not exceed one-tenth of the whole. They expected originally to derive a profit of 20,000*l*.

ROBBERY AND PIRACY.—A ship a few weeks since sailed from the Clyde, bound to Gibraltar, with manufactured goods, on board, valued at 20,000*l*. She was insured for the full amount of her cargo, and proceeded with a fair and prosperous gale until she arrived at the isle of Bute, she put into port, but it appears she was here plundered of the principal part of her cargo; the captain and crew landed at Wexford, in Ireland. The account they gave was, that the vessel had suddenly foundered off the north coast of Ireland. This appeared very extraordinary, as no bad weather had been experienced. A youth shortly after passing through Glasgow, saw some printed calicoes exposed to sale which had been shipped on

board the above vessel, and which the manufacturer had never disposed of for sale in this country. An investigation took place, and from the information received, upwards of twenty valuable packages were found buried under the sands in the isle of Bute; three of the principals have been apprehended; one, is a man of great property, and always considered respectable.

EXECUTION OF TWO BROTHERS.—John Blanchard, aged 22, and Moses Blanchard, aged 21, convicted at the late Dorchester assizes of highway robbery, were hanged at the new drop, this day. These wretched youths were labourers, and natives of Blandford. They were convicted of robbing Sylvester Fudge on the highway, near Blandford, and it appeared that after robbing him, they beat him cruelly with bludgeons. After their condemnation, they became thoroughly penitent, and acknowledged the justice of their sentence.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

6. On Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, died her royal highness Frederica Charlotta Ulrica, duchess of York, in the 54th year of her age. The death of her royal highness was preceded by a long and painful indisposition, which renders the event that releases her from suffering less a subject for regret. Though in a high rank, her royal highness was not called by her station, from that secure retirement, which is the proper sphere of the calm domestic virtues that form the highest praise of a woman—virtues which none ever cultivated with more complete suc-

cess, than the illustrious lady whose loss we lament. Her royal highness's tastes were all directed to this happy state of privacy; and they were indulged in the exercise of a boundless charity to her poorer neighbours, and an universal tenderness which extended even to the wild creatures on her demesne. These feelings, if indeed they are not one and the same humanity, were manifested by the number of schools and charitable establishments supported by her bounty, which in a few years grew up on every side of her royal highness's residence; and by the familiarity of the game and other wild animals in her neighbourhood, which seemed to realise the universal peace and confidence fabled of the golden age.

On Tuesday last the duchess experienced a relapse of her indisposition, of which the duke received information while in London. His royal highness, in consequence, got his levee over with all possible speed; and after he had seen all the gentlemen on his list, he hastened in his single-horse chaise from his office in the Horse Guards to York-house, where his travelling chariot and four horses were in readiness. The duchess recovering from the attack that evening, his royal highness returned to London. On Saturday the duchess was seized with another attack, which we are sorry to add proved fatal. An express was sent off from Oatlands to apprise the duke. The duke found the duchess in a very alarming state, and in which state she continued during the night.

The duke was present at her

VOL. LXII.

last moments, and for some time previously.

The following is a copy of the bulletins issued at Oatlands on Sunday morning, announcing the alarming state, and finally the melancholy event of the demise of the duchess:—

*"Oatlands, Aug. 6, 1820,
Eight o'clock, a. m.*

"A sudden change for the worse, took place yesterday morning in the duchess of York's system, from which time her royal highness has been gradually sinking."

"Nine o'clock, a. m.

"Her royal highness expired."

"R. B. WERE, Surgeon."

Her royal highness was the eldest daughter of the late king of Prussia, by his first consort, Elizabeth-Ulrica Christiana, princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. She was born May the 7th, 1767, and was married to his royal highness September 29, 1791, at Berlin. The marriage ceremony was remarkably splendid. It was distinguished by the military pomp still in fashion at the Prussian court, and by the presence of several of the reigning princes of Germany with their respective families. On the 21st of the following November their royal highnesses arrived at Dover, and next day reached York-house. The marriage was again solemnized by the archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of their late majesties, who stood during the ceremony, one at each end of the altar. His majesty's goodness had occasion to show itself here. When the ceremony was concluded, the duchess of York was in the act of kneeling before the king, when his majesty

2 A

instantly raised her in his arms in so affectionate a manner that she burst into tears. Though the marriage of their royal highnesses promised political advantage, it was strictly a marriage of love. Their union has ever been marked by a tender and mutual friendship. His royal highness, since the separation of their establishments, regularly visited the duchess with the utmost kindness and politeness. During her late illness he has generally visited her four times a week, and oftener, when her situation was alarming.

7. LAMENTABLE EVENT.—Last week, in the neighbourhood of Ashford, Kent, a young gentleman, nearly connected with one of the first families in the county, and a few friends, had been spending some days together at each other's houses, and indulging themselves to excess over the bottle; from some unfortunate words that passed they proceeded to blows, and the young gentleman above alluded to, was put to bed much bruised. On rising in the morning, and seeing his head and face much disfigured, he was deeply affected, and declared, that he would never more see his friends and the world. He was shortly after found in his bedroom with his throat cut, and his head hanging over the window-frame.

8. STAFFORDSHIRE ASSIZES.—The most interesting trial at these assizes was an action of damages brought by an eminent solicitor against his apprentice, a young man of very effeminate appearance, whose age is little more than 20, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

Mr. Pearson stated the case. Several years ago the plaintiff was married to a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, by whom he had a numerous family. Most of the children unfortunately were females. A few years since, the defendant had been placed under the care of the plaintiff, and had nearly served his time, when it was discovered that there was an attention upon his part towards the plaintiff's wife, which was not reconcileable to the forms that ought to govern social intercourse.

Several witnesses were then called, who proved, that the plaintiff had always acted with attention to the defendant, and had introduced him to the most respectable society. The plaintiff's attention to his wife was also stated to be such as it would be the duty of a husband to pay to his wife. The adulterous intercourse was also proved.

In the course of the trial, however, it came out, that the plaintiff had taken advantage of the youth of a near female relation of his wife's, while the young lady was upon a visit at his house, and seduced her. His wife's age was 38, while that of the defendant was but 20.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 1s.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASSIZES.—Thomas Holland was charged with bigamy. His two wives were exhibited in court; his first and legal wife, an ancient lady, came to be identified; his second, a lively young girl, was called to give evidence. She had lived with him as his wife for upwards of 3 years, and till he was committed. She said she did not

know whether the prisoner was the man or not.

Mr. Justice Park addressed the witness on the solemn obligation of an oath, and added, "Perhaps your prevarication will do no good to the prisoner." The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to transportation for 7 years.

Barbara Wilson, aged 21, pleaded guilty to the charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, in charging Robert Hudson, before a magistrate, with rape. She was sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years.

Charlton v. Brandling and others.—Mr. Brougham stated this case as an action for damages, in consideration of the plaintiff's mill, mill-race, garden, and dwelling-house, sinking and cracking, by the creaking of the ground, in consequence of the almost total exhaustion of the coals below the earth by the defendants. It was agreed to refer all the differences between the parties to Mr. Losh.

ROLLS COURT.—This day the master of the Rolls delivered a most elaborate judgment in this case, of the *M. of Cholmondeley v. Lord Clinton*, which he considered to be one of the greatest public importance. He began by observing, that this case came before him in the way of giving further directions on the decree which was passed in 1817. When the case was referred to the King's-bench, the chief justice Abbott, Mr. Justice Holroyd, and Mr. Justice Best, were one way, and Mr. Justice Bayley differed; and in differing, entered into all the peculiarities of the case. Lord Orford had the strong right of heirship, and when he sat down

to make this deed, he did so from a moral feeling to make the estate of his ancestors quite secure. He named no individual from any personal regard, but acted from a moral right. In doing this, he justified himself by stating both his maternal and paternal descent. The estate came to him by his mother, who was the only daughter of Samuel Rolle, and he was the only son of that mother, therefore, he was the right heir of Samuel Rolle. The estate devolved to the Earl in 1772 by the will of Rolle, and his mother, who was the existing right heir, having died in 1781, the Earl became the sole heir of Rolle, and fully entitled to her estate tail male. In June he suffered a recovery, and secured the Devon and Cornwall estates; but when he did so, he desired, by the deed, that the same should continue for ever in the family and blood of Samuel Rolle. The property was conveyed to a trustee, who was the only party to the deed, and such property was to be for the sole use and behoof of George, earl of Orford, his heirs and successors, to himself without impeachment of waste, and after his death to his lawful children, with this provision, that failing such issue or his appointment, then such property should go to the right heir, who is not named. He takes to himself the power of revocation; and in 1797, on his death, lord Clinton, as the right heir, and fully answering the right description, takes possession of the property, exercising all the rights of ownership, and even showing his title to Horace Walpole, earl of Orford, who confirmed him in it. His decided conviction as well as

Justice Bayley's, was in favour of lord Clinton.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Surrey Assizes, John Simpson was indicted on the coroner's inquisition, for feloniously killing and slaying Jane Morgan, on the 15th of April last, in the parish of St. Thomas, in the borough of Southwark. [See page 120, *ant*.] The jury immediately found him Guilty; and the chief-justice, expressed a hope that this melancholy catastrophe would be a warning to others against a brutal indifference to the safety of their fellow-creatures; and, taking into consideration the circumstance that he had been already confined for 16 weeks, sentenced him to be further imprisoned in the county gaol for four calendar months.

TOM PAINE'S BONES.—Some time ago, the notorious Cobbett brought over with him from America the carcase of this blasphemer, with the intention of raising money. From this purpose he was, however, deterred, by the disgust which the act generally excited. As Cobbett has been made a bankrupt, these relics will, it is rumoured, be claimed at Guildhall, on Saturday next, by a niece of Tom Paine's, who speaks in the bitterest terms of the purloiner of her uncle's dear remains. (*Note*) The bones were never exhibited, nor, as the public could learn, claimed.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.—The Bombay papers contain despatches from major-general sir W. Grant Keir, dated the 3rd of January, which state that the inhabitants of Rums, one of the piratical ports, having taken refuge in the Hill Fort of Zyah, major Warren,

of the 65th, was sent with a detachment to attack it. This place was the residence of Hussein Bin Aly, a Sheikh of considerable importance. After a short, but vigorous defence, this important place was taken; a breach having been effected, just as an assault was about to take place, a white flag was displayed; and the enemy, after some little delay in assembling from the different quarters of the place, marched out without their arms, with Hussein Bin Aly at their head, to the number of 398.

Return of the killed and wounded of a detachment under the command of major Warren, his majesty's 65th regiment, during the operations before the fort of Zyah, from the 18th to the 22nd December 1819, both days inclusive.—23rd December 1819.

Flank companies of his majesty's 47th regt.—Killed, 1 private. Wounded, 2 privates.

His majesty's 65th regt.—Killed, 1 officer and 2 privates. Wounded, 1 corporal and 12 privates.

Pioneers.—Wounded, 1 private.

Name of officer killed.—Ensign John Mathieson, his majesty's 65th regiment.

N. B.—1 private 65th regt. since dead of his wounds.

(Signed) SAMUEL R. WARREN, Lieut. 65th regt.

Acting Line Adj. to the detachment.

9. The state trials for high treason in Scotland terminated at Ayr on this day, when Thomas M'Kay withdrew his plea of Not Guilty, and pleaded Guilty, but the lord justice Clerk, in passing

sentence of death upon him, held out hopes of the royal clemency. The Lord Advocate relinquished the charges against the other three prisoners, and they were discharged.

10. CORNWALL ASSIZES.—Sarah Polgrean, aged 37, was arraigned on an indictment charging her with having administered arsenic to her husband, of which he died.

John Polgrean is brother to the deceased, who died on the 18th of July last, and was interred on the 20th. On the 31st of the same month the body was disinterred. He knew it to be his brother's body by the ankles, which were twisted.

John Rodgers lives at Ludgvan, and knows the prisoner, whom he saw at Lelant fair on the 16th of August, last year, selling sweet-meats. She asked him some questions relative to a young man, and said her husband was a jealous-hearted old fellow, but she would buy two-pennyworth of white sugar for him in less than 12 months, and that would put him going.

Elizabeth Martin knew the prisoner. Heard her say she would be d—d if she did not poison the d—d villain. The prisoner said at another time she should never be rid of the jealous old fellow until she had given him a pennyworth of poison, and that she had not loved the deceased more than she loved a dog.

James Tremarthen saw the prisoner about 2 months before the death of her husband. She said she wished her husband was dead, and she would marry Thomas Sampson.

Richard Moyle, jun. is a surgeon, and lives at Penzance. The

deceased came to him, and complained of a giddiness in his head and a pain in his stomach. Witness went to his house, and bled the deceased. The prisoner was present. Witness desired that if the deceased was not better he might hear from him next morning. Prisoner said she had a dose of medicine in the house, and asked if she should give it him. Witness understood her to mean a dose of opening medicine, and said she might. On the 31st of last month the body of the deceased was disinterred. Witness opened the body, and took out the stomach, which he secured, and carried home. The stomach and the contents were examined by witness and his father. The coat of the stomach was inflamed, and in the state that might be expected if the deceased had taken virulent poison. On the inner coat he found some small white particles, which he collected, and subjected to a test, by mixing them with lamp-black in a glass tube, closed at one end. The arsenic was deposited in a crystalline state in the tube after the experiment. He has no doubt it was arsenic; and he also found arsenic in the liquid contents of the stomach.

Richard Moyle is father of the last witness, knew the deceased for many years, and was applied to by William Renowden to send him some medicine on the 16th of last month. On the 18th Renowden came again, and witness went to Crowlas, and saw the deceased, who was then dying. He fully agrees in the opinion of his son, and has no doubt that the deceased died of arsenic taken into the stomach.

James Tonkin, a butcher, knows

the prisoner. On the 15th of last month she came to him at Penzance-market, and said, she was in great trouble about rats, which so infested her house that they ran over them in bed, and that she wanted to poison them, but that Mrs. Harvey would not sell her any poison, as she did not know her. She asked witness to go with her to Mrs. Harvey's to get the poison. This was about 10 o'clock in the morning. Witness said he could not go then, but on her pressing him, he went. He said she should be careful how she used it, for it was a dangerous thing to meddle with. He told Mrs. Harvey he thought she might let the prisoner have the poison, and it was given to her. The next time he saw the prisoner was on the 27th, when she came to Penzance dressed in black. Witness asked for whom she was in mourning, and she said "Henry is dead and buried since I saw you; he was ill only three or four days." Witness exclaimed—"Good God! so suddenly!" "Yes," said she, "he is dead and buried." Witness said, "the rats must have been a token of his death." The prisoner said, "Yes, she supposed they were." In consequence of what he afterwards heard, he mentioned the prisoner's buying poison at Mrs. Harvey's.

John Harvey is a druggist, and resides with his mother at Penzance; he recollects selling one or two pennyworth of arsenic to the prisoner.

Jane Jealous knows the prisoner, and went to her house on the day her husband died. She slept with the prisoner for nine nights after her husband's death. The prisoner said Mr. Tonkin

had never seen her buy any poison. Afterwards she said she had bought a pennyworth of poison at Penzance. Witness asked why she had bought it; and the prisoner replied, "To poison the rats." When the body was about to be taken up, the prisoner cried out—"Tonkin! Tonkin! thou hast ruined me, and undone me."

Joan Minnet lives at Crowlas. Saw the prisoner on the 30th of July last, and asked if she had bought the poison. She said, "Yes—but who can testify that I gave it him?" The next day the body was taken up, and witness was with the prisoner, who appeared to be in great distress, and cried out, "Tonkin! Tonkin! what hast thou done with me now? If I am hanged, and can come again, I will tear thee to pieces!"

Frances Renowden lived under the same roof, for the last ten months. Her house has not been infested with rats.

Pearce Rogers, coroner, searched the prisoner's house, but could find no rat holes.

The Judge recapitulated the evidence with great precision; and the jury, without hesitation, pronounced a verdict of Guilty. The wretched prisoner was so greatly overwhelmed by her dreadful fate, that she was obliged to be supported during the time sentence was passing, and was taken back to prison in a state of insensibility.

An inquisition was taken this day at the prince of Orange, Splitt's-fields, St. George's in the East, on the body of Miss Ann Cook, aged 27 years, who put a period to her existence by hanging

herself. The deceased was a very amiable and industrious young woman; she kept a ladies' school, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her, but subject to momentary fits of mental derangement. Monday last she sat in her room, at her usual vocation, and suddenly stood up and left the room, saying she had business out of doors. And shortly after her body was found hanging by a handkerchief from the ceiling of the privy, quite dead.—Verdict, Insanity.

11. SETTLEMENT AT ALGOA-BAY.—The John, transport, arrived at Portsmouth late on Tuesday night, from the Cape of Good Hope. The John took out 600 settlers for Algoa-bay, principally from Lancashire. The passengers were severely attacked with the measles on the voyage out, but they soon recovered from its effects.

The following letter has been received from one of the settlers who went out:—

"My dear friend,—I have been up the country as far as Graham's town, and a more delightful one cannot be expressed. The first landing at Algoa-bay is a little unpleasant, occasioned by a continual surf; but, once landed, your greatest difficulty is over. You then apply to the proper officer, who has a surveyed government plan before him of the intended settlement, marked out in lots, of from 100 to 10,000 acres. Especial care is taken that every lot has a good spring of water, and well wooded. You are then asked the number of followers you have, each being allowed 100 acres. This being ascertained, the quantity of land you want is sought for on the

government map, without any partiality. An authority is then given you to take possession. If you have not brought waggons, they can be procured of the boors, with a team of oxen, and off you set. The settlement is about 190 miles from the sea. You pass a good Dutch farm every 15 or 20 miles. The government sell you a good tent for two guineas, which you set up every night, make a blazing fire, and, surrounded by your team, sleep in the greatest safety. We found on our arrival many respectable families already housed. One gentleman, who brought out an iron roof, was housed with all his family, in three days and nights, by lodging his roof on stumps of trees, plastering up the sides, and giving it a good whitewashing, which had a most comfortable and novel effect. The climate here is so good that you have four crops a year. By way of experiment we planted some potatoes just after a rain, and they appeared in three days. The road up to the settlement is very good, and excellent pasturage every where for your cattle; plenty of water and timber. About 3,000 of us have arrived."

Other letters received by the John, transport, speak highly of the climate and prospects of the settlers. "Plenty of fish is easily obtained; game in abundance, particularly a species of grouse. The Dutch farmers are particularly civil and accommodating to the new-comers on their journey. They laughingly observe, that more Cape-wine is sold in the year by many hogsheds than is made in the whole colony.

"The arrangements of government were most liberal, and every

attention was paid to the comforts of the females while on board. They were plentifully supplied with port wine and sago, excellent beef, pork, and biscuit; even mustard, salt, vinegar, needles, thread, &c. were not forgotten. On landing they procured the best fresh beef, at 1½d. per lb. Government willingly supplies you at 6d. per head, namely, 1½lb. of bread, and ¼lb. of beef per day. They also supply a good tent for two guineas.

"Provisions of every kind are amazingly cheap; there is a great want of waggons. Followers of heads of parties are each, at the expiration of five years, allowed 30 acres of cultivated land, and, by a praiseworthy arrangement of government, a man dying in his servitude can bequeath to his family or friend such proportion of land as he is entitled to, for which reason most of the settlers make their will on landing."

FRENCH THEATRES.—In November, 1796, a decree was passed, which still continues in force, enacting, that a tenth of the price of admission at all places of public amusement, should be collected for the use of the poor.

The produce of this tax for six years, from 1811 to 1816, a period in which so many extraordinary events have occurred, serves as a kind of moral thermometer. The following is the total produce of the duty in francs:—

In 1811, 455,395—1812, 437,503
—1813, 438,855—1814, 485,137
—1815, 491,826—1816, 497,358.

From this account it appears, that the year which immediately followed the heaviest calamity that ever befel a nation, the retreat from Russia, witnessed but

little diminution in the quantity of public amusement and gaiety in France.

SPAIN.—In spite of all the efforts of the government to break up and punish the pirates which are continually hovering on our coast, and committing every species of villany, it would seem they increase in numbers. They now appear in fleets, instead of single vessels, with boats and crews, well equipped for running into our bays and harbours, and plundering every thing they come across.

A bull-dog belonging to a higgler named Wade, who lives in Lake-lane, Portsea, was usually confined in the stable with a horse, and it is supposed the horse, by treading on him, had roused his savage nature, as in the night the owner was awakened by moans, and on opening the stable-door, he found the dog fastened on the chest of the horse, and was obliged to call in the assistance of a neighbour, who procured a cutlass, and after severely lacerating the dog, they got him off, but unfortunately getting loose again, he seized the horse by the nose. After hewing the dog with the sword for a long time, they twisted a rope round his neck, and almost strangled him, but the ferocious animal, in its last moments, made a feeble effort to get at the horse again, whose pitiable condition induced the owner to put an end to his existence.

11. **SCOTLAND.**—The rev. William Gillespie, minister of Kells, who has for some years acted as chaplain to the Stewartry Yeomanry, lately preached before the corps, which was then assembled at Kirkcudbright. In

his prayer, after many petitions in behalf of his majesty, he added the words, "Bless also the Queen;" and for this he was, the same evening, placed under military arrest by his commanding officer! This proceeding has excited a strong feeling of surprise.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASSIZES.
—William Lumley, a manufacturer of paper, between Darlington and Durham, was charged with having uttered forged stamps on seven reams of paper sold to Messrs. Wilson and Co., in Newcastle.

It appeared in evidence, that the stamp on the paper had been put on by the prisoner's son-in-law. The surveying officer swore that the signature of his name was forged. The stamp used by him was compared with the stamped impression on the paper, to show that it was not a genuine impression. The paper was carried into Newcastle by the prisoner's servant, and by the prisoner's orders. The bill of parcels was in the prisoner's handwriting.

The jury retired, and were absent for upwards of three hours —Not Guilty.

SPAIN.—The following are extracts from the addresses of generals Riego, Banos, and Arco Agüero, to the Cortes and King of Spain:—

To the CORTES.

"The captain-general of Andalusia, under date of the 8th inst., communicates an order of the Minister of War to the Commander-in-Chief of that army. The order pronounces its dissolution, and disperses, on various points, the corps of which it is composed.

"To explain to our National Congress the imprudence of this

precipitate measure would be to doubt the knowledge and the wisdom of our legislators. The Congress is not ignorant, that existing circumstances are still difficult and precarious. Scarcely has it begun its important deliberations, and time alone can ensure the stability of constitutional institutions, by giving them a force capable of resisting the attacks of malevolence. Many great questions remain still to be solved. The fundamental law of the state—the public safety—is threatened by associations protected abroad, and by internal troubles, which have their source in foreign countries.

"The national justice has not yet reached those who in 1814 basely betrayed the confidence of their country, and abused their august mission. They are still unpunished who on the day of the 10th of March caused the blood of patriots to flow in the streets of the heroic city of Cadiz.

"We hope, from the wisdom of Congress, that it will reflect maturely on the importance of this affair, and that it will not place us in the dangerous alternative of failing in our duties and renouncing our principal object, which is the safety of our country (an object to which we have never ceased to aspire from the first day of our happy and glorious enterprise), or of disobeying a minister, the organ of inordinate power, whose order compromises the national liberty gained by our efforts.

(Signed)

"RAFAEL DEL RIEGO.

"MIGUEL LOPEZ BANOS.

"PHIL. DE ARCO AGÜERO.

"St. Ferdinand, August 11, 1820."

“ Address to the KING.

“ Sire,—We wish that those who surround your majesty should fully know the sincerity of our sentiments, and would desire with as much good faith as we to promote the happiness of Spain, in following the ways which heaven has miraculously deigned to open before us; we wish that they would desire, as well as we, that his majesty should see his glory and his prosperity increase in the line of conduct which he has adopted with such nobleness for the felicity of this nation. A royal order of the 14th instant, which disbands the corps of observation, was communicated on the 8th by the captain-general of Andalusia, D. J. O'Donohu. This order excites a fear that our demand may not be received so favourably as it ought. We are afraid that a hostile hand directs the operations of the ministry, and leads the nation to its ruin; we are afraid that it compromises your majesty, the army, and ourselves, who desire nothing more than the establishment of a constitutional system.

“ We say, sire, with frankness, that hidden hand leads to inevitable destruction both the nation and your majesty, because it excites distrust unworthy of your majesty and of us. History teaches us, that it has often cost dear to tell the truth to kings; not because they are the enemies of truth, but because it clashes with the interests of their courtiers.

“ The exploits even of the Cid, who never aimed at any thing else but the glory of his prince, were the objects of the sarcasms of the palace favourites, and punished by him who ought to

have rewarded them. But we could not see with indifference our country plunged in confusion by the ignorance, if not by the perverseness, of a ministry, which drives us to the edge of a precipice, endangers the safety of the state, forces us to neglect the laws of discipline, and surprises your majesty into orders contrary to your service, and dangerous to the public tranquillity. The troops whom we have the honour of commanding, deserve the benedictions and the love of your majesty and of all Spaniards. We have already been tried, and we still give such convincing proofs of our good conduct, that we may reckon beforehand on the esteem of posterity. The Congress has been assembled: it has not yet been able to realize the reforms which the nation demands. These reforms will necessarily be opposed by those who are accustomed to live upon the public calamities.

“ The 10th of March is still unpunished. National justice has not yet reached those who in 1814 basely betrayed the confidence of their country, and abused their august mission by deceiving your majesty, and by misleading your reason to such an extent, that they made you recompense by tortures and death the generous devotion of Spaniards in favour of your majesty, when a captive in the hands of your perfidious enemy—that devotion, the object of which was, to consolidate public liberty on such bases, that it might not be possible henceforward for any of our princes to become the victim of ignorant or corrupt ministers. A thousand indispensable regulations remain yet to be sub-

mitted to a first discussion. The fundamental law of the state, and public safety, are threatened by associations protected by foreigners, and by internal troubles, the causes of which are to be traced to foreign influence.

"In these circumstances the minister chose to dissolve the army of observation—that safeguard of the national representation, by which we fight for your majesty—and the new institutions, which are still so far from a state of perfection and solidity, necessary to present a true guarantee of the general repose.

"This corps of the army being once disbanded, your majesty has no longer any defence against the enemies of your person and of the nation. If we abandon this position, from which we made the wicked tremble, what a vast field will be open to the culpable hopes of those whose wicked projects our union alone prevents! Sire, the misfortune of innocence springs from the seductions of the perverse; and the good heart of your majesty has been already seduced by perfidious counsels, as your majesty has declared in your proclamation of the 10th of March last. Who can assure either your majesty, your ministers, or us, that the disbanding of the corps has not been a plot laid against the liberty of our country, and the preservation of your majesty upon the throne.

We, therefore, pray your majesty to give every attention to this *expose*, to weigh the consequences of the royal order communicated to the army by the minister of war, to suspend its

effect, and to appreciate the minister by the step taken on this occasion, which might be the origin of incalculable misfortunes. In our own name, and that of the army,

(Signed) "RAFAEL DEL RIEGO.

"LOPEZ BANOS.

"ARCO AGUERO."

For Lord J. Russell's letter to Mr. Wilberforce respecting the charges against the queen, see the Appendix.

12. CORN TRADE.—The state of the Corn-market is at this moment a source of great anxiety, management and speculation. The returns for the last four weeks were—

1st week	25s. 3d.
2d week	25s. 11d.
3d week	26s. 5d.
4th week	27s. 6d.

HEREFORD ASSIZES.—Richard Carpenter, the young man who was in custody on suspicion of setting fire to the college of that city, is discharged, there being no bill found against him.

A dreadful fire, which broke out on the 10th of last month, continues to rage among the vast forests of the Appenines, on the frontier of Naples, near Fondi, and beyond the boundary even to Serragaglione and Selsa, along the Consular road.

Sarah Polgreen, convicted at the late Assizes for the county of Cornwall, was executed this day, at Bodmin, for the murder of her husband by poison. She was drawn to the place of execution on a hurdle, and after admitting the justice of her sentence, was launched into eternity.

A celebrated sporting character, who has been for many years guard of one of the Liverpool

coaches, is about to start four-in-hand upon his own suit, he having dropped into 10,000*l.* a year, and Quimby-hall, in Northamptonshire.

FRANCE.—At Paris a plot has been discovered, which, though extremely insignificant in its means, had for its object the overthrow of the government. The chief agents in it were a few officers on half-pay, formerly in the service of Buonaparte, who had succeeded in bringing over to their opinions some of those officers in the immediate service of the king. The plot, at an early period after its formation, was revealed to the government, who, however, suffered it to proceed till some act should clearly point out the intentions of the conspirators. Their first movement was an attempt to seduce some of the soldiers from their allegiance; but it was immediately revealed by the soldiers to their commanding officers, when the ringleaders were apprehended. Several other arrests took place at the same time, founded on the previous information in the possession of the government. The affair produced very little sensation at Paris.

ROBBERY AND MURDER. — About half-past eight o'clock, as Mr. William Hancock, a farmer, who resides in the parish of Mullion (Cornwall), was returning from Helston market, on horse-back, he was met about two miles and a half from that place by three men on foot, each carrying a musket, who desired him to stop; at the same time one of them laid hold of his bridle. Mr. Hancock spurred his horse, and the animal trod on the foot of the

fellow who held the bridle, and who let it go. One of the others immediately fired, and several slugs entered Mr. Hancock's side, just above the hip; he immediately fell from his horse, and the ruffians came up. They took a new hat which he had bought at Helston, and rifled his pockets, in which, however, he had but two shillings. They kicked, and otherwise ill-treated him, and then made off, leaving him for dead. In this situation he was found by some of his neighbours, and removed to a house a quarter of a mile from where he was found. About 10 o'clock the people in the house heard a shot fired, which was followed by the shrieks of a woman; but knowing that there were three armed ruffians on the road, they did not venture out. This second alarm was occasioned by an attack made by the same villains on a labouring man named Wm. Jose and his wife, who were also on their way home from Helston market, and who, on resisting the attempt made to plunder them, were fired at by one of the ruffians. The contents of the gun chiefly lodged in some meat which was in a basket that the woman carried on her arm, and was the means of saving her life; she was, however, dangerously wounded by one of the slugs, a number of which were found in the meat, and her husband also received a slug in the face. Jose and his wife were able to reach a neighbouring house; and as both they and Mr. Hancock had recognised the robbers, the next morning a fellow named John Barnicoat, and two young men, brothers, named John and Thomas Thompson, were

taken into custody. Mr. Hancock died, from the wounds he received, on Thursday morning.

19. ITALIAN WITNESSES.—Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Mr. Ley, Mrs. Goods, and some of Mr. Bellamy's servants, who occupied apartments under the long gallery, have entirely removed from them. The houses of Sir Thomas and Mr. Ley are fitted up apparently for the reception of personages somewhat above the ordinary rank. There is bedding now fitted up for the use of upwards of 100 persons, and this accommodation is provided in a more comfortable manner than it can generally be obtained by the more humble classes of society.

The temporary buildings in Cotton-yard, which are not set apart for the operation of the cooking apparatus, are now filled with good plain feather-beds and mattresses, about 7 or 8 in each division or ward, with sheets, blankets, and the greater part with white coverlets. On Thursday and Friday the most material part of the accommodation (the provisions) were lodged in the different store-rooms, and, as if the intention was, to keep the stock on hand a secret from any hungry fellows who may be induced from without to storm the fortress, none of it was supplied by the tradesmen usually employed in the neighbourhood. It came from strangers, who mostly resided out of Westminster, and was brought in suddenly and unexpectedly. There are several barrels of beef, a quantity of pork and bacon, eggs in abundance, flour, and a large quantity of groceries. One large dray came from the country

laden with ale, and yesterday the whole stock for the accommodation of the witnesses, who will have no reason to complain of our hospitality at least, whatever else they may lament, was completed and distributed in the different parts of Cotton-yard, according to the general arrangement. The eating too has already begun, for on Friday evening eleven foreigners were landed out of a boat at Parliament-stairs, and immediately conducted into the general apartments, where the accommodation, *en masse*, is provided. They were yesterday seen parading about the yard, dressed in foreign-cut jackets and small leather travelling caps. They appeared to be young men, and some of them had a military air. Most of the windows which overlooked the yard are fastened down, and the apartments to which they belong kept locked. All external communication with Cotton-yard was yesterday closed, and strong doors, iron-bound, fixed up at the extremity of the avenue, opposite Henry VII's chapel, which led to Mr. Hatsell's house. Ingress from Parliament-stairs is now effectually obviated by a brick-wall and a strong timber partition.

The only entrance to Cotton-yard from the water (there is none from the adjoining street, except a small passage to the houses of Mr. Bevas, the magistrate, and another private gentleman's next to it) is by a new causeway, which projects from Mr. Hatsell's house down to low-water mark in the Thames; a flight of steps unite the causeway with the shore, and then there is a wooden barrier, in

which a gate opens to the side-wall of Mr. Hatsell's house. Even the foreign witnesses are not permitted to be landed from the river side without a previous order from the office of the Home-department, and the attendance of a confidential person from the Alien-office to recognise the attendant from that office, who conducts the witnesses to their quarters in Cotton-yard. Two boats laden with these new visitors in the course of Saturday, arrived at this place of their destination, and the witnesses seemed very cheerful and well pleased with the ample preparations for their accommodation and protection. A number of cooks from Hampton-court, Windsor, and other court residences, arrived yesterday to superintend the culinary offices."

The galleries at each side of the House of Lords, next the tapestry, are now completed: they consist each of two rows of seats the whole length, and a third row at the back, running as far as the landing-places formed by the flights of stairs, which are fixed at each end of the galleries. Behind the back seat is a small covered passage. These galleries can conveniently contain 80 Peers. They are each supported by 8 metal pillars, which were on Saturday covered with a coating of the brightest gilding. A neat cast-iron railing, of a plain pattern, also gilt, forms the front balustrade of each gallery. About two-thirds in depth of the space below it, usually allotted to strangers, and going the whole length between the side railings, is marked out for inclosure for the witnesses, the par-

liament short-hand writer, the counsel and solicitors at both sides, and whatever absolute necessary attendants they require.

14. FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF YORK.—After divine service on Sunday, and during the early part of yesterday, workmen were employed in fitting up the interior of Weybridge-church. A platform of boards had previously been laid down, extending from the porch of the church to the mouth of the vault. It was about 8 feet in width, and bounded on each side by a hand-rail; the flooring was painted black, and the rail was covered with black cloth. The vault is situate on the south side of the church, immediately under the pew usually occupied by the domestics of Oatlands. It is constructed of bricks, and is of so small dimensions as scarcely to be capable of containing two coffins.

His royal highness the duke of York, their royal highnesses, the dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and Cambridge, prince Leopold, the earl of Lauderdale, and several other persons of distinction, who were to form part of the funeral procession, arrived at an early hour this morning. Previously to the removal of the coffin from the apartment in which it had lain in state, the children who had been maintained and educated by the benevolence of the late duchess, were admitted to take a last view of the remains of their kind benefactress. They were 40 in number, 26 girls and 14 boys, from 8 to 12 years of age; and, while they stood round the bier, every one of the youthful group was dissolved in tears. The duke

provided each of them with a suit of mourning, and his royal highness intends to continue the school at his own expense. having been all completed, the coffin was removed from the great dining-room. The procession then moved on through the park towards the Weybridge-gate:—

At 3 o'clock, the preparations

Four mutes on horseback.

Children on foot.

Two mutes on horseback.

Servants in a mourning-coach.

The late Duchess's carriage drawn by six grays, and containing Sir T. Stepney, Colonel Berkeley, and Colonel Armstrong, bearing the coronet.

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by six iron grays.

First mourning-coach, drawn by 6 black horses, and containing

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, as Chief Mourner:

Prince Leopold and the Earl of Lauderdale,

as the late Duchess's executors.

Second mourning-coach, containing

The Duke of Clarence,

The Duke of Sussex,

The Duke of Cambridge.

Two Mutes.

Third mourning-coach, containing

Sir H. Torrens,

Sir W. Gordon,

Sir H. Calvert,

Sir H. Taylor,

as Pall-Bearers.

Fourth mourning-coach, containing

Lady A. Smith,

Miss Fitzroy,

Marchioness of Worcester,

Miss C. Smith,

The Ladies in Waiting.

Fifth mourning-coach, containing

The Marquis of Worcester.

Lord Alvanley,

Sir B. Bloomfield,

Colonel Stanhope,

Colonel Cook,

The Gentlemen in Waiting.

The procession entered the church in nearly the same order, and, passing up through the central aisle, the coffin was deposited by the bearers on two trestles, in front of the altar. The first part of the burial service having been read, the procession quitted the church in the same order in which it had entered, and pro-

ceeded along the platform of boards which had been formed between the porch and the vault. The coffin was set down at the mouth of the vault, and the pall with which it had hitherto been covered removed. On the lid was a large gilt plate, bearing the following inscription:—

DEPOSITUM

Illustrissimæ Principissæ

FREDERICÆ-CHARLOTTÆ-ULRICÆ-CATHARINÆ,

Consortis Illustrissimi Principis

FREDERICI DE BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH,

Ducis Eboraci et Albaniae.

Fratris Augustissimi et Potentissimi Monarchæ

GEORGII QUARTI,

Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis, Fidei Defensoris.

Obiit

VI. die Augusti, Anno Domini

MDCCCXX;

Ætatis suæ

LIV.

After the usual portion of the burial service had been read by the clergyman, the coffin was slowly lowered into the vault by means of boards placed in an inclined direction.

The duke of York returned immediately to town to dinner.

15. THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.—In the House of Lords this day, the earl of Shaftesbury, as chairman of the committee appointed to search the Journals for precedents, presented the following report:—

“The Lords' Committee, appointed to examine the Journals for precedents as to the mode of enforcing the attendance of peers on Thursday the 17th of August, ordered to report:

“The Committee, taking into consideration the best mode of preventing interruptions in the public streets, have resolved—

“I. That the high-steward of the city of Westminster, or his deputy, together with the justices of the peace of the said city, shall, by their strict care and directions to the constables and other officers within their jurisdiction, take special order that no empty hackney-coaches be suffered to make any stay between Whitehall and the end of Abingdon-street in Westminster, from 9 of the clock at noon until 6 of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, during

the sitting of this parliament, and that no carriages, drays, or carts, be permitted to stop in the streets and passages between the end of Market-lane, in Pall-mall, and the end of Abingdon-street, between the hours aforesaid, or to pass through the old Palace-yard, from one of the clock in the afternoon until one hour after the rising of this house, during the sitting of this parliament; and that all carriages, drays, or carts, hereby permitted to pass through the said streets and passages, be obliged to go one after another in the manner following—(that is to say) all carriages, drays, or carts, going towards Westminster, to keep on the side of the street or passage next to St. James's-park, and all those going the contrary way to keep on the other side of the street, and upon no account whatsoever to presume to go two or more abreast during the sitting of this parliament; and herein special care is to be taken by the said deputy steward, justices of the peace, constables, and all other officers herein concerned, as the contrary will be answered to this house. And it is further resolved, that the high-balliff of the city of Westminster, and the justices of the peace for the city and liberty thereof, or some of them, residing in Westminster, be served with the order

of this house made this day for the purposes aforesaid.

"II. That the deputy-steward, justices of peace, constables, and all other officers aforesaid, do take special care to prevent any obstruction whatsoever that may impede the passage of the Lords to and from this House, as the contrary will be answered to this House.

"III. That the Lords with white staves do humbly move his majesty, that he will be pleased to give orders that such guards do attend this house on Thursday the 17th inst., and till his majesty's further order, as hath been usual in cases of impeachment."

The Resolutions were agreed to.

The King's Theatre was last night compelled abruptly to close its doors, for want of funds to continue the performances. The immediate cause of this interruption is stated to have been the refusal of the orchestra, whose pay had been 10 nights in arrear, to play any longer, unless the whole was paid them.

The following is a copy of the placard issued on the occasion:—

"King's Theatre, Tuesday,
August 15.

"The nobility and gentry, subscribers to the opera, and the public, are most respectfully informed, that, owing to sudden and unforeseen circumstances, there can be no performance at this theatre this evening."

THE QUEEN.—The following letter of colonel sir Henry Bunbury is taken from the *Bury Post*:—

Vol. LXII.

To the Freeholders and Principal Inhabitants of Suffolk.

Mildenhall, August 15.

Gentlemen;—Some attempts have been lately made to convene a meeting of this county, at which the freeholders and principal inhabitants might have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments with regard to the Bill now before the House of Lords for degrading and divorcing the Queen, and of considering what measures it might be proper to pursue at the present crisis. Those attempts have been unsuccessful. But as I am one of those who think that it would have been wise and proper to have assembled the county at this important moment, and as I took a part in the endeavour to effect it, I feel anxious to explain the motives by which my conduct has been guided, and I solicit your indulgence while I lay these considerations before you.

In times of national distress or national danger it is the duty of every English gentleman to avow his sentiments without fear, and to show himself ready to give his support, however humble it may be, to such measures as he may believe to be best calculated to save or serve his country. My pretensions to your notice may be weak, and my present address may be censured as presumptuous; but my opinions and feelings upon the public questions which distract the kingdom are very strong, and I will not shrink from declaring them.

The agitation of the great question regarding the Queen has been the uncompelled choice of government. At a time when distress and disregard had irri-

tated the people to a dangerous degree, and the nation was beset by difficulties of the most formidable aspect, the Crown has chosen (when I mention the Crown, I must be understood to mean its responsible ministers) —the Crown has chosen, without necessity or strong cause, to plunge us into the many and great dangers which attend this fearful inquiry. Instead of striving to allay the discontents of the people, to soothe their angered minds, and to remove the causes of disaffection and distress, his majesty's ministers have wantonly brought into agitation, and obstinately persist in prosecuting, a matter which excites the feelings of the nation to intenseness, and opens to us the dreadful prospect of a civil war! Is the universal sentiment of the people of no force? Is the public safety of no consideration with these ministers? or are they anxious to display their military strength, and to find pretexts for fresh encroachments on the liberties of England? What adequate cause can ministers assign for this voluntary hazard of their master's crown and of the people's blood?

It is not for me to try whether the Queen be guilty or innocent of the charges with which her reputation is now assailed. It would be unjust to pronounce an accusation false merely because I mistrust the accuser. But to the mode and spirit of the proceedings which have been instituted against her majesty, I entertain the strongest objections; and even to the adoption of any proceedings whatever, under all the circumstances of this unhappy question. We may imagine a

state of affairs in which the public good might require an investigation of the conduct pursued by a Queen of Great Britain in a foreign land. But in the present case there is no such necessity. The succession to the throne is not endangered, nor is there a remote likelihood of a failure in the royal line. Even if it be true that the Queen's life in Italy has been licentious, what danger was to be apprehended from the example? Unheard of, and scarcely remembered (unless by those who have stooped to set spies upon her actions), her conduct could not have tended to demoralize the matrons of England. The position in which her majesty was placed from the first week of her marriage, and the circumstances which ensued, up to the time when she quitted this country with the free consent of her royal husband, were such, that if the parties had moved in private life, and the cause had been brought into the ordinary courts, a farthing damages might possibly have been given in compensation of the husband's injuries, but no divorce could have been obtained. And is it for such a cause as this, that Britain is to be convulsed through every province, that our constitution is to be endangered, or that brothers are to be armed against brothers?

If, then, we regard either the necessity of the measure, the merits of the case, the importance of preventing mutual exposures which may debase the character of royalty—above all, if we feel a due solicitude for the public morals and the public safety, we shall deprecate, and strive to avert, this fatal prosecu-

tion. But if it be decided that the Queen must be brought to a trial, in God's name let it be conducted according to the laws of England and the principles of justice! Our laws recognise no such crime as that for which this retrospective bill condemns her majesty to forfeit her crown. Nor does any necessity of state call for this transforming of a past act into a crime, for the sake of inflicting the heaviest of punishments. The House of Lords erect themselves into judges of their Queen, who is accused by his majesty's ministers of this newly-created offence. A certain number of these judges, mingled with some of the principal accusers, assume the semblance of a grand jury, for the purpose of examining papers, not witnesses; and these mingled accusers and judges report back to the House that there are grounds for going into a further investigation, and for bringing in a bill by which the wife of their sovereign may be divorced, dethroned, and declared infamous.

To the accused Queen all specific information with regard to the acts laid to her charge is refused. Neither place nor time are particularised; nor is she permitted to know who are the witnesses that will be brought against her. The king is, to use the mildest term, a party in this great cause: yet with this party will reside the power of giving final effect to the bill by which the accusations are to be justified, and his majesty is to be released from this ungenial union.

Let this whole course of proceeding be compared with the forms and principles which are adhered to in all ordinary cases.

Can we trace either the practice or the spirit of the boasted laws of England? Or can we discern more readily the features of impartial justice? Are ministers so blinded by their zeal that they do not see either the present danger, or the perpetual disgrace which must attend this fatal prosecution? Do they not perceive that the public mind is impressed with the indelible persuasion, that the Queen will not, *can* not, have a fair trial? If hundreds of Italians should be brought to bear witness against her, their evidence will be imputed to subornation. If the peers pronounce her "guilty," their verdict will be branded as the result of undue influence. What follows? Why, that if the bill be passed (and if the popular fury be suppressed by military force), the respect and affection which the people ought to bear to the King, the Peers, and the Commons' House of Parliament, will be lost irrecoverably.

Bills of pains and penalties are ready expedients for the oppression of individuals who may be obnoxious to the Crown, and, through the oppression of individuals, for the curtailment of our rights and liberties. History affords few precedents which the promoters of the present bill would like to quote; but many which should warn us of the dangers that attend such arbitrary exertions of power. We ought to take care, that a great and fatal precedent be not now established. If our laws may, be set aside, and parliaments may, at their pleasure (and against the declared sense of the people), create new treasons by *ex-post facto* compliances with the dictates of go-

vernment, what Englishman is safe? Every political opponent of the King's ministers may be voted a seditious person, and be doomed by a bill of pains and penalties to transportation or death. It is no sufficient answer, to say that our ministers would not adopt such measures against individuals. I know not why they should not be as ready to substitute their will for the law, in the case of a political antagonist whom they might hate or fear, as in the case of Queen Caroline. The oppression of a private person would be safer and more easy, because it would not excite an equal interest in the public mind: nor has the conduct of ministers in their government of the United Kingdom afforded us any pledge, that they are averse from the exercise of arbitrary power, or from the invasion of our constitutional liberties.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most faithful servant,

HENRY EDWARD BUNBURY.

SICILY.—The decree by which the King promised to his people, in eight days, a constitution, which should have for its basis that of Spain, having arrived at Girgenti, all the citizens placed in their hats the tri-coloured cockade; but the Palermitans who were in Girgenti, and the other patriots of the city, too well convinced, that without independence there can be neither wealth nor national prosperity, agreed to adopt the symbol with the addition of a yellow favour. They were few in number, and thence it was easy to the magistrates to crush in its birth this germ of innovation, persuading

the Palermitans at the same time, that the people would not have suffered it, and that they would be endangered by it. They therefore submitted to force, which was imposed upon them under the amicable name of counsel.

After some days they began to circulate the news of the events that took place in Palermo; but they were either not believed at all, or thought exaggerated, although a telegraphic despatch from Messina ordered, that obedience should be paid to the prince of Scaletta, created lieutenant-general of the island; that a correspondence should be opened with Messina; and that an oath should be taken to the new constitution of the Two Sicilies. This change of things allowed us no longer to doubt of the events in Palermo. The Palermitans and the patriots spoke out, while the people, accustomed to obey the order, and to follow the example of the capital, was thrown into a manifest fermentation. The despatches of the viceroy and of the intendant were burnt amid the scoffing of the people. The new capital (Messina) furnished a subject of ridicule. The Palermitan patriots, meanwhile, united, and endeavoured to extend their party by explaining to the people the advantages of independence. A committee of public safety, at the head of which was the intendant, the Marchese Palermo, was created in one of these days. This committee, in consequence of a despatch of Scaletta, in which he ordered them to drive from Girgenti all the Palermitans infected with the revolutionary contagion, ordained, that those who were not natives of the place, or who were not domiciliated,

should declare, within the space of 24 hours, the reasons of their stay.

The Palermitans, when about to set out, uniting themselves with the patriots of the city, determined to try the utmost, and, having assembled in divers houses on the evening of the 8th instant, agreed, that on the morrow, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all of them should place in their breast the badge of independence.

The municipal magistracy, in part apprized of what was to happen, assembled at an early hour, to provide for the good order of the city; when, at the appointed time, in the great square and other parts of the town, the cries were heard of "*Viva l'Indipendenza!*" and the badge of independence was seen on the breasts of its partisans.

The intendant continued to occupy his house; when, on the evening of the 9th, a civic patrol, informed that he had not fled, and that he still remained in the city, proceeded to his residence, and, in order to prevent any sinister influence which his presence might produce, conducted him to the coast, and enjoined him to embark with all possible despatch.

The 10th passed over; and the intendant perhaps flattering himself with the hopes of new changes, neglected to save himself by flight; when the people, being apprized of his stay, ran in a rage to arrest him. The Capuchin convent was allotted him for a prison. On the following day the people proceeded to burn the furniture and the papers of the Intendency, of the Office of Registration, &c.

Girgenti has thus united its

wishes with those of the capital, and of the greater part of Sicily.

16. ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

—Four addresses were presented to her majesty this day, from the county of Middlesex; from the mechanics of the metropolis; from the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; and from the inhabitants of Hammersmith.

At half-past ten o'clock the city part of the deputation, to present the county of Middlesex address, began to move from the lodging of Mr. Sheriff Parkins, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. It consisted of about 40 private carriages, one half of which, open landaus and four, each containing six gentlemen, led the way. The remainder consisted of close coaches and chariots, with two or three curricles. Mr. Sheriff Parkins, accompanied by his deputy, Mr. Pullen, led the way in the sheriff's state-coach. He was immediately followed by Mr. Samuel Whitbread, M. P. for Middlesex, who was accompanied by a friend, in his coach. Mr. Peter Moore followed, and Mr. Alderman Waithman: they were severally accompanied in their carriages by electors of Middlesex.

The deputation of the artisans of the metropolis followed on foot.

They met a little before 12 o'clock, near St. Clement's church, and the crowd, which was very considerable, was there marshalled by a few persons who bore white wands, by way of distinction; they formed the crowd into companies of a convenient breadth to move through the streets without creating any interruption.

The address itself, signed by 39,786 persons, was borne be-

tween two of the addressers in mourning, with rosettes of silk ribband in the breasts of their coats: they were followed by about 100 others, walking two and two, attired in the same manner; about one hundred more followed in coloured clothes, some with their aprons on, others with silk-coloured neckerchiefs, but the whole exceedingly clean.

This group of persons, which was largely increased in its progress, proceeded through Wych-street, Drury-lane, St. Giles's, and Oxford-street. They halted in three or four places, and gave three cheers. They entered the upper end of Piccadilly, and passed out through Hyde Park-corner. When they came in front of the barracks at Knightsbridge, they again halted, gave three cheers, and commenced a loud clapping of hands. Some straggling soldiers were at the gates of the barracks, and several in the windows: they remained passive spectators of the enthusiastic crowd. By the time the crowd arrived at Knightsbridge, it joined the rear of the cavalcade which had previously advanced with the Middlesex Address, so that the road from Hammersmith to Hyde Park-corner then presented one continued line of persons on their way to address the Queen. In this thronged line were persons of almost every class in life. All the windows of the houses at each side of the road were filled by persons of respectability; among them were a number of elegantly-dressed ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs as the procession passed. The Queen, attended by lady Ann Hamilton and Mr. Alderman Wood, received the deputation in the prin-

cipal suite of apartments. Her majesty was dressed in mourning. The Middlesex Address was presented to the Queen by Mr. Sheriff Parkins, and her Majesty immediately returned an answer.

The instant the answer was given by her Majesty, it was communicated to the crowd without doors by the gentlemen at the windows, by a loud clapping of hands. The communication was hailed from without, by loud and reiterated cheers, intermixed with entreaties that her majesty would gratify the crowd by her appearance at the windows of the house. The Queen with great condescension obeyed this call, and appeared at all the windows in succession.

The grounds were entirely filled by an immense multitude: the pressure in front of the house was so great, that many of the laurel hedges yielded to the weight of persons who were jammed against them; and some idle boys immediately took advantage of their contact with the fruit to refresh themselves with such apples as they could reach.

Her Majesty came to Lady Francis's house, St. James's-square, at 12 o'clock yesterday, and was received both there, and, indeed, in the whole line of road from Brandenburgh-house, with the loudest demonstrations of popular attachment.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—I should not be at all surprised, should my presuming to interest myself in favour of our "good Queen Caroline" be the means of calling down the vengeance of my persecutors. But, Sir, even that shall not hinder me

from putting in a word in favour of our persecuted Queen, should I think it would be of the least service to her in her present unprecedented predicament. Having lived, Sir, at Como, for seven months of the year 1817, with my family, I very naturally had the curiosity to inquire as to the shameful reports that were prevalent, particularly in the Milanese, against her Majesty, and which reports, I am sorry to say, I generally had from the English travellers, they having received them, I suppose, from those people who had been hired to infect the coffee-houses at Milan, for the express purpose of prejudicing the minds of the English against their princess—a circumstance so notorious, that any man going into one of them was sure to be accosted. At Como, however, where she was so well known, how astonished I was to find that the histories I had heard elsewhere were not even so much as hinted at! On the contrary, I always heard her spoken of with reverence and affection. The poor blessed her, and her name was ever followed by prayers for her prosperity and happiness: her hand was ever open for the relief of those in want, or who were on the bed of sickness. Having, therefore, heard nothing but good of her from those who really knew her, at the commencement of the present prosecution I wrote to a gentleman of respectability, of whom I had rented a house on the borders of that beautiful lake, to inquire into the characters and situation of those persons who had been engaged to depose against the Queen, being satisfied that no person who had a character to

lose could, in conscience, say aught against her; and at the same time begged to be informed if the report in one of the papers was true, as to “a priest having attended these witnesses, for the purpose of absolving them from the consequences of a perjured testimony.” The answer to my letter I have this day received; and take the earliest opportunity of sending a copy of it to you, in order that you may make what use of it, or of mine, that you may think proper; and I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

C. WOLSELY.

(Copy.)

“Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 15th July, in which you ask me the character of the witnesses against your Queen, according to the information which I have been able to collect, it is understood, that they are almost all journeymen masons, with the exception of one, who is a locksmith’s apprentice—all poor devils, who certainly have been induced by the prospect of good pay, to depose even what has not the shadow of sense or probability.

“I have not been able to discover any priest here, or in the neighbourhood, who would lend himself to such baseness. I have spoken to the professor Mochetti, who told me that he had not received any letter, on behalf of her Majesty, desiring him to repair to London to give testimony in her favour; and consequently he is not disposed to go.” (The letter concludes with the usual compliments to sir Charles and his lady.)

The Garter King at Arms, at

the commencement of every session, provides the officers of the House of Lords with a roll of all the peers of the realm; and this garter roll, as it is termed, is their guide and authority regarding those who are entitled to take the oaths. There are 367 peers of parliament on this roll; but in this number there are 7 Roman Catholic peers, about 12 minors, and 8 peers who are abroad. Exempting those peers, and the noble lords not bound to attend on account of advanced age, it is calculated, that about 330 peers may daily attend the proceedings respecting the Queen. They have been summoned to attend in their places this day, and from day to day during the continuance of the trial. Among others, we understand, that the hon. Thomas Morton Berkeley was summoned under the style and title of earl of Berkeley, and that the young nobleman has declined to obey the summons, alleging that it ought to have been directed to his eldest brother. It is supposed that the House will enforce their order, and that the young man will have greatness thrust upon him. It is a curious question.—Nothing was done upon the subject.

The seat appropriated for the use of her Majesty during the inquiry, which commenced this day, is that ordinarily occupied by the bishop of Sodor and Man. It is in the body of the house, in the rear of the cross-benches, and immediately adjoining the bar. In this situation her Majesty will have a perfect opportunity of hearing and seeing every thing that occurs.

Two barriers, consisting of massy pieces of timber fixed in

the earth, were last night thrown up in New Palace-yard, reaching from St. Margaret's Church on the one side, to the King's-bench Record-office on the other. Great crowds of people were walking in the neighbourhood of the House of Lords till a late hour last night, viewing the various preparations which his majesty's government have thought fit to make.

On Monday night the mass of Italian witnesses arrived at their prison-house in Cotton-garden.

This day a large body of artillery arrived in town from Woolwich, to form a part of the military arrangements during the Queen's trial. The Surrey horse-patrol are ordered, to do daily duty in the Westminster-road; several of them yesterday took up their station in the livery stables opposite Astley's Amphitheatre.

Besides the cavalry and infantry on duty to-day, a great number of special constables have been sworn in to attend in the line of the Queen's approach to the House of Lords.

The northern roads are so crowded with troops on their march towards the metropolis, that it would seem as if the town was to be put in a state of blockade.

Letters from Manchester assure us, that the design of the radicals, projected by Hunt, for celebrating a fast on the 16th of August, under the disgusting name of "Blood-gush," has entirely failed. About eleven o'clock some parties began to assemble on the area near St. Peter's church, and about two, were joined by near 100 young men and women who marched in procession from the Union rooms,

singing what was called a hymn composed for the occasion. This party was accompanied by perhaps 1,000 persons; they traversed the ground, and at certain points groaned or cheered, and then returned by a circuitous route to the Union rooms. At Oldham it was given out that there would be a procession to the grave of Lees, the man on whose body the celebrated inquest was held. This, however, did not take place. Idle persons during the day made a pilgrimage to the grave in small parties, but the unity of the grand design was entirely lost sight of.

CUMBERLAND ASSIZES.—Jas. Lightfoot, aged 21, a stout good-looking young man, was charged with the wilful murder of Thomas Maxwell, a youth of 18, on Friday the 19th of May last.

Mr. Raine opened the case to the jury.—The prisoner had been servant to a Mr. Leach at Scarrow-hill; the deceased, Thomas Maxwell, was a tailor, and worked with his father, who was also a tailor; he was but a boy of 18. It was common with persons of that trade to go from house to house, to work, as their services might be required, to make or to mend clothes. Credit was usually given by them to servants till term time, when they should get their wages. As Whitsuntide was approaching, the deceased called at several places to get payments. The prisoner had been indebted to him 4s.

On Friday the 19th of May, the deceased went from his father's house at Moorwhite to Scarrow-hill. His sister had seen him count all the money he had, 41s., when he set out. At Mr. Leach's he was treated kindly;

being of an exceedingly amiable and good disposition. There he had a pipe to smoke, among other things. With his usual good humour he said, he should go out and give Lightfoot a smoke in the barn. He did so. This was about 3 in the afternoon. He had declared his intention before that of going to the wath, that was a foot-ford over the river Eden. He probably had some payment to get in that way. Thither he set off between 3 and 4. The road from Scarrow-hill to the wath was through a plantation, and there the body was found. Immediately after the deceased was gone, the prisoner was seen going into his master's house, and taking out a gun, although he had had express orders not to use the gun. This was between 3 and 4; and at that very time, a man on one side of the plantation heard the report of a gun, and saw the smoke—another person on an opposite side, but nearer, and a female, was much shocked by the report. The prisoner was seen returning, by a person working in a quarry, coming in the direction from the plantation, and in a stooping posture, as a person who wanted to conceal himself. His master saw him return the gun, but said nothing, as he wanted no words with him, and the prisoner was to leave his service next day. About 8 o'clock the prisoner and his master went from home together. When the master was afterwards returning, he saw the prisoner coming from the plantation, quite out of the Hornsby road: he said of himself he had been looking after the cattle. The deceased's father, finding his son not returned, came in con-

siderable consternation: the river was what was called heavy, and the father felt considerable apprehension that his son in wading the wath had been drowned. The river was searched and dragged. On Friday the 26th, a week after Thomas Maxwell was missing, his body was found in the plantation in a dreadfully mangled condition. He had been shot at the back part of his head and neck. The shot had entered his brain. Beside the body was a purse found, emptied of its contents: it was the purse of the deceased, emptied of the 11s. and 4s. Expressions used by the prisoner after he had been charged with the crime were very extraordinary and important:—"Do you think," he said, "that I would have done it for 15s.?" How did he know that the deceased had just 15s.?

Mr. Justice Bayley.—He might have known it by communication with the deceased.

Mr. Raine.—Well, a few days before this the prisoner had asked a sister of the deceased where her brother was, and what money he had. The prisoner was apprehended at Holton, and charged with the murder. "What, me murder Tom Maxwell on Friday!" was his exclamation. Who told him that he was murdered on Friday? for the body was not found till a week after. A girl, a sister of the prisoner's brother, would be produced to them: she had been in Mr. Leach's service at that time, and she had been asked by the prisoner when her master had come home. She said 10 minutes before you. He asked what doot he came in at? and she said the front door. The prisoner had

secreted the gun the day before, and put it under straw in the barn: it had been found and replaced by Mr. Leach. The gun had been loaded, and the person who loaded it would be produced before them. Sand was found on the lock after it had been returned by the prisoner—it was sand of a particular kind, and corresponding with the sand of the plantation, which was quite different from the sand about the house. But how did the prisoner account for having the gun? He said, after his apprehension, it had been to shoot a cuckoo in the barn through the eylet hole. The pretence would be, that the cuckoo's feathers were fitted for flies for the purpose of fishing. He afterwards said, it was at a magpie he fired. In course of the important period in question Mrs. Leach had gone twice to the barn, and the prisoner was not there. A number of witnesses fully confirmed this statement in all its parts.

Mr. Justice Bayley charged the jury; he said, a verdict of acquittal did not pledge their oaths, that the prisoner was innocent, but that the evidence did not satisfy them of his guilt. In this case there was the absence of all direct evidence. A great many little circumstances had been pressed upon their attention by the counsel. It had been supposed, that the prisoner had given different accounts of his using the gun, as to a cuckoo and a magpie. It seemed to his lordship to be capable of explanation, by what was said of having first seen a cuckoo, and afterwards fired at a magpie. It had been asked how the prisoner came to know, that the deceased had 15s.;

but as they had been intimate, the prisoner might have said, "There's my 4s. how many more have you?" and the deceased might have said, "I have got 11s. and your 4s., make 15s. I have got altogether." It had been put how he had known the day? But he had seen the deceased on the Friday, and the father of the deceased had come on the Saturday morning before the prisoner had gone away, because his son was missing. Before he should point out the circumstances which were laid before them in evidence, he asked them to dismiss from their minds any reports they might have heard.

The jury retired about 20 minutes after 4, and returned at half-past 5, a verdict of Guilty.

When the clerk, in usual form, addressed the prisoner before sentence, and asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him according to law, he deliberately dropped on his knees till the gaoler directed him to rise.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—James Lightfoot, after a patient and deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of this case, and after particularly weighing every doubt which could be proposed to the jury, and which I thought it my duty to propose, the jury have found you guilty, and I must add my testimony to theirs. I feel the same conviction, and had I been on the jury, I must have concurred in the same verdict.

The Prisoner.—Well, my lord, it is just murdering me—it is murdering me.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—The jury have considered your case, and the evidence is such as powerfully drew them to the conclusion to

which they have come. There is One—he who makes inquisition for blood, from whom no secret is hid—I trust the jury have had his direction and assistance, and I earnestly call upon you to endeavour to make your peace with Him, not by adding to your guilt, but by endeavouring, through penitence and supplication, to obtain mercy. Don't deceive yourself. Don't expect the execution will be postponed. It will be on Friday next, the same day of the week on which that unfortunate young man was suddenly murdered by you.

The ports were declared open this day for the importation of oats, the average price for the six weeks, according to the official returns, being 27s. 1d. It is remarkable, that the excess above the price at which importation is permitted is only one penny, and according to the general supposition, has been produced principally by speculation.

17. THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.—

At an early hour this morning, the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament to a great extent on every side, presented manifest indications of the deep interest taken by the public, in the momentous investigation resumed by the House of Lords. At seven o'clock numerous patrols of the City light horse were observed moving backward and forward along the whole line of Westminster-road. Parliament-street and Whitehall were in like manner paraded by strong detachments of the horse police patrol. Two troops of the regiment of life guards were seen to take a position in New Palace-yard, at the side next to the river, and several companies of the Cold-

stream guards marched by the great gate into Westminster-hall, where a powerful train of field-pieces is known to be stationed also. Concurrently with these arrangements for the preservation of the public peace, proceeded the assembling of the populace. From eight o'clock groups continued forming in all the streets leading from her majesty's house, in St. James's-square, to the church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where a strong wooden barrier (consisting of beams 9 inches or a foot square, the upright post being sunk several feet in the earth) erected for the purpose, and vigilantly guarded by a detachment of constables under the immediate inspection of the high bailiff of Westminster, served to repress the crowd, and keep the place immediately surrounding the approaches to the House of Lords, comparatively clear.—By 9 o'clock the assembled crowd composed one uniform compact and unbroken body, extending along the whole of Parliament-street, White-hall, Charing-cross, Cockspur-street, and that part of Pall-mall, which leads from the eastward to St. James's-square; and the square itself was occupied by a mass of people, if possible, more dense than that which filled the streets. The windows and house-tops along the line were also filled with anxious spectators. At half-past nine the Lords began to assemble.

As the carriages of the different noblemen passed the barrier at St. Margaret's church, the mob expressed very uncereemoniously their opinion of the noble owners. At first a command was signified to their lord-

ships' servants that they should uncover and huzza for the Queen, but the order was very generally disobeyed; and after a few obstinate refusals, which however provoked no more serious return on the part of the crowd, than a tempest of clamorous abuse, the ceremony was no longer insisted upon. At a little after ten a company of the guards marched through the barrier; they were loudly called upon by the mob to "remember their Queen," to "think of their wives," "mothers," "sisters," "daughters," "not to forget that they were men and Englishmen," and "worthy to be freemen;" and assailed by many other rude but impressive appeals to their feelings, to which it was easy to be seen, from their compressed lips, and conscious smiles, many of them were not altogether insensible. A few from the more remote and obscurer parts of the mob shouted, "Upset the tyrants; and there is double pay for you;" but to the traitorous suggestion the soldiers very properly paid no regard whatever.

At a quarter past ten the Duke of Wellington passed the barrier on horseback, and attended by a single servant. His grace had been recognized by the mob at the end of George-street, where he was greeted by them with very loud and coarse expressions of displeasure. He, however, rode calmly on without appearing to take any other notice of the crowd than by occasionally pulling in his horse in order to avoid injuring any of them. At the barrier, a few gentlemen took off their hats in compliment to his grace, who acknowledged the civility by returning their salute.

His royal highness the duke of York followed in a few minutes, also on horseback, and attended by about a dozen noblemen and gentlemen. At first the mob seemed disposed to treat his royal highness with as little ceremony as they had used towards the duke of Wellington, but a few persons setting the example, he was loudly cheered. The duke of Sussex, who drove down in his chariot, was equally the object of loud cheering.

As the hour of 10 passed the anxiety for the Queen became intense; she had arrived in St. James's-square soon after nine o'clock, and her new carriage was in readiness at the door to receive and convey her to the House of Lords.

The greatest anxiety was at this period manifested by the crowd to obtain a sight of her Majesty. After a short pause the Queen presented herself at the window, and her appearance and deportment called forth from the surrounding multitude the most unbounded marks of applause.

At a little before 10 o'clock, another of her majesty's carriages drove up to the door, and Sir Wm. Gell and the Hon. Keppel Craven, her majesty's chamberlains, who arrived from Naples on Wednesday, were announced.

At a quarter before 10 o'clock an universal cheering in the direction of Charing-cross announced to the assembled and anxious multitude, that the Queen was approaching. Her Majesty left her residence in St. James's-square, accompanied in her new state carriage, drawn by six beautiful bay horses, by lady Ann Hamilton, and preceded by Mr.

Alderman Wood in one of the Queen's travelling carriages, drawn by four horses. The Queen was dressed in black, with a rich white lace veil, which flowed gracefully over her shoulders, and hung like an antique vestment over her dress. The Queen's carriage moved slowly on, owing to the immense crowd that preceded and accompanied it. It entered Pall-mall; and as it passed Carlton-palace the people loudly and distinctly cheered.

The sentinels on duty in front, after a momentary pause, presented arms to the Queen, and were loudly greeted by the crowd. The procession moved on through Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, the Admiralty and White-hall into Parliament-street. At the Admiralty, and one or two other places where sentinels were stationed on the line, they presented arms, but the soldiers at the Treasury did not. The shouts of the immense multitude were the loudest we ever heard. They were joined by all the persons who thronged the windows and covered the roofs of the houses on the way: the ladies universally waved their handkerchiefs, and thousands of voices exclaimed "God bless her!" as she passed. The moving mass advanced in slow procession with mechanical regularity. When the procession came to the barrier which extended from St. Margaret's church to the Record-office, the strong fence yielded in two or three parts almost in an instant to the immense pressure of the crowd, moving onward with the Queen.

Her Majesty was received at the door by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt and Mr. Brougham, who imme-

diately conducted her to the apartment provided for her reception.

Her Majesty appeared and took her place in the House at a little after 10; and the Lords rose in respect to her. The first proceeding was an attempt made even still to elude the subject, on the motion of the duke of Leinster, that the order of the day for going on with the Bill of Pains and Penalties be discharged. A division took place, and the motion was negatived by 206 to 41 votes. The duke of Sussex applied to the House for an exemption from attendance, on the score of consanguinity. The duke of York declined making a similar application; but the plea of the duke of Sussex was allowed by the House.

A chair of state of a neat form, covered with crimson velvet, and all the mouldings gilt, together with a footstool, had been placed about 8 feet from the bar, and the same distance on the right of the centre of the House, for her accommodation. Her Majesty's back was therefore towards the counsel, and she fronted the throne, wool sack, and table. Her Majesty entered the House of Lords by a separate entrance. A new one has been prepared for her, to be exclusively used by her Majesty. It is a narrow doorway under the piazza fronting the House of Lords, and between the peers' entrance, and the thoroughfare leading to Cotton-garden. It occupies the space previously allotted to a window. It passes through apartments usually occupied by officers of the House, and leads directly to the side entrance into the House of Lords, by which stran-

gers get below the bar. The members of the House of Commons have their usual accommodation by the throne proceeding by the long gallery. Exactly before the middle of the bar the witness stands with the interpreter and the short-hand writer on either side of him. The space in which the three are stationed is railed on both sides. Beyond the rail on the right side is a space for her Majesty's counsel.

The share reserved for Counsel, Solicitors, &c. below the bar, is fully occupied by them.

During the scene of turbulence which prevailed in St. James's-square, an attempt was actually made, by those who seemed most zealous to approach her Majesty's person, to rob her footman of the gold shoulder-knots which are attached to their state-liveries.

The crowd continued throughout the day to collect in all the avenues immediately leading to the House of Peers, and to manifest the most ardent curiosity to learn any particulars of the momentous proceedings pending within the walls of Parliament. Several members of the House of Commons were stopped, as they passed and repassed, to answer questions anxiously put to them by individuals in the throng. In this manner the proceedings of the House of Lords became known in many parts of the crowd, and were repeated with avidity. As is usual on such occasions, there were not wanting those who were prepared to afford a little variety to the multitude in Palace-yard, by furnishing them with a subject of broad humour on this occasion. Waddington, and one or two other per-

sons, whose names have become familiar of late in crowds in the metropolis, had procured a pole, on which they fastened a large green bag, that had suspended from it a caricature drawing, which was intended to illustrate some of the measures adopted against her Majesty. The exhibition of this bag caused a great deal of laughter; it was carried both in the crowd and among the soldiers without any interruption being offered to the bearer. At four o'clock the bustle among the Peers' carriages, and anxiety to press forward to the outer door, indicated the termination of the day's business in the House. Among the first carriages which drove off was that of his royal highness the duke of Gloucester. The royal duke was loudly cheered, and his royal highness repeatedly bowed in return. His royal highness the duke of York rode from the House in the same manner as he arrived there. The crowd pressed close around him, and a patrol of the Guards made a movement as if to clear a passage, but his royal highness waved his hand as if to avoid the interference of the military. The multitude greeted the duke at his departure with shouts of "Long live Frederick!" "Long live the Queen!" His royal highness repeatedly bowed as he passed through the crowd. The next personages recognised were the duke of Wellington and the marquis of Anglesea. These distinguished heroes were on horseback. The crowd particularly pressed around the duke, and shouted "We must have the Queen—no foul play, my lord—the Queen for ever!" Others exclaimed—"The army for ever,

my lord." And one person who was on horseback rode along-side the duke, and said "The Queen and the army." His grace rode on apparently indifferent to the surrounding bustle; he occasionally smiled at those of the crowd who pressed the nearest to him, and said, "Yes, yes," to the reiterated exclamations of some of the most persevering among them, who continued to vociferate "Long live the Queen!" The marquis of Anglesea did not manifest the same command of temper: he spurred his horse, and seemed anxious to get rapidly through the crowd. Their lordships rode through the Horse-guards, the gates of which edifice were immediately closed as they passed, and the crowd prevented from entering St. James-park. Earl Grey, lord Holland, and several other peers, were loudly cheered. But few of them had driven off when the Queen's carriage approached the door at which she had alighted; and her Majesty again took her seat in it, and departed from the house in the same state which marked her arrival in the morning. The immense multitude who surrounded her was, if possible, greater than in the morning—their enthusiasm the same, for it could not possibly be exceeded. Her Majesty appeared somewhat exhausted by the fatigue and anxiety she must have sustained throughout the day. She repeatedly bowed to the people, and appeared sensible of the interest they manifested in her behalf. The same military honours were paid her as she passed the sentinels at Carlton-palace, and she alighted at her house exactly at five o'clock. St. James's-square

was thronged to excess by carriages filled by personages of distinction. The crowd continued in front of the Queen's residence until a late hour in the evening.

The following order was issued and delivered to the several messengers and officers of the House, for the guidance of their conduct:—

“ House of Lords, Aug. 17.

“ The entrance for members of the House of Commons is through the long gallery only.

“ The door-keepers have strict directions not to allow any person whatever to pass the outer-door, where strangers are admitted, without a peer's order.”

Names of witnesses moved for to be summoned on behalf of the Queen:

The Earl of Guildford,
The Lord Glenbervie,
The Lady Charlotte Lindsay,
The Lady Elizabeth Forbes,
The Hon. William Burrell,
Anthony Buller St. Leger, esq.
Henry Holland, M. D.

— Mills, esq.

The Hon. Captain King,
The Earl of Llandaff,
The Lady Charlotte Bury,
Sir William Gell,
The Hon. Keppel Craven,
The Earl of Clare,
The Lord Granville Somerset,
The Lord Frederick Montague,
The Lady Wm. Bentinck.

We are assured that one of the

independent peers has sent a communication to lord Liverpool, the object of which was, to propose the selection of 100 peers from the great body of the House, and out of them twelve, who should try the Queen as by a common jury.

A melancholy event took place at Klinhurst, near Rotherham, on Thursday morning, at the pottery of Joseph Hill and sons. John Depledge and Samuel Bradshaw had been employed in sinking a well, which, being finished, one of them descended to ascertain the depth of water; as he did not return, his companion went down after him; he, likewise, did not return; and unfortunately, Joseph Hill, the proprietor, with his four sons, went down the ladder in succession; but it required some precautionary preparations before others could be prevailed on to go down into the well, which they at length did, and brought up the bodies of the seven men, all dead. There were, it seems, some old coal-pits close by the spot, which had not been worked for some time, and it is conjectured an aperture had been made, in digging the well, which admitted the fatal damp. Mr. Hill, the father, was a widower, and his four sons were unmarried; but Depledge and Bradshaw have left large families.

MISCELLANEOUS.—At no time during the highest rage of Bibliomanianism, did books of rarity bear higher prices than at the concluding sale of Mr. Bindley's library. The competition for old poetical tracts and ballads was unexampled:—

No. 87	A small Collection of Poetical Tracts, 8vo. ...	£. 31	10	0
160	Battel between Frogs and Mice.....	16	16	0
509	Peele's Pageant, 1591 (4 leaves)	15	15	0
632	Winstanley's Audley End	17	17	0
635	Engravings of Wilton Garden	56	14	0
698	Wits Bedlam	15	15	0

722	Father Hubbard's Tales	13	13	0
917	History of Two English Lovers, 1561	30	19	6
922	The Mastive, or Young Whelp	25	10	0
930	The More the Merrier	20	0	0
966	Whetstone's Life of the E. of Bedford	23	2	0
1125	Collection of Poetical Ballads from 1640 to 1670	192	0	0
1126	———— Ditto from 1670 to 1680	183	15	0
1127	———— Ditto from 1679 to 1685	174	6	0
1128	———— Ditto, 5 vols.	231	0	0
1130	———— Ditto	43	1	0

The three first collections of Ballads, and of half-penny and penny Songs were bought by the marquis of Buckingham. The five volumes of the same kind, by Mr. Heber.

18. Her Majesty did not arrive at St. James's-square to-day until nearly half-past ten. Shortly after her arrival, her Majesty proceeded to the House of Lords, Mr. Alderman Wood leading the way.

In consequence of the inadequacy of the massive barrier at first erected across the street, which yesterday gave way before the crowd as if it had been formed of reeds, a second railing of still stronger timber was last night prepared to break the force of the pressure before it should arrive at that first erected, which was also repaired and strengthened.

Between nine and ten o'clock the Lords began to assemble.

At twelve o'clock there were not many hundred persons to be seen around the outer barrier.

At half-past one there were not 500 persons assembled in Palace-yard. Towards 4 o'clock numbers of persons poured in from all quarters, and long before her Majesty returned from the House of Lords, both sides of the roadway in Parliament-street were lined with carts, chaises, waggons, and coaches.

Lord Ellenborough, who was returning from the House on

horseback, was much hissed by the mob; but sir Francis Burdett and sir Robert Wilson, who walked in the carriage-road, were, on the other hand, recognised, and complimented with warm cheering. The duke of York's appearance on horseback, was signalised by continued cheers.

Her Majesty quitted the House of Lords towards the conclusion of Mr. Denman's argument, and, with lady Hamilton, retired to the private apartment appropriated to her use. Her Majesty was, however, apprized of all that occurred during her absence by one of her chamberlains. She again returned when Mr. Brougham began his reply, and continued till he concluded. At 20 minutes after four o'clock, her Majesty, accompanied by lady Ann Hamilton, entered her carriage. As the day was exceedingly fine, the roof of the carriage was thrown back, so that all those whom respect, or curiosity, drew to the spot, had a perfect view of her Majesty. The moment she appeared, the spectators uncovered. Her Majesty's carriage moved slowly along, followed by another occupied by her chamberlains. Parliament-street, Charing-cross, and all the leading avenues between the House of

Peers and her Majesty's residence, which, during the early part of the day, had not been inconveniently crowded, were, as the hour of four approached, rendered impassable by the multitude, who occupied every spot from which they might procure even a glimpse of her Majesty. In every street through which her Majesty passed, the same scene was repeated: handkerchiefs were waved from the windows, and cheering shouts and blessings were echoed from all quarters.

The Peers generally were received with hisses and cheers, according to the sentiments they were known to profess were popular or anti-popular. The duke of Wellington was, as before, rudely received.

CARLISLE.—James Lightfoot, whose trial took place on Wednesday, was executed on Friday, the 18th of August. He was one of 19 children of the same parents; 13 of them are still living. His father was accidentally killed a few years ago; his mother visited her son on Thursday morning, and her parting words were—"You are innocent, James; keep up a good heart." He married twelve months ago, and his wife brought forth her first child about the very time when he perpetrated the foul murder of his companion and friend. An idea that the denial of his guilt would diminish the disgrace of his family was probably the motive of his obstinate protestations of innocence.

Nothing remarkable occurred from the time of conviction to the period fixed for execution. The London mail arrives here between one and two in the after-

noon, and it is an established rule never to execute a criminal till some time after its arrival, lest, by possibility, the post might bring a respite too late. At half-past one, precisely, it galloped by the end of the gaol. A little after two, Lightfoot appeared to have his irons knocked off. When that was done, he shook hands with the turnkeys, and returned into his cell again for some minutes. As he passed the cell in which three convicts, left for execution, were confined, he stood as if anxious to see them for the last time, and then, carelessly striking his bound hands against the door, cried out, "Farewell! I am innocent." He then walked firmly on, and repeated, as he approached the crowd in the prison-yard, "I am innocent." He walked slowly and deliberately across the prison, and ascended the steps to the platform with the utmost composure. As the chaplain, who alone had accompanied him to the platform, was about to go through the last offices of religion with him, he distinctly and calmly said, "I am as innocent of the crime for which I suffer as the babe unborn. I have many sins to answer for; but I am innocent of this. But I have no malice against my prosecutors." He then repeated the Lord's Prayer with great solemnity. The chaplain read the usual service on such occasions. Both were on their knees. Lightfoot fixed his eyes on the book with a vacant stare. When he stood up, he repeated in nearly the same words his assertions of innocence. The chaplain directed him to pray aloud for forgiveness of his sins for the sake of Christ. He readily complied—"May God for-

give all my sins, and may God pray for my prosecutors. They are all perjured, but I forgive them. I am as innocent of the crime for which I suffer as the babe unborn." The chaplain now shook him by the hand, and withdrew entirely from the view. Hitherto the executioner had never touched him. As the chaplain was descending the steps, Lightfoot observed the executioner below, and said mildly, "Do your duty." While the last preparations were made, he never indicated the slightest emotion, but remained tranquil and unmoved till the drop fell.

19. A fine elephant, six years of age, a present to his Majesty from the marquis of Hastings, was this day brought into the King's-mews, where it is permitted to roam about. It is only four feet and a half high, very gentle, and follows his keeper like a dog.

20. At the assizes for the county of Somerset, a trial of an extraordinary character and interest was decided:—Miss Bingham, a maiden lady, seventy years of age, residing at Bath, brought an action against Dr. Gardiner, of that city, for inserting three libellous paragraphs in the "Bath and Cheltenham Gazette," charging her (Miss B.) with having, on the 14th of May last, when a collection for the National Schools was made at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, after a short sermon preached by the defendant, in passing the box held for collections, feloniously taken a 1*l*. note out of the box. The lady was in the habit of frequenting the chapel both on week days and Sundays. The judge said, if the evidence was sufficient to warrant their

considering the act as one of a *felonious* nature, they must find for the defendant. The special jury (sir Thomas Lethbridge, bt. the foreman) gave a verdict for the defendant! Sergeant Pell, who conducted the lady's case, wept, and several of the Court joined in the sympathetic testimony.

23. THE QUEEN.—This day, at a quarter before eleven, the Queen arrived at St. James's-square. Her Majesty was, as usual, attended by lady Hamilton, and was handed from her carriage by the hon. Keppel Craven. The air rung with loud and vehement cries of "Long live the Queen!"—"Confusion to her enemies!" &c. &c. Her Majesty, after having remained about ten minutes in the House, descended to the state carriage, and the procession set forward in the usual order for the House of Lords, amidst the loudest cheering. Her Majesty left the House at a quarter before five; the crowd was then immense; and her return to her residence was marked by the same popular enthusiasm, as that which attended her on former occasions.

The exterior arrangements in the neighbourhood of the House have not undergone any alteration except the erection of boarded awnings in the Poets' Corner, to shelter the cavalry in case of rain; and similar awnings at each hatch of the barriers for the shelter of the peace officers.

An immense concourse of people remained as usual in the neighbourhood of the House of Lords, along Parliament-street, &c. to witness the departure of the Peers, and scarcely one departed without either censure or

applause. The duke of Wellington and the marquis of Anglesea rode on horseback together, and they were again pursued with the hissings and hootings of the mob. The noble duke took his treatment very coolly, merely smiling when the yells were at the loudest; but the gallant marquis had not such command of his temper; he seemed very indignant, repeatedly turning round in an angry posture. This increased the insolence of the crowd, so that they passed through the Horseguards into the Park, followed by a great concourse of people. Here they put their horses into better speed, in the expectation apparently, of outriding their clamorous attendants. The duke of Wellington succeeded in this; but the marquis lingered irresolutely, and at length, making a full stop, he demanded of his persecutors, "Why do you hiss me?" Loud shouts of "The Queen! The Queen!" was the only reply; and his lordship, in continuation, exclaimed, "If you want me to do any thing contrary to my conscience, I must tell you, I would rather you ran me through the body!" This called forth loud cheers from the crowd; but at the next moment the cry of "The Queen!" was renewed, and the gallant marquis, losing all patience, put spurs to his horse, and left them.

In consequence of the address to the Queen, said to come from the privates of the Leicester militia, pains have been taken to investigate the matter, and to ascertain whether, in fact, any such address did proceed from that corps, and if so, by how many of the privates it was signed, and

the number appears to have been three.

The following correspondence has been circulated upon this subject:

"Leicester, Aug. 2, 1820.

"My Lord Duke;

"Mr. Deakins assembled the non-commissioned officers at the magazine this morning, to receive the report of their inquiry among the men belonging to the regiment residing in Leicester, relative to the address to the Queen, by which it appears they saw upwards of 120, all of whom disclaim having any knowledge of the transaction. Deacon, the music-seller acknowledges having corrected the address, but says he has no copy of it. Quarter Master Deakins has ascertained from a person of this town, who saw the address, that it only bore two signatures, one named Thomas Staines, a recruit, but the name of the other the informant has forgot, but says his Christian name is Daniel, and that he belongs to the regiment. I am convinced, that the men above-named are the only ones belonging to the regiment who have been in any way concerned in the formation of the address. Notwithstanding what I have herein stated, I have thought it right to send the non-commissioned officers to every part of the country, to collect the sentiments of the men, in order that I may be enabled to transmit to your grace their general disavowal of being in any way connected with the transaction with which they have been charged.

"I have, &c.

"W. F. HULSE, Lt.-Col. L. M.

"His grace the duke of Rutland, K. G. &c."

" *Leicester, Aug. 22, 1820.*

" My Lord Duke ;

" I have much pleasure in stating for your grace's information, that we have at last traced to its source, the authors of the address purporting to be from the privates of your grace's regiment, and find it consists of three individuals not belonging to the same. It was first drawn out by a person of the name of Harris, and given by him to a man of the name of Laurence Staines, who took it to a Mr. Deacon, a music-seller, where it was corrected, after which Staines copied it, and left it with Harris, with two signatures to it, viz. Thomas Staines and Daniel Brookes, both of whom I have seen, and they declare they never saw the address, or heard it read. I understand it was forwarded by Harris to alderman Wood. It was not till six days after the regiment had completed the period of training, that this address was drawn up, though it is antedated to July 22, three days previous to its dismissal, to answer their vile purposes.

" I have received the reports of the non-commissioned officers that went to the several villages to ascertain from the men their sentiments relative to the late address (with the exception of two, who went to Hinckley and adjacents, where we have several reside) ; they saw 354, all of whom disavow any knowledge of it.

" Yesterday evening one of the serjeants came to inform me, that two of the men belonging to the regiment had been with him, saying three mean looking persons had just called on them, wishing them to sign an address, which they refused.

" Lieutenant-colonel Hulse has not been here to-day; he directed me yesterday to write to your grace should he not be able to come."—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. DEAKINS.

Quarter-master,
Leicestershire militia.

" His grace the duke of
Rutland, &c. &c. &c."

" *Leicester, Aug. 23, 1820.*

" My Lord Duke ;

" The whole of the non-commissioned officers who were sent to the several towns and villages in the county to collect the sentiments of the men have returned, and I have to report that they have seen 420 of them, all of whom disclaim any knowledge whatever of the address.

" I can with great confidence say, that no one of the non-commissioned officers of the Leicester regiment know the least about it, and I am convinced that no one individual belonging to that regiment has had the slightest share in this infamous transaction. Of the three who were I believe alone concerned in it, two are of the very lowest order; they all reside in this town, but, as I before said, do not belong to the regiment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) " W. F. HULSE,
Lt.-Col. Leicester Regiment.

" His grace the duke of
Rutland, K. G.

" A number of the men are out at harvest work, otherwise probably more of them would have been found by the non-commissioned officers."

The lively interest in the Queen's cause so strikingly manifested in the metropolis, prevails no less in the country. The following

letter has been received from Gloucester. It is addressed to a respectable person in London, and by him transmitted to alderman Wood, and thence to the Queen's counsel :—

" Gloucester, August 23.

" I know you to be a well-wisher of the Queen. The first witness called against her I have every reason to believe is a man who lived with Mr. Adam Hyatt, who brought him over from Italy. He always spoke in the highest terms of her Majesty, and said he had been offered a considerable sum of money, and a place for life, if he would appear against her. I can find very creditable people in Gloucester to whom he told this. I request you will make known these circumstances to alderman Wood; and some person may then be sent from London to make the necessary inquiries here.

" JOHN MARSH.

*" To Mr. John Watts,
21, Castle-street, Oxford-street."*

[Two other letters have been received in corroboration of the above statement.]

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Catherine Makepeace, Quarry-hill, near Brancepeth, a few weeks ago, in lighting her fire, threw down a large piece of coal for the purpose of breaking it into more convenient pieces, and in gathering them up, observed upon one of the fragments something about the size of a sparrow's egg. She had the curiosity to make a small opening in this oval substance, when she was astonished to find that it contained a living creature. When her husband came home, they examined it farther. The hole which she had

made was already closed up with a whitish membrane. The husband made a larger opening, and took the animal out of its imprisonment upon his hand. He described it as having feet, and resembling a glow-worm. This was nearly a month ago. This morning, the animal was again taken out of its covering, by a medical gentleman, in whose possession it now remains. If the man's description was correct, the animal has undergone a considerable change. The hind half is one crust of an oval shape; the fore half, composed of five or six circular horny rings connected by moveable membranes, is of a conical shape. The animal, when touched, moves its conical part to any side, and is thus capable of rotatory motion. The coal was taken out of Woodeyfield coal-pit, from the depth of about twelve fathoms.

24. A lighterman, being on the river at one o'clock this morning, met with an admiralty barge going through London-bridge; it was full of people. On his going near, he was astonished to find the oars were muffled—viz., pieces of carpet tied round the blades of the oars, to prevent noise. It was very foggy at the time. There was a boat made fast behind, which was loaded with luggage. Query. Were not these the Italian witnesses?

Theodore Majocchi, ventured this morning beyond the confines of his retreat in Cotton-garden: he walked amongst the soldiers in the square, before Howard's coffee-house; but, taking alarm at their stern and inquisitive looks, he speedily withdrew.

REVOLUTION OF NAPLES.—

The duke of Serra Capriola, secretary of Legation, and son of the Neapolitan ambassador at the court of Russia, has arrived at Vienna, on his way to Petersburg, with despatches from the new government. He has brought letters of recall to prince Ruffo, the accredited Neapolitan minister at this court, with the notification that the duke of Gallo is appointed his successor. As soon as this was known in the government offices, several couriers were sent off to the frontiers with orders to stop the duke of Gallo, and prevent his proceeding farther on his journey to this city.

A remarkable proof of the scarcity of money in North America, particularly in the western states, is furnished by an advertisement in one of the three Journals, published in the flourishing town of Cincinnati, on the Ohio: the editor offers to take from his subscribers corn, brandy, meat, sugar, linen, flax, feathers, wool, wax, tallow, candles, skins, and rags, at the current prices of the market.

25. The queen went to the House of Peers this day at an early hour, and retired about four o'clock. Her Majesty was, as usual, greeted with enthusiastic cheers from the numerous assemblage which filled the streets.

THE CARBONARI.—*Venice*.—An ordinance of the 25th of August, signed by governor C. C. d'Insaghi, vice-president Ch. marquis de Mazo, and an imperial councillor, bears in substance as follows:—

"The Society of Carbonari, which has spread itself in the neighbouring states, has endeavoured to make proselytes in the

imperial provinces. From the investigations which have been made, a knowledge has been obtained of the pernicious views of that society, which are not communicated by its chiefs to all the members. They are now made publicly known, for the information of all the subjects of the empire.

"The precise object of the Carbonari is the overthrow and the destruction of governments.

"As persons who are in the knowledge that such is their intention, and who nevertheless associate with the Carbonari, render themselves guilty of high-treason, and as those who have not prevented the progress of that society, or who have neglected to denounce its members, are accomplices in the same crime, and as such are liable to the pains of law, it is ordained that, from the day of the publication of the present ordinance, no person can excuse himself under the pretext of not having had knowledge of the object of the society of Carbonari.

"Whoever, therefore, shall enter into the said society, or who shall neglect to prevent its progress, or to denounce the members of it, shall be judged according to articles 52, 53, 54, 55, of the first part of the *Code des Delits*. Article 53 imposes the punishment of death on those guilty of high-treason. Articles 54, and 55, imprisonment for life on those who, having knowledge of the plot, have not denounced the guilt."

STOCKHOLM.—Reports of a very singular nature are in circulation here. They speak of the formation of a camp towards the frontiers of Finland.

26. MILAN. — The chevalier Vassali, equerry to the queen of England, arrived in this town on the 19th ult. We have also here Dr. Henry, one of the queen's counsel, who has filled with distinction the functions of president of the civil and criminal courts in the Indies, and in the Ionian isles.

27. HANOVER. — Official notice has now been received here from London that his Majesty the king will not come to Hanover this year.

28. THE QUEEN. — Her Majesty came down to the House of Lords at half past two o'clock. She did not arrive in town till half-past 12. The crowds that assembled at a very early hour were immense; and at ten o'clock it was almost impossible to walk along Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, &c., in the direction of Charing-cross, so thronged were the flagways with persons of both sexes, moving towards St. James's-square. All the other avenues leading to her majesty's residence had a similar appearance. In St. James's-square, the steps up to all the hall doors were filled with ladies, and a line of waggon, furniture-carts, &c., in some parts two, in others three deep, was drawn up before lady Francis's house, and filled with females. Her majesty left St. James's-square a little before two o'clock, accompanied by lady Charlotte Lindsay, and followed, in a coach and four, by her chamberlains, sir W. Gell, and the hon. Keppel Craven.

Her Majesty left the House of Lords at half-past four o'clock.

Her Majesty appeared to be in excellent spirits:

The peers, on their return

from the House of Lords yesterday, were, as usual, cheered or hooted, according to the estimation in which their principles are held by the people. The duke of Wellington, who was on horseback, was assailed by every species of noise that by possibility could denote popular disapprobation. After experiencing considerable difficulty, particularly at the corner of Great George-street, he got clear of the crowd, and rode swiftly towards the Park.

The Italian witnesses in Cotton-yard were last night engaged in dancing and singing, with the additional exhilaration of music. The movements of some of them were so grotesque, that it was fancied they had got their old companion Mahomet once more among them.

Othello was performed at Drury-lane: we quote the following from the fourth act, to point out how it was received by the audience:—

Emilia.—I will be hang'd if some eternal villain,

"Some busy and insinuating rogue,

"Some cogging cozening slave, to get some office,

"Have not devised this slander; I'll be hang'd else.

(*Applause from all parts of the house.*)

Iago.—Fye, there is no such man; it is impossible.

Des.—If any such there be, heaven pardon him!

Emilia.—A halter pardon him! and hell gnaw his bones!

(*Thunders of applause.*)

"Why should he call her whore? (*Immense applause.*) Who keeps her company?

"What place? what time? what form? what likelihood?"

(*The Pit stood up, and cheered.*)

"The Moor's abused by some most villainous knave,

"Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow:—

"O, heaven, that such companions thou'dst unfold;

"And put in every honest hand a whip,

"To lash the rascal naked through the world,

"Even from the east to the west."

(The pit stood up again, the men waved their hats, and the women their handkerchiefs; the acclamations throughout the whole house were loud and general, and lasted for several minutes.)

PALERMO.—The dreadful fate of Caltanissetta has intimidated into submission to the provisional Junta all the open towns and places of Sicily not under the immediate control or protection of a Neapolitan garrison. Messina, Trapani, with, as is believed, Catania and Syracuse, still adhere to the old government. A committee of 20 of the most eminent persons of this city is employed in the organization of a regency, the members of which are to be elected by the representatives of all the communes of Sicily, and before whom a formal oath is to be taken to the constitution of Spain, and the independence of Sicily, under a royal prince of the present dynasty of Naples. The civic guard amounts to 15,000 men, and is composed of individuals from 18 to 55 years of age, including all ranks, from masters of ships upwards, to priests, friars, and the first nobility. An expedition was sent off some days ago for

Syracuse, under the chevalier Abela, but when on the road, a party of the guerilla troops employed on the occasion wished to plunder. The commander and officers remonstrated, but to no purpose: they were attacked, and some of the officers wounded and stripped. The mutineers, who remained in possession of the artillery, had the hardihood to return to this city, where immediate measures were taken against them. They were surrounded, disarmed, and are now in confinement.

29. BERLIN.—M. Muhlenfels, of Cologne, whose arrest was announced nearly a year ago, had been removed, a short time afterwards, to Berlin, where he has been ever since kept in confinement, on suspicion of having been concerned in revolutionary intrigues. Protesting against the manner of his arrest, he had refused to answer any of the interrogatories put to him. His intellectual faculties have just sunk under the misfortunes which he has endured, and it has been necessary to remove him from his prison to the hospital of lunatics. M. Muhlenfels is not yet thirty years of age. His bosom is furrowed with the scars of the wounds which he received in 1813 and 1814, when he served as a volunteer; and his breast is covered with the insignia of different orders, which the king of Sweden, then Crown Prince, gave him with his own hand. M. Tollenius and M. Bader are likewise still kept prisoners. All the other persons who were arrested on the same account have been successively released.

30. THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.—A telegraph communicates to his

Majesty every half-hour, the state of the proceedings in the trial of his royal wife.

The witnesses called in the House of Lords this morning, were sworn on a New Testament bound in black morocco, with a white cross on the part which they kissed.

SCOTLAND. — This forenoon the prisoners in Stirling-castle for high-treason, were informed of the decision which government had come to on their respective cases. Andrew Hardie, John Baird, and James Clelland, to be executed on Friday the 8th Sept. — Gray, Murchie, and M'Farlan, are to be transported for life, and the remainder are to be transported for 14 years, except Crawford, who is to be liberated.

PARIS. — By a royal ordinance the king has disbanded the National Guard of Brest, and dismissed some of the public functionaries in that city, for their failure to support the magistrates, and to repress the outrages of the populace, on a late occasion. Several officers of the legion of the Seine, forming part of the garrison of Cambray, implicated in the plot for overthrowing the Bourbon government, being disappointed in their attempts to corrupt the soldiery, had betaken themselves to flight. One captain and two subalterns, however, were arrested.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL — *Lisbon, August 30.* — On the 24th, at 4 in the morning, the troops quartered in Oporto rose, proclaimed a constitution, and appointed an assembly composed of the principal nobility, clergy, and heads of the army, with some men of great weight amongst the

people. They all swore to maintain the constitutional system; and the people agreeing thereto, they constituted a president and vice-president of the supreme government of the kingdom. The first news we heard of it was on the 28th.

Yesterday afternoon they published a proclamation, calling on the Portuguese to be faithful to their king, and by no means to assist the rebellion; promising several things for the good of this city, and referring to the despatches which a vessel from Rio had brought the day before. The *Providencias*, as they were pleased to call the regulations contained in these despatches, were nothing more than what every person knew before. They were increasing the duties on foreign wines, oil, and several other articles not the produce of the country, imported into the Brazils, and decreasing the duties on those of this kingdom.

31. This day James Wilson, convicted at the late Special Commission, was executed at the front of the New Gaol, Glasgow. He was loudly cheered by the mob on his appearance; and an effusion of blood from the unfortunate criminal's ears, which appeared through his cap after he was turned off, provoked feelings of horror, which were exasperated to the utmost detestation by the subsequent ceremony of beheading.

LOSS OF THE SHIP LIVERPOOL — “*Brig Francis*, off Plymouth, Aug. 31. — I am extremely sorry to inform you of the loss of the ship *Liverpool*, on the morning of the 8th of May last, at 2 a. m., when she

unfortunately struck on a reef of rocks off Corisco, in lat. 1 deg. 18 min. north : she instantly filled with water. At day-break we were surrounded with a number of canoes, well manned and armed ; they soon got possession of the ship, and immediately the decks were crowded with blacks, plundering in all directions, stripping us naked, and throwing us into their canoes ; among whom I noticed captain Bean, without a stitch on him, who was only recovering from a long sickness. One of the crew was shot by the Africans previous to our being taken out of the ship. We were taken to the shore all in different canoes, and placed in separate towns. The only place the natives traded to was, Gaboon, where I arrived on the 16th of May. I waited on Prince William, and prevailed on him to go down to purchase the captain and the remainder of the crew. After relating the distress we were in, he consented, and set sail the following morning, and on the 22nd he arrived at Gaboon, with captain Bean and four of the crew. There was a French brig and a Portuguese schooner lying in the river. The French captain purchased captain Bean, J. Stowell and myself, and was good enough to give us passage to Martinique, where we arrived on the 16th July ; from thence to Dominique, where I shipped along with J. Stowell on board of the Francis, bound to London. Captain Bean was to leave Dominica on the 1st of August, in the Ealing Grove, for London. The protest was not noted St. Pierre. Captain Howard left us at Tom Short's on the day we took our departure, which was

the 1st of May. We lost 15 of the ship's crew, and three belonging to the cutter. Captain Campbell is dead. The Ottawa arrived at Calabar after the Union Island."

MADRID.—State of the public health in the island of Majorca, conformably to the accounts from the 2nd to the 15th of this month :—

	Died.	Cured.	Sick.
San Servera...	1	20	0
Arta.....	21	21	20
San Lorenzo..	0	0	0
Cap de Pera ..	5	17	9
	27	58	29

Deaths from the beginning of the contagion till the 15th, 1,914.

AN AMERICAN DUEL.—Lately a duel was fought between Mr. Richard Stuart and Mr. Townsend S. Dade, both of King George County, Virginia, on the Maryland shore, immediately opposite their residence, at a short distance, with muskets loaded with buck-shot. Mr. Dade was shot dead ; Mr. Stuart was so severely wounded, that he expired in a few hours after. They were neighbours, near relations, and heretofore friends. This unfortunate difference occurred about a mere trifle.

SEPTEMBER.

1. THE QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—These gentlemen have generally left the House of Peers so privately, that they have not been observed by the immense concourse of spectators. Yesterday, however, and to-day, Messrs. Brougham, Denman, and Lushington, were recognised, and received with unbounded acclamations.

The following letters have appeared respecting the conduct of one of the Milan commission couriers:

“ *Paris, Sept. 1.*

“ Among the individuals attached to the Milan commission there was one called Krouse. He held the title of courier for the British cabinet, but, as it would appear, executed functions not distinctly marked by his ostensible occupation. Sometimes he received an order to go in search of discarded servants, for the purpose of collecting their evidence; and sometimes he was despatched from Milan to London, carrying the result of these proceedings. Not satisfied with the considerable pay which he received, he took advantage of some days' stay at Paris to utter forged Bank of England notes. One of my friends, who was the victim of his knavery for a large sum, denounced him to justice. Mr. Krouse, was arrested and thrown into prison at Paris. In the examination of his papers, proof was found of his crime. Many forged notes, similar to those which he had sold, were found upon him. He had the address to destroy a considerable quantity of them before his arrest. The agents whom he employed to dispose of those forged notes declared, that they saw large packets of them in his possession. In fine, taken *flagrante delicto*, he would infallibly have undergone the punishment denounced against forgery, if his ambassador, whose protection he claimed, had not employed all his diplomatic authority to snatch him from the hands of justice.

“ A money-changer in the

Palais Royal had bought of an individual twenty Bank-notes, which being sent to London for payment, were returned as forgeries. The report of this transaction excited suspicion among the money-changers, and rendered them distrustful in their operations. Meanwhile, notes were offered to another money-changer, who asked twenty-four hours to inquire into the address of the seller. The address was given; it was that of a British Cabinet courier. The money-dealer went next day to the appointed place, accompanied with two other persons, who had been the dupes of the first transaction. They found the trader in notes of the day before, who was much embarrassed at their presence. They found with him new notes, which they considered as forged. They proceeded immediately to inform the authorities of the circumstance. An inspector of police ordered the arrest of the accused, whose papers were ordered to be sealed. The affair was about to be put in a train for a judicial inquiry, when the individual arrested applied to his ambassador, who evinced an extraordinary zeal in withdrawing from the operation of justice a subject of his sovereign.”

In the *Renommée* we find the following defence of Krouse set up by an apologist for him:

“ The British courier, Krouse, bought at Milan six Bank of England notes (three of them of 20*l.* and three of 10*l.*) of a person named Colombo, which Colombo had purchased of a shopkeeper called Albertelli. Colombo would not at first sell them for less than 24 livres per pound sterling; but Krouse afterwards obtained them

at 22—a price below the rate of exchange at the time.

“ Having arrived at Paris, Krouse wished to sell them to money-dealers of the Palais Royal, and at their request left with them his name and address.”

The will of the late Benjamin West, esq., president of the Royal Academy of Arts, has been proved by his sons, the executors, Raphael Lamer West, and Benjamin West, to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his estate and effects. Personal property under 300*l*.

IRELAND.—The bishop of Raphoe, in the late visitation of his diocese, consecrated four churches, two of which, from their remoteness, have remained without consecration for upwards of 40 years. His lordship also personally inspected eighty-two churches, and their glebe houses, held visitations in the thirty-one parishes, and confirmed four thousand persons.

NAPLES.—The *fête* of the Virgin, says a Naples article, was attended by 80,000 men under arms, and the officiating bishop was surrounded by the appropriate ensigns of the Carbonari.

In alluding to a late dreadful conflagration at Constantinople, the German papers inform us, that the great Helenist and Orientalist, Ariston of Samos, fell a victim. Mr. Ariston, the friend and fellow-traveller of the celebrated Volney, consecrated an immense fortune, which he had principally obtained by commerce in Egypt, in promoting and directing the efforts of the Greeks in the acquirement of knowledge and of useful institutions. Mr. Ariston had travelled over great part of Asia, Oceania, Africa,

and Europe, in company with the Chevalier Dominy de Rienzi.

EAST INDIES — *Rohilkund*, March 28.—The notorious rebel Bhujah Sing, who has for upwards of 18 years infested the jungles on the north-east frontier of the Bareilly and Shahjahanpoor district, commenced his yearly depredations in the beginning of this month, by carrying off the zemindars of three villages, for the purpose of compelling them to ransom their persons.

On the evening of the 15th March, Lieut. Chitty received intelligence that Bhujah Sing was encamped in a thick jungle on the banks of the Chooka Nullah, and at two a. m. on the morning of the 16th marched to him with the force under his immediate command, consisting of about 40 sepoys, and 20 suwars.

The enemy had taken the precaution to post four picquets of 18 men each, to prevent a surprise, one of which was extended a considerable distance on the road leading to this encampment; but lieut. Chitty, being apprised of this, was enabled, by the darkness of the morning, to move round them unobserved, and having extended his men for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the enemy (the thickness of the jungle not permitting them to act in a body), a smart independent firing commenced, which was continued for about half an hour, as the rebels retreated along the banks of the Nullah, when, their ammunition being expended, they precipitately fled, and were pursued for nearly two hours, until not a man remained in sight.

The loss of the enemy amounted to 12 killed, among which was

a brother of Bhujah Sing, and that chief was himself wounded, with eight or ten of his men. Our loss was trifling, being only one naib risaldar killed, and two sepoys and three suwars wounded.

Port-au-Prince, Sept. 1.

WEST INDIES—Fire at Port-au-Prince.—"Towards noon, on the 15th ult., a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Cruchon, apothecary, situate nearly in the centre of the city, and forming the corner of the Grande Rue, and Rue Bonne Foi. The accident is ascribed to children playing with fireworks in the back part of the house; the weather having been unusually dry, the danger to the surrounding buildings was greatly increased. In the short space of three hours, several streets, and with them property estimated at 3,000,000 of dollars, were consumed. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that the inhabitants had leisure to withdraw but little from their dwellings, and of that little a considerable part was stolen by the mob, who availed themselves of the confusion unavoidable in a moment of such general consternation. Since the 15th, a considerable degree of consternation has prevailed, and we regret to add, that fire has more than once been discovered in various parts of the town. The vigilance displayed by the government has, however, succeeded in preventing any repetition of the disastrous events of the 15th. All the public offices have remained closed, and business is for the moment suspended."

A flag of truce from Santa Martha, sent by Morillo to Boli-

var, lately arrived at Baranguilla, the head-quarters of the latter. Bolivar acceded to the proposition for an armistice; but added, that if any terms were intended to be offered, that did not include a complete acknowledgment of the independence of Columbia, they would not be listened to.

4. The following is a piece of fashionable scandal, which will serve as a sample of the opinion of the day:

The king was a few days ago sailing on Virginia water, near Windsor. Sir B. Bloomfield remarked the beauty of the scenery which surrounds the indescribable artificial Royal Lake, and was joined in his admiration by Sir Wm. Keppel, who said they could not find more enchantment on the Lake of Como. The king laughed heartily, but the face of a lady who was seated beside her royal master, assumed the deep tint of the carnation.

LANCASTER ASSIZES—Beattie v. Pearson.—This was an action brought to recover compensation in damages for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, in this cause, Mrs. Beattie, is the widow of a medical gentleman, who at the time of their marriage resided in Liverpool, but who afterwards went upon the Continent as a surgeon in the army. She had been married at the early age of eighteen, and her husband died in the month of May, 1815, at Colbeck, in Scotland, where he had been settled some months, and was interred on the very day in which Mrs. Beattie was to have joined him, she having been residing some months with her mother at Mottram, in Cheshire. One child only was the issue of this marriage. It was admitted,

on all hands, that the connections of this lady were of the highest respectability, and Mr. Scarlett described the plaintiff as a lady of great personal attractions, possessing every female accomplishment, with a well-cultivated mind, an excellent judgment, and an amiable disposition; and he very ingeniously produced as his witness a lady of uncommon beauty and pleasing manners, who was said very much to resemble the plaintiff. The defendant, Mr. Samuel Pearson, was stated to be a gentleman of great opulence, at the head of an extensive silk-manufactory at Macclesfield—he was a widower, and 36 years of age, had been twice married, and had a family of three or four children. In the month of April, 1819, Mr. George Kent Pearson married a Miss Lees, the niece of the plaintiff, on which occasion Mrs. Beattie was invited to spend the honeymoon with the new-married couple, and her visit was extended to two months. It was during the latter part of this period that the defendant began to visit Mrs. Beattie; his attentions soon became marked, his visits frequent, and it was not long before he made her an offer of his hand, which was not declined. After this he introduced her as his intended wife, and he introduced himself to her relations as her future husband; consulted her upon choice of furniture; and finally fixed the day of his marriage, which was to take place on the Thursday after his return from London, to which place he was going to attend the East India sale of silks. He was accompanied by his cousin, Mr. George Pearson, and in the course of this

journey he informed him, that he was in a state of doubt, and did not know whether he should be married to Mrs. Beattie or not. His cousin remonstrated with him, and he admitted he was much to blame, and deserved to be handled; and if an action was brought against him, he expected he would have to pay 5,000*l.*; but he said he had not treated Mrs. Beattie so ill as he had done a young lady in London, upon which occasion the licence and ring were bought, the day fixed, and the party assembled. That, instead of going by the mail, he sent a letter, stating that he had altered his mind; and the shock had made such an inroad upon her constitution, that he did not expect that she would survive it. The defendant returned from London, but he never visited or wrote to the plaintiff, or assigned any cause for his change of mind. The effect upon Mrs. Beattie was most calamitous: after suffering months of anguish, she became distracted, and was obliged to be placed in a lunatic asylum at Manchester. Fortunately the efforts made to restore her reason were effectual; she was returned to her friends with her mental powers restored, but with an enfeebled and shattered constitution. The jury, after a short consultation, and without retiring, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, Four Thousand Pounds.

PORTUGAL. — The following letter from Oporto of the date of the fourth, communicates some interesting particulars respecting the state of that city.

The Conde d'Amarante is in full communication with general Vittoria, commanding in the

South, and the advanced guard of the former is in the town of Amarante. The provisional government here is in a state of alarm, and has sent, as the report goes, to call in assistance from the Spanish frontiers. The revolution broke out sooner than was intended, the 10th of this month having been originally fixed on. The chiefs imparted their design to the Conde d'Amarante, and attempted to gain him over. He seemed to concur in their views, but secretly gave information to the Regency, who immediately despatched general Pamplona to Lisbon, to take the command of the troops, and to arrest the conspirators, one of whom, Fernandez Thomaz, having intimation of it, acquainted his coadjutors that there was no time to be lost, and that they must instantly declare themselves. This accounts for the want of combination among the provinces, as it was intended the rising should have been simultaneous all over the kingdom.

A letter, dated early in the morning of the 3rd inst., says—“Last night there was a forced levy of troops to strengthen the ranks of the constitutional army. They have marched off this morning, to the number of 5,000, to meet the Conde d'Amarante, who is advancing from Tras-os-Montes.

Of the result of count Pamplona's mission, the following account is given in the 4th number of the *Diario Nacional*:—

“Marshal Pamplona, being on his way from Lisbon to take the command, *ad interim*, of the troops in this city, learnt at Aveiro that his countrymen, the loyal inhabitants of Oporto, had manifested

the heroic resolution of saving the country; and as this intelligence was not very gratifying to the Marshal, he caused the 10th battalion of Chasseurs to be put in march for Coimbra, with the intention of returning with that corps to Lisbon; but having been apprized that colonel Silveira was advancing upon Coimbra with the 22nd regiment of infantry, he precipitately fled, abandoning the few chasseurs who had not yet found an opportunity of deserting from such a chief.”

The following melancholy specimen of inhumanity is copied from the *New York Evening Post*:—

Twenty dollars for a Negro's head.—“Negro Dick (the son of old Anthony, who lives near Moore's Mill), ran away in March last from Mr. B. Wells. He now belongs to me, and as I have sent word to him to come in, and he will not do so, I will give ten dollars for him if brought alive, or twenty dollars for his head alone. Any person is at liberty to shoot or maim Dick in any way they please, while he is run away. (Signed)

“JAMES MORGAN.”

“Murfreestown, 29th July, 1820.”

5. A correspondent, in a Liverpool publication, ascribes the fashionable novels to captain Scott, a brother of sir Walter, paymaster of the 70th regiment, from the circumstance of a gentleman having had occasion to enter captain Scott's office, at Kingston, Upper Canada, in 1815, where he saw a letter from his brother to this effect:—“Guy Mannering has succeeded admirably, beyond ex-

pectation; you could not do better than proceed."

The following horrible instance of religious madness is taken from the *Rockingham Gazette*:—A poor woman in the Groves, last Saturday, attempted to cut her throat under the painful conviction that she could not be saved. We have seldom heard of a more distressing case. Her character was altogether respectable, and she lived with her husband and family in great domestic comfort. Yet she had persuaded herself, that she was an object of divine inexorable wrath, and her misery became so intolerable that she resolved to end it by committing the dreadful act above stated. At the awful moment, however, her fortitude seems to have failed her, for the wound inflicted was not mortal, but so severe as to cause an immense effusion of blood, which, when she was discovered, had brought her to a state of great debility. Still she might have been saved, but unfortunately the young man sent to examine her, on the very point of putting in the needle to sew up the wound, fainted away, oppressed by the distressing sight of the patient, and the blood with which the room was deluged. Thus time was lost, and, before farther assistance could be obtained, she was a corpse.

MURDER.—On Tuesday, 5th inst., John Wright, of Wolverhampton, locksmith, was taken into custody for drowning his son, James Wright, a boy of about five years of age, in the Birmingham canal. An inquest was held upon the body of the lad on Wednesday, before Henry Smith, esq., coroner; and we extract the following particulars of this

VOL. LXII.

distressing circumstance from the depositions:—Wright's wife, who has been from him some months attending a sick person, went off with another man to Darlaston, on Sunday, the 3rd inst., where Wright found them, and brought her home to his lodgings. They slept together, and appeared perfectly reconciled; but as soon as he went to his work the next morning, his wife left the house, and did not return. When he came home to his dinner, and found she was again gone off, he became extremely agitated and frantic, and continued so during the day. He that night slept with the boy, and on the following morning got up about 7 o'clock, and, taking the lad with him, proceeded to Wyrley canal, into which he threw him; but, relenting, jumped in after him, took him out, and went to a cottage to dry themselves, when he was desired to take the child home, and put him to bed. He went away with the intention of doing so; but feeling at a loss to account for the state in which they were, he again resolved upon effecting his purpose, which he accordingly did. He then came back to the town, and very shortly afterwards communicated what he had done to two of his relations, who went with him to the Birmingham canal, near Autherley, when one of them went in, and found the body. Upon its being taken from the water, the prisoner manifested the strongest marks of affection towards it. Witnesses spoke of the uniform kindness with which the prisoner had treated the child, and to the agitated and confused state of his mind before and after the perpetration of the crime. The

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coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder;" and Wright has been committed to the county gaol thereupon.—N. B. This miserable wretch was afterwards acquitted, on the ground of insanity.

MONTREAL.—The 1st ult. being the day appointed for the coronation of his Majesty, was celebrated here with due formality. In the evening a display of fireworks took place. There were two very handsome balloons set off in the course of the evening.

6. At the Dublin theatre this evening, after the accustomed performance by the band of "God save the King," which was received by the audience with more than ordinary marks of respect, a person in the gallery sought to interest the house by calling out "God save the Queen," which was not supported, even by the echo of his own voice.

A singular circumstance lately took place at the Comédie Française. Baptiste, who was playing the part of a bailiff, drew from his pocket a paper to represent the warrant, by virtue of which he exercised his authority. What was his astonishment on reading the name of one of his female relations, who, through ignorance of a will which had been made in her favour at Dresden, was deprived of a considerable fortune bequeathed to her by her uncle. The paper was a true copy of this will. Baptiste uttered several exclamations of surprise, accompanied by such comic gesticulations, that the theatre resounded with applause. This strange adventure is explained as follows:—Some time ago, a party of the performers of the

Comédie Française proceeded to Dresden to play in the presence of the sovereigns who were assembled in that city. Among other scenic accessories, they found it necessary to procure a number of old parchments; and it is probable that the document in question has ever since remained in the pocket of the dress worn by Baptiste when he made the fortunate discovery.

7. This being the day of the greatest eclipse which happens within the lives of most of the present generation, the utmost curiosity was manifested to witness its effects. This was not more observable any where than in the neighbourhood of the House of Lords, where all the passages were crowded with peers poring at the heavens through coloured glasses, their lordships having left the solicitor-general nearly deserted in the middle of his summing-up. The streets of the metropolis were in like manner nearly filled with astronomers of all ages and descriptions, furnished with similar glasses, of which it is said, many hundreds of thousands were sold during the week preceding. At the period of greatest obscuration only, was the diminution of light perceptible, and then it was like the grey of a bright morning.

At nine, the thermometer stood at 58, the barometer at 29 deg. 925; the standard barometer at the Exchange, at the same period, at 30 min. 051; thermometer at 60. The first impression upon the sun's disc was observed at 23 min. 30 sec. past 12, Greenwich mean time (or, astronomically, 0 deg. 23 min. 30 sec.), being 15 sec. previous to the time

laid down in the Ephemeris; the thermometer at 68.

At 45 min. past 12 at 69½

15 min. past 1 at 68½

The barometer at this period had arisen and assumed a much more convex surface.

At 30 min. past 1 therm. 67½

45 ditto ditto 67

50 ditto ditto 66½

Two o'clock ditto 65½

15 min. past 2 ditto 64

25 ditto ditto 65

30 ditto ditto 66

Three o'clock ditto 68

At 14 min. 24 sec. past 3, the impression left the sun's disc—the thermometer at 71—the barometer as at the commencement.

Venus was seen at 20 min. before two o'clock (with the naked eye), and lost sight of at 20 minutes after two o'clock, owing to the great light in that part of the hemisphere; about this time it became clear in the south, which enabled one to get sight of Mars, but for a few minutes only.

The cultivators of astronomy in Edinburgh were greatly disappointed, in not having an opportunity of observing the most remarkable eclipse of the sun that has happened for many years. At Edinburgh the state of the atmosphere was such as to prevent the beginning from being at all seen. However, at about a quarter past two o'clock, a distinct view of the phenomenon was obtained for a few minutes through some flying clouds; the end of the eclipse, although invisible in the city, was distinctly observed at the distance of a few miles in the country, towards the south.

At Glasgow obscure and transient glimpses of it were all that could be obtained, through the

partings of the dark clouds which every where covered the face of the sky.

At Perth and its neighbourhood the eclipse was only partially observed, on account of the cloudiness of the day. No change of temperature was perceptible by the most delicate thermometers, and the diminution of light was not at all remarkable. There was a dense haze at Carlisle, which rendered it invisible at that city also.

THE QUEEN.—This day, her Majesty made an excursion by water to Greenwich, Woolwich, &c.

At an early hour in the morning a new and splendid state barge, lately built by Searle and Godfrey, of Stangate, was taken up the river, and moored off the grounds of Brandenburgh-house.

At 12 o'clock her Majesty embarked under a salute from a number of guns on the Hammersmith shore, and, at the same time, the royal standard was hoisted at the bow of the vessel. Her Majesty was attended by Mr. Aldermen Wood, the Hon. Mr. Keppel Craven, several foreigners of distinction, and two ladies of her suite. She wore a large plain Leghorn bonnet, with a dress of garter blue, and a rich dark scarf.

In consequence of the tide not serving, the Richmond steam-yacht had been engaged to tow the royal barge, and she went down the river in grand style, amidst the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the populace assembled on either shore, whilst a number of pleasure-boats, filled with well-dressed company, surrounded her on all sides. Chairs had been provided for the accommodation

of the Queen and her suite, and her majesty remained seated with her ladies on the deck, or "house," of the vessel throughout the whole trip, the gentlemen standing.

As they approached the metropolis, the throng of pleasure-boats continually increased, till the surface of the river was almost covered with them. Immediately opposite the new erections in Cotton-garden a tremendous shout was raised, mingled with loud cries of "Non mi ricordo!" &c. the large guns on the opposite shore at Stangate at the same moment firing a salute. The bridges, the stairs, and the wharfs, were every where covered with people, who cheered her Majesty as she passed.

Immediately below Southwark-bridge the towing line was cast off from the steam-yacht, and the crew of the royal barge, taking to their oars, proceeded without her assistance. The scene below London-bridge was very animated, all the vessels in the Pool displaying their colours, many of them saluting with their guns, and the crews of all of them loudly cheering, whilst their shouts were re-echoed by the multitude which every where crowded the shore. In this state her Majesty passed down the river as low as Woolwich, and then, without landing, the vessel was put about, and returned to Greenwich, where the state-carriage, and others, were waiting to convey her Majesty and suite to Brandenburgh-house. The Queen went ashore at the Hospital-stairs, and crossed the grand square to her carriage, amidst the cheers of a vast concourse of people.

A public meeting was held at

the Crown and Anchor, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to regulate the subscriptions for presenting to her Majesty a service of plate. Sir G. Noel was in the chair.

Mr. C. Pearson read the report, which was of considerable length. It stated, that the framers of it had assembled on the 23rd of August last, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and had then passed several resolutions, which it recited, for the purpose of opening a subscription to procure for her Majesty a service of plate suited to her rank as Queen of England, and to the generous feelings which the people felt towards her; that they had requested Mr. Alderman Wood to act as their treasurer, and Mr. C. Pearson as their secretary, which those gentlemen had undertaken to do: that, though their numbers had originally consisted of only 20 members, it now consisted of 80: that the subscription was not to be confined to the inhabitants of England only, but was to be extended to those of Ireland and Scotland. [Cheers.]

Thanks were moved and carried to alderman Wood, and also to Mr. C. Pearson, the Rev. R. Hayes, and Dr. Gilchrist, for their exertions in behalf of the object of this meeting.

Mr. Pearson, in returning thanks, stated, that part of the Queen's plate had been lent to Mr. Street, the editor of *The Courier*, and that from the time when it had been so lent, up to the present moment, constant attacks had been made in that paper upon her Majesty's conduct.

The Extraordinary Gazette of Lisbon, contains the following

copy of the Proclamation, which has been sent to all the tribunals and public offices, and ordered to be posted in all public places:—

“Portuguese!—The governors of the kingdom, persuaded of the imminent danger which the nation and the monarchy incur if the crisis produced by the insurrection of Oporto be prolonged, and employing the extraordinary powers which have been conferred upon them by their instructions in urgent cases, after hearing the opinion of a great number of persons included in the council of his majesty, and conspicuous among the different classes of the nation, have resolved, in the name of the king our lord, to convoke the Cortes, nominating immediately a commission, for the purpose of proceeding with the arrangements necessary for the prompt assembling of the same. The governors of the kingdom hope, that a measure which so decidedly proves their determination to attend to the complaints and listen to the wishes of the nation, will immediately unite in a legitimate and common center the whole people, and that all classes of which it is composed will acknowledge the necessity of such a union, to avoid the threatening evils of anarchy, of civil war, and, perhaps, a dissolution of the monarchy. (Signed)

“CARDINAL PATRIARCH,

“MARQUIS DE BORBA,

“CONDE DE PENICHE,

“CONDE DA FEIRA,

“ANT. GOMEZ RIBEIRO.”

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—As John Cole, formerly a schoolmaster of Fin-gringhoe, in Essex, who is now

in the 66th year of his age, was sitting with others, in a field belonging to Mr. Elijah Clark, farmer, of that parish, while viewing the eclipse with his right eye, he being stone blind of the left, partially shaded by his hand, his left eye was instantly restored to sight, and he can now see with it as perfectly as he did 30 years ago.

8. EXECUTIONS FOR HIGH TREASON.—*Stirling*.—This day, at one o'clock, the sheriffs depute and substitute of the county of Stirling, accompanied by the magistrates, and preceded by the town and sheriff's-officers, went from the Town-house to the Castle to receive the prisoners. The prisoners were dressed in black clothes, with weepers and crape, attended by three ministers of the established Church, came out of the Castle, and mounted the hurdle with an undaunted mien; they bowed to the crowd, to the lieutenant-governor, and to the fort-major. When the procession began to move, the prisoners began singing a hymn, and continued to do so till they arrived at the prison, in front of which the scaffold was erected. Hardie looked and smiled. Baird surveyed the dreadful apparatus with earnestness and composure. The decapitator was placed on the hurdle with his face to the horses, and his hatchet in his hand. The prisoners had their backs to the horses, and both looked eagerly at their veiled companion. The prisoners, with the magistrates and ministers, proceeded to the Court-house, where nearly an hour was spent in devotion. The executioner was now called in to pinion the prisoners. After a

short interval, Baird addressed the crowd, and begged them to read and study the Bible as the word of God; he made no reference to the course which had brought him and his companion to the awful situation in which they were now placed. Hardie then addressed the audience; he said, that from the time he had the good fortune to be a prisoner, he had been led to think of the importance of his soul, and the necessity of a Mediator; that although he considered himself condemned for an abhorrence to truth and justice, yet he relied solely on the merits of his Redeemer. The ropes were now affixed to the prisoners, and to the transverse beam, after which Mr. Bruce prayed with them, and at 20 minutes before 3 o'clock they were launched into eternity. They hardly exhibited any struggle. After hanging half an hour, their bodies were drawn up, and the ceremony of decapitation took place, at which part of the mob exhibited some tokens of disapprobation, and a few cries of murder were heard.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland has received a communication from the Secretary of State, informing him, that James Clelland, under sentence of death at Stirling, for high treason, has been respited during his Majesty's pleasure. On Monday se'nnight, the sheriff-substitute of Ayrshire, received a communication from the Secretary of State, intimating the King's command, that the execution of the sentence of death, passed on Thos. M'Kay, now in Ayr gaol, be respited until the farther signification of his Majesty's pleasure.

Two letters have been exhi-

bited, one in the hand-writing of Hardie, the other in the hand-writing of Baird, but signed also by Wm. Smith. These letters point out the persons who seduced them from the path of loyalty; their names are mentioned.

A gross and violent outrage was this day committed on Mr. John Stirling, who is district surgeon for the northern division of Glasgow. After having visited a poor woman in the Rotten-row, he went into a house in Kirk-street, which was instantly surrounded by a considerable number of women, boys, and some grown-up men, having in their hands stones, &c., who urged the people in the house to turn out the doctor. He, however, so concealed himself in the house, that the crowd, after the doors and windows were opened, could not find him. Captain Mitchell, the master of police, with several officers, came to his rescue, which was accomplished with considerable difficulty to the police-officers. All the way, stones were thrown at him and the officers, and several persons were considerably hurt. Four or five panes of glass were broken in his shop-window and house. The cause of this violence against Mr. Stirling is owing to his accidentally having been an evidence on the trial of Hardie.

A singular suicide was committed at Paris on Friday the 8th. A well-dressed man, who was looking with others at a bear which was shown with different animals in the Jardin du Roi, suddenly threw himself into a situation where the bear could come in contact with him. The bear immediately sprung upon him, and killed him, and it had partly

devoured the body before the keeper could succeed in inducing the animal to quit its hold.

9. THE QUEEN.—Her majesty came to town this morning, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting with her counsel. She returned to Brandenburg-house to receive a number of Addresses, which were to be presented.

Her majesty is still without a permanent residence.

By the direction of ministers, a list of such houses to be disposed of in London as it was thought would suit her majesty was furnished to her. The first that she made choice of was the late duke of Queensberry's, in Piccadilly. She was informed, in reply, that this house could not be obtained, but the reason why, was not assigned.

Her majesty next chose lady Francis's house, which has been lent to her by that lady, as a temporary residence during the present proceedings in the House of Lords. Neither, however, could this house be obtained; and, as in the other case, no reason was assigned. Perhaps the reason in the first instance was, that the duke of Gloucester's house is adjacent to that of the duke of Queensberry; and, in the second, that lord Castlereagh's house is next to lady Francis's.

Her majesty then selected Cambridge-house. To this it was objected, that that house was too dear.

Government next offered the duke of Bedford's house, in Hamilton-place; and Dr. Lushington and Mr. Alderman Wood signed an acquiescence on the part of the Queen to accept of that mansion. This was no sooner done, than a letter was

received, stating, that it was disposed of. The lord-chancellor's house is next to the duke of Bedford's.

9. YORK ADJOURNED ASSIZES.—Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Park arrived in town this morning.

Mr. Justice Park, before leaving York, had adjourned the assizes over to this day, in order to proceed in the usual form, necessary to the putting of certain persons, against whom bills had been found for high treason, on their trial. Their lordships having in the usual form proceeded to the court (held in the castle), the prisoners, 22 in number, were placed at the bar at half-past two o'clock. The counsel for the prosecution next entered the court; they were Mr. Sergeant Hullock, Mr. Sergeant Cross, Mr. Littledale, and Mr. Raine.

The counsel assigned for the defence when the bills were found, were, Mr. Williams (at present one of her majesty's counsel), Mr. Starkie, and Mr. Blackburn. Mr. Williams has not yet arrived here, but the other counsel were in court.

There was one indictment in which eighteen of the prisoners were included, but the bar not being spacious enough to hold them, they were called upon in two divisions. The names of the first party placed at the bar, are William Comstive, aged 28; Richard Addy, 29; Charles Hanfield, 28; Benjamin Hanson, 24; Joseph Chapiel, 25; Jas. Flowers, 49; Benjamin Rogers, 30; Wm. Rice, 40; and John Burkenshaw, aged 40 years. The prisoners having answered to their names, the officer proceeded to read over the indictment. The venue was

laid at the parish of Silkstone, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the time the 11th of last April.

The prisoners severally pleaded Not Guilty; among them was one (Flowers), who appeared so deaf as to be unable to hear a word of the indictment, until read in his ear.

The plea having been recorded, the Court ordered the prisoners to be removed from the bar.

Comstive, one of the prisoners, a smart looking young fellow, requested of their lordships to allow the prisoners the privilege of seeing their fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, and brothers, while in prison.

Mr. Justice Bayley said, that the Court would consider the application, and make such order as would be right.

The bar having been cleared, the following persons, charged under the same indictment, were brought forward, viz. John Frith, aged 20; John Vallance, aged 24; John Ferreymond, 25; Abraham Ingram, 27; George Brian, 36; John Hobson, 20; George Burbenshaw (brother to the other prisoner of that name), 25; Wm. Holland, 20; and Michael Downing, 48. The indictment was again read by the officer of the court, and the prisoners severally pleaded Not Guilty.

The whole of the prisoners, when asked, "how will you be tried?" answered, "by God and my Country." The officer of the court replying to each, in the usual form, "God grant you a good deliverance."

After a few words from the Bench, the following persons were placed at the bar, viz. John Lindley, 50; William Burkley, 50; Thomas Blackburn, 33; John

Peacock, 45; there was also the name of John Smith, but this person is not in custody. The indictment found against the above five persons was read; it charged them with various acts of high treason, and the venue was laid in the parish of Huddersfield generally, on the 30th of March.

Mr. Starkie took an objection to this, as the parish was divided into several townships, and hoped time would be allowed him to put in, if he should deem fit, a plea in abatement.

After some discussion on both sides, it was arranged, at the suggestion of the Court, that the prisoners should plead now, leaving it open to the counsel for the prisoners to make application to the Court on Monday, proper affidavits being produced.

The last mentioned prisoners immediately pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Justice Bayley desired that the prisoner Comstive should stand forward. The prisoner appearing at the bar, Mr. Justice Bayley said, you applied to the Court just now on behalf of yourself and fellow-prisoners, for permission to have your mothers, wives, fathers, and other relatives call upon you. The Court did not then answer you, because we were not aware that we had any power to grant your request. We have inquired, and the result is, that we are restrained from granting any such indulgence. Your counsel and attorneys may have free access to you, we cannot go further.

The prisoners all appeared to be of the labouring classes, for the greater part, journeymen weavers or spinners. They were con-

fortably clothed, and appeared in good spirits. In the course of the day, several cart loads of witnesses for the defence entered the town, from the neighbourhood of Barnsley, from which place the greater part of the prisoners have come.

ADDRESS OF THE LEICESTER MILITIA.—The following correspondence has passed upon the above subject.

Leicester, August 27.

Sir;—As lieutenant-colonel of the Leicester Regiment of Militia, I request the favour of you to send me the names of the two individuals whose signatures were to the Address purporting to be the Address of the privates of that regiment to the Queen, and also to mention from whom you received it, and by whom it was presented. I ask these questions, as it appears, that the privates of the regiment never even heard of the Address during the time they were embodied, and I observe it bears date three days previous to their dismissal.—I have the honour to be, &c. M. HULSE.

To Alderman Wood,
M. P., &c.

London, August 30, 1820.

Sir;—I am honoured with your letter of the 26th, requesting me to send you the names of the two individuals whose signatures were to the Address lately sent to me, purporting to be an Address from the privates of the regiment under your command; also to mention from whom I received it, and by whom it was presented; and I should undoubtedly at once give you the information desired, were I not induced to infer, from the

particularity and frame of your questioning, that the Address is considered by the commandants of the Leicester Militia of an improper character; and that some proceeding may be in contemplation against the individuals of the regiment by whom the Address was signed. Your omitting to assign the ultimate object of the inquiry fortifies me in this supposition; and I shall not therefore feel myself at liberty to send you the names of the parties without their previous concurrence, unless it should appear, that the Address was not intended by the privates of the regiment to have been presented to her majesty. If the Address, purporting to be an Address from the privates of your regiment, was not, in truth, authorized by them, I shall not be found backward in exposing the deception; but shall be most anxious to give you all the information in my power. For the present, however, I must decline doing more than referring you to the sergeant-major, who, I am informed, was dispatched by the officers of the regiment to repress the shouts of the privates of the Leicester Militia in favour of her majesty; from whom I should apprehend you will be able to obtain much more satisfactory information than it is in my power to give.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) MATTHEW WOOD.
To Lieut.-Col. Hulse.

His grace the duke of Rutland wrote to alderman Wood in consequence of this letter, assuring him that it was not for any vindictive purpose he wished to obtain the names of the men said to have been concerned in preparing the

Address, but merely to expose the fabrication of that instrument. And as a challenge to the communication, his grace inclosed a statement made by Quarter-Master Deakins, and vouched by 42 non-commissioned officers, to the effect that 420 privates of the regiment had solemnly disclaimed any participation in the Address. His grace's letter was dated the 5th, and called forth the following reply from alderman Wood :

Brandenburgh House, Sept. 7.

My Lord ;—In answer to your letter of the 5th inst., I have first to observe on the extraordinary circumstance, that an Address from the privates of a regiment to their lawful and persecuted Queen should be deemed by their colonel an insult to the honours of the regiment. This idea, if it have no other merit, has at least that of novelty. The soldier does indeed assume this military garb, but in cheerfully performing this part of the duty of a good subject, he does not forfeit his civil rights, much less does he forfeit the right of exercising his judgment, and of acting agreeable to his feelings as a man.

That the men had a right to express their attachment to her majesty, and their abhorrence of the treatment that she had experienced, I know full well. I am convinced, that the Address contained the real sentiments of this regiment ; and I know that it was agreeable to her majesty to receive the same.

As to the inquiries said to have been made of the men individually, and reported by the sergeant-major, adjutant, and quarter-master, I am too well ac-

quainted with the nature of the powers of such persons over the men to pay the smallest attention to such reports.

The account which you are pleased to give me of designing persons even now engaged to entrap some of the privates into an avowal of the Address, induces me to inform your lordship, that I have this morning received an address signed by 300 of the privates, accompanied with a letter, stating, that a much larger number would have signed it, if they could have obtained the Address at their residence.

By one reflection, however, I am consoled, and that is, that the private soldier has at last come to be considered as a being whose feelings and wishes are worthy of attention.—I have the honour to be, &c.

MATTHEW WOOD.

To his Grace the Duke
of Rutland.

Arlington-street, Sept. 9.

Sir ;—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant. With respect to the Address which you state yourself to have received on that day, signed by 300 privates of the Leicestershire militia (which regiment, it should be remarked, has been disembodied more than six weeks), it is singular, that it should have been thought necessary to obtain additional signatures to an address which three weeks since you published to the world as having proceeded from the whole of the privates of the regiment. It is impossible, that a more striking presumption can be afforded to the public of the truth of the charge of gross and infam-

mous imposition and forgery which attaches to the Address presented by you to her Majesty the 17th August, than the facts, that the Address which purports to be from "the Privates of the Leicestershire Regiment," had, according to your own admission, only two names subscribed, and that, except by the two persons whose names were so subscribed, the Address had never been seen or heard of. As to the additional signatures, to which you appear to attach so much importance, I will only transcribe a sentence in the letter which I yesterday received from my adjutant, dated on the 6th inst.: "I have this morning been informed, that an Address to the Queen, with upwards of 200 signatures, was yesterday forwarded; but I have no doubt, were it possible to see the list of the names, it would be found that many are down, who never did belong to the regiment, others are affixed with the decided dissent of the parties, and some have been obtained by false representations." There is nothing in the remaining parts of your letter which appears to me to require any comment or reply.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

RUTLAND,
Colonel Leicestershire
Regiment.

To Alderman Wood.

10. Never was there a more rapid change in the appearance of town than that of Saturday and Sunday. On the former day, equipages, brilliant and numerous, were rolling in every direction, to bear the members of the House of Lords to their respective coun-

try seats. Sunday the streets presented a solitude.

REMARKABLE BIRTH.—A woman, residing at Bolton-le-Moors, was lately delivered of a child with two heads, which lived for half an hour. It is preserved in spirits, and the parents are making a rapid fortune by the exhibition of it.

John Lax, jun. esq. shot on his manor at Horrington, on the 6th inst. a woodcock, which weighed $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound.

11. YORK ADJOURNED ASSIZES.—At a quarter before nine o'clock this day, the prisoners (22 in number) whose names we have already given, were placed at the bar. Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Park having taken their seats on the bench,

Mr. Williams (after speaking with the prisoners for a few minutes) addressed the Court.—My Lords, since the prisoners were arraigned on Saturday, they have considered the subject, and are now desirous of withdrawing their pleas of Not Guilty, and of pleading Guilty.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—I take it for granted, that all the prisoners are within hearing, and that they all concur in this.

Mr. Williams answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—There is no objection on the part of the Crown?

Mr. Raine.—None whatever, my lord.

The names of the prisoners in both indictments were then called over, and they successively withdrew their pleas, and pleaded Guilty.

Mr. Justice Bayley observed, that the prisoners having pleaded

Guilty, the persons summoned as jurors would not be required to serve, but they must remain in Court to hear their names called over, to ascertain who did and did not attend, as those who attended would be entitled to exemptions.

William Comstive, the first prisoner on the list, was called upon, and the following question was put to him by the clerk of the court:—"You have been indicted for high treason, to which indictment you have pleaded Guilty; have you any thing more to say for yourself why the Court should not give judgment against you to die according to law?" The prisoner replied, "I have nothing to say." This question was put to the other prisoners, and they all answered in the same manner, with the exception of James Flower. This man was so deaf, that the question was repeated to him by one of the prisoners, but he did not at first seem to understand. He at length said, "I wish to agree with the rest of my comrades."

Mr. Justice Bayley then stood up, and in a most solemn and impressive manner addressed the prisoners:—"Prisoners at the bar; The thankfulness I feel at being able to announce to you, that your lives are to be spared, is more almost than I am able to express." [The learned judge was here so much affected, that he shed tears.] "So many of you, many of you in the prime of life and in the full enjoyment of health, to have committed an offence which might have made it the duty of those who dispense the administration of justice, to have consigned you to an un-

timely end. It is most fortunate, in the case which you have been called on to answer, that no blood has been shed. At least, as far as I have been informed, in your offence you have stopped short; no life has been sacrificed. This has laid the foundation on which the Crown has, with justice to the people, extended that mercy which, under different circumstances, it might have been its duty to withhold. What were the causes by which you were induced, or I will say, drawn or deluded to the commission of this offence, I cannot state; but I will say, that if, by reading seditious and blasphemous publications, you were thus deluded, how much more have they to answer for who have sent forth such publications? We cannot go through the world without seeing the extent to which seditious and blasphemous publications have gone hand in hand. This has been done with worldly wisdom. The best security for the public peace is the fear of God, and the best way to train a man to sedition, is to make him forget his Maker, and to obliterate from his mind all sense of duty. If a man should, in the vigour of health, forget him from whom all health and strength come, I hope that delusion will be but of short duration. The situation in which you now stand, will, I trust, be, as it ought to be, a warning to deter others from entering into any wild practices or schemes against the government, by which the lives and properties, as well as the peace and security of the country, would be endangered. You may have felt the distresses of the times, and may perhaps have been drawn

into the commission of these crimes from the pressure of that distress. It is the lot of human nature to suffer distress occasionally, and there is no doubt that it is often intended by Providence as a wise means of making man look up to Him from whom all blessings flow, who is the fountain of all health, of all peace—who is the great Giver of all which man can enjoy. I have already stated, and I now repeat, that the sentence in any part will not be carried into execution upon you. There will be a commutation of the punishment as government shall feel proper, but that commutation rests with them, and not with us. The sentence of the law is, that you [here the learned judge read over the names of the prisoners, and the usual sentence for high-treason.] I have only to add, that when death comes naturally upon you, may the Almighty God extend to each of you that mercy which has been extended to you here."—The learned judge, as well as the whole Court, appeared much affected by this address.

The pleading guilty was the act of the prisoners, without any advice of counsel. The counsel, understanding from the other side, that if the parties pleaded guilty, sentence would not be carried into execution, felt it their duty to communicate this to the prisoners, who immediately made up their minds to plead guilty.

ABSTRACT OF INDICTMENT.

The King against John Lindley and others.

Count I.—Levying war.

Count II.—Compassing and imagining to depose the king.

Overt Acts.

1. Conspiring to devise plans to subvert the constitution.

2. Conspiring to levy war, and subvert the constitution.

3. Providing arms and ammunition to attack the soldiers and subjects, and to levy war, and subvert the constitution.

4. Manufacturing pikes, &c. for the purposes of attacking the soldiers, and levying war.

5. Conspiring to devise plans to attack and take the town of Huddersfield.

6. Compelling persons to give up arms and ammunition for the purpose of attacking the soldiers and subjects, and of levying war and subverting the constitution.

7. Using threats to compel persons to join, and give up arms and ammunition for the purpose of attacking the soldiers and subjects, and of levying war and subverting the constitution.

8. Parading armed through villages, attacking houses and seizing arms and ammunition, in order to attack the soldiers and subjects, and to levy war and subvert the constitution.

9. Levying war.

Count III.—Compassing to levy war against the King, in order to compel him to change his measures.

Overt Acts.

1. Conspiring to devise plans to subvert the constitution.

2. Conspiring to levy war, and subvert the constitution.

3. Providing arms and ammunition to attack the soldiers and subjects, and to levy war and subvert the constitution.

4. Manufacturing pikes, &c. for the purpose of attacking the soldiers, and levying war.

5. Conspiring to devise plans to attack and take the town of Huddersfield.

6. Compelling persons to give up arms and ammunition for the purpose of attacking the soldiers and subjects, and of levying war and subverting the constitution.

7. Using threats to compel persons to join, and give up arms and ammunition for the purpose of attacking the soldiers and subjects, and of levying war and subverting the constitution.

8. Parading armed through villages, attacking houses and seizing arms and ammunition, in order to attack the soldiers and subjects, and to levy war and subvert the constitution.

9. Levying war.

The indictment against Comstive and others is the same, with the exception of one of the overt acts.

12. A melancholy catastrophe has occurred in the neighbourhood of Limerick. The Reverend Mr. Sterling, rector of Athlone, his wife, and two children, were on a visit at his sister's, in the county of Tipperary. Previous to their arrival, the governess had died, it was said, of a most malignant fever, caught from the clothes of her husband, who had fallen a victim to a similar disease about six months before, in Dublin. Some time after their arrival, Mr. Sterling's son caught the distemper, and died—a daughter, in a few days after, shared the same fate—which had such an effect on the parents, that they became distracted and inconsolable. Mr. Sterling then

complained of illness, which was then considered only the effect of grief, but the disease made such rapid strides, that in a few days he was also removed from this mortal life. Finally, Mrs. Sterling complained of illness, and after three days' confinement, died on Tuesday last. The entire family were thus swept off within the space of ten days. So insidious was this dreadful malady in its career, that it seemed at once to destroy the power of life, resisting all medical aid. Mr. Sterling was a most respectable and highly esteemed clergyman, brother-in-law to sir G. Tuite, bt.

13. THE QUEEN.—An address from the captains, mates, and seamen of the British merchant service, whose vessels are now lying in the river, was presented to her majesty this day at Brandenburgh-house, by a most numerous deputation. The procession arrived in the Strand, about one o'clock, from the city. It was headed by a gentleman on a white horse, holding in his hand a blue flag, fringed with white, inscribed with

“The Seamen's Address.”

Then followed the seamen, walking four abreast, all decently dressed, and wearing white favours. They amounted to about 5,000, and with their friends who accompanied them, formed a line that filled the street from Temple-bar to the Adelphi. There were three other similar flags, each carried by a seaman, in the procession. The first was inscribed

“Heaven protect the Innocent.”

The second—“God save the Queen.”

And the third—“Non mi Ricordo.”

Several naval flags were also carried in the procession; in the midst of it was a small cart, with

two men seated in it, sustaining a pole, on the top of which was the figure of a sailor, with a roll in one hand, and a hat in the other, in the act of cheering. The procession was closed by a considerable number of hackney-coaches, full of company, male and female. The windows in the line of the procession were filled with spectators. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the sailors occasionally cheered as they passed. They conducted themselves in the most orderly manner.

In the evening, after the seamen delivered the address to her majesty, on passing by Knightsbridge barracks, where the soldiers are quartered, they stopped, and gave three cheers, and called "The Queen for ever!" which was repeated by as many soldiers as were present: 1,400 sailors went in procession from one house in the neighbourhood of Wapping.

DEATH OF MARSHAL KELLERMAN.—(From a French paper.)—Marshal Kellerman died on the morning of the 13th Sept., at nine o'clock, at the age of 86, in the arms of his children and kindred. His heart, according to his own request, will be interred at Valmy. The following is the letter which this old warrior wrote upon the subject, to the mayor of the commune, on the 31st of July:—

"I beg, that the mayor of Valmy will buy me two feet square of earth, to bury therein my heart after my decease. My son will be charged to carry my heart, which cannot be placed but in the midst of my brave brothers in arms, who fell on the

glorious 20th Sept., 1792, and under the safeguard of the brave.

" Marshal KELLERMAN,
Duke of Valmy, Peer of France.
" July 31, 1820."

This letter was intrusted by the marshal the same day to M. Petit, to forward it to the mayor of Valmy. This magistrate, informed of the wishes of the marshal, communicated them to his coadjutors, who anxiously desired, but yet at as remote a period as possible, to possess so precious a deposit. The heart of this warrior will be received with a religious respect and deep gratitude by the inhabitants of a spot that witnessed the first victory that was achieved for the cause of national independence, and which was purchased by the blood of many on this ever-memorable day.

15. A letter from Cheltenham, of the 15th inst. says—"Mr. Denman, one of the queen's counsel, arrived here at half-past seven this evening; he was met at the entrance of the town by an immense concourse of people, who took his horses from his carriage, and drew him to his residence, No. 10, in the Crescent. Mr. Denman being expected, application had been made by the people to have the bells rung, which Mr. Jervis, the clergyman, in the absence of the churchwardens, peremptorily refused. After Mr. Denman arrived at his residence in the Crescent, he addressed the immense crowd from the drawing-room window. All that could be recollected from his speech, owing to the great noise and bustle, was as follows:—

" Fellow Countrymen—I am

come here for the benefit of my health, after the very great fatigue I have undergone in the service of my royal mistress; they can no more pluck our Queen from the throne to which she is so justly entitled, than I can pluck that brilliant star from the heavens.'

"After this an immense number proceeded to the house of Mr. Jervis, the clergyman, which is also in the Crescent, and in a few minutes demolished every window in the house; they afterwards proceeded to the church, which they broke open, and instantly a merry peal was struck up, which continued to this hour (10 o'clock.)"

THE HARVEST. — From all parts of the kingdom we continue to hear the most cheering accounts of the abundant harvest, with which it has pleased Providence to bless our isle. This year is most promising in all kinds of grain, more so than has been remembered by the oldest man living.

Oats were sold on Friday in Dublin Market at seven shillings per barrel of 196 lbs. and other grain was equally low. In the provincial markets the price is still lower.

The Milan Gazette mentions, in the list of strangers who have left that city, "Bergami, country gentleman, gone to Pesaro."

16. "CARLSRUHE. — Mr. Brougham, brother to the counsel of the Queen of England, has made a fruitless attempt to induce the Grand Duke's chamberlain, baron Von Ende, and the innkeeper, Kroglinger, to go to London, where he hoped their depositions would weaken the

testimony of Barbara Kress, which is so formidable to the queen. These two persons have, however, not refused to declare in writing what they know of the stay of the queen at Carlsruhe."

*To S. C. Whitbread, Esq. M.P.
for the County of Middlesex.*

Sir; As a freeholder of the great county which you represent—as an individual for whose vote and assistance in the county you have been more than once pleased to express a desire—and as the minister of a parish bordering upon that on which you are probably at this moment inflicting the nuisance of which this letter complains, I take the liberty, however reluctantly, of addressing it to you.

I have seen, with a mixture of regret and indignation, a placard pasted over many of the walls in the neighbourhood, announcing that you were to take the chair at a meeting on Paddington-green, summoned to collect and convey the condolence, sympathy, and approbation of the "married females" of the vicinity to the Queen, and to take into consideration the investigation now pending in the House of Lords.

Now, Sir, my anxiety for the interests of good morals in general, and especially for those of my own parish, a part of which is almost sure to be drawn within the vortex of this public meeting; and the fear that such meetings may be multiplied, and other honourable men be tempted to pre-empt over them—all these motives constrain me, with much pain to my feelings, thus to address you:

I wish, then, to take the liberty of asking what benefit you conceive likely to be conferred on individuals, or on the state, on the cause of legitimate freedom, or of sound morals, by the convention of such an assembly?

Consider the plain circumstances of the case. The Queen is not, indeed, proved to be guilty of adultery; but she is solemnly charged by the ministers of the Crown, a body of men acquitted even by their enemies of perjury or cruelty, and by a committee of peers, comprehending in their number individuals politically opposed to those ministers, with crimes of the most gross and detestable nature. And this charge is supported by the testimony of an immense body of witnesses, as yet unconvicted, and, according to the persuasions of thousands of reflecting and impartial individuals, not likely to be convicted of perjury.

What, then, I repeat the question, is the good likely to result from such a meeting? Is it your object to vindicate the Queen? Surely no reasonable man will be the more satisfied of her innocence, because you, with a few gentlemen who can read and write, and a large number of both sexes, who shrink from all such aristocratical distinctions, think proper to assert it in speeches, or in shouts upon Paddington-green.

Is the object to alarm the House of Peers into a decision favourable to her Majesty? But surely, Sir, you know too much of the high spirit of your countrymen in general, and of that noble House in particular, to believe that they will yield that to

terror which they deny to argument, honour, and humanity.

Is your object to get rid of the present ministers? But who will not prefer, what is called, the tyranny of ministers, that is, of men of sense and honour, to the worst of all tyrannies, than a mob, under whose dominion it is the natural tendency of such meetings to place us?

Is your design to gratify the political party with which you act? But how different a line have most of the leaders of that body pursued in parliament? Have they substituted clamour for reasoning—treated the admitted familiarities of the Queen with her courier as a light offence, called on their own wives and daughters, or the wives and daughters of others, to trumpet forth the praises of a woman who may within a month be proved to have violated all the common decencies of life.

Finally, is your object what I would least suspect it to be, the seating yourself permanently as representative for the county of Middlesex? A seat so won, and so preserved, would be neither an honour nor a comfort to the winner.

But, Sir, if you cannot instruct us as to the advantages of such meetings, you will, perhaps, allow me to speak as to their mischief.

1. In the first place, you are encouraging others to insult your sovereign as a suborner of perjured witnesses.

2. In the next place, you are bringing into contempt the highest court of judicature in the land.

3. You are, by giving light

names to gross offences, sapping the very foundation of morals.

4. You are, with the maxim in your mouth, that "every man is to be esteemed innocent till he is proved to be guilty," treating all the witnesses against the Queen as perjured liars, though as yet unconvicted of falsehood; and the ministers of the Crown as base and profligate conspirators, though their honour and humanity have never been called into question.

5. You are holding out to the females of the country, as a model, an individual of whose purity you must at least entertain some question, and whom you probably would not suffer a wife, mother, sister, or daughter, to visit.

6. You are cherishing in the mind of the multitude the spirit of "radicalism!"—a spirit of which the first elements are, a rejection of scripture, and a contempt of all the institutions of your country, and of which the results, unless averted by a merciful Providence, must be, anarchy, atheism, and universal ruin.

You, Sir, will not, I think, be ungenerous or unjust enough, to say, in reply to all this, that I am "a clergyman, and have nothing to do with subjects of this nature." Others, however, may urge this objection. To them, therefore, I would say, that this is not a question of mere politics, but of morals, of decency, and of religion—a question involving, in my judgment, the moral purity of all our families, and parishes, and counties. This brief letter is but a practical comment on the doctrines I am commanded, on the highest authority, to teach

from Sunday to Sunday—"fear God"—"honour the King"—"uncleanness, let it not be once named among you." The clergy are the constituted "guardians of morals" in the country; and now, if ever, they are called upon to "stand in the breach," and endeavour to "stay the plague" of political anarchy and moral pollution.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. CUNNINGHAM.

Harrow on the Hill,
Sept. 14, 1820.

To the Rev. J. W. Cunningham.

Sir,—Although very much averse to enter into what is usually termed a paper war, I feel I should be wanting in what is due to my friends as well as to myself, if I were not to give a public answer to the letter you have thought fit to address to me in the *New Times* of yesterday.

And first, Sir, allow me to observe, that I cannot think the public paper the best mode you could have adopted to convey advice to a young man with whom you are personally acquainted, and to whom you have expressed yourself a sincere well-wisher.

In reply to the very extraordinary questions you have put to me, and to the very unfair and unmerited insinuations you have thrown out against me, I answer, that, intimately connected as I have the honour to be with the county of Middlesex, I think it my duty, when called upon, to attend any public meeting, legally assembled, which takes place within the county; and, Sir, if you had thought it worth while to have attended to the

sentiments I have expressed at the late meetings, you would have found, that I have uniformly abstained from giving any opinion upon subjects of which I had had no opportunity to judge.

It is true I have invariably expressed, and shall continue on every occasion to express, the abhorrence and detestation I feel, at the malignity with which her Majesty has been persecuted ever since the period of her marriage; and, above all, at the attempt which is now finally made to effect her ruin under false and hypocritical pretences, as it appears to me, without any object of state policy to justify it; and by means which, if successful, I must consider as giving a fatal blow to the constitution of this country.

And now, Sir, I must repel with indignation a charge, that, considering the high situation which your character and your talents command, I should have thought beneath you to make.

I hope, Sir, that I have inherited some honesty, and I hope that will secure to me a permanent place in the respect and esteem of the inhabitants of this county; but allow me to add, that I never will condescend to utter one word that I do not feel, nor to give one opinion in opposition to my conscience, in order to gain a single vote—not even to gain that vote, upon which you lay so much value yourself in the beginning of your letter.

I have only to add, that if any friend, who has my good in view, intends to give me advice, and wishes me to believe him sincere, I earnestly hope he will choose a more friendly manner

than the line you have thought fit to adopt.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
S. C. WHITEHEAD.

Kensington Gore,

Sept. 16, 1820.

OLD BAILEY, *Saturday, Sept. 16.*—R. Mott was indicted for forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange for 50*l.*, with intent to defraud C. Dover.

J. E. Wood is in the iron-trade, in Earl-street, Blackfriars. Knows the prisoner, who, on the 17th of June, purchased some iron for Mr. Dover, whom he represented to be a respectable builder. He brought a written order, signed "C. Dover." He also gave witness a bill of exchange to pay for the iron. Witness asked who Mott, the drawer, and Dover, the acceptor, were? He said he was Mott, a poulterer, in Leadenhall-market; and that the acceptor was a builder, at Weedon. Witness said, "As you are Mr. Mott, you supply some of my friends (mentioning their names) with poultry." He answered, "Oh yes, I have served them for years." On this, thinking the bill good, he let the prisoner have the iron. The goods were taken away to an auction-room, where witness afterwards saw them. He applied to the lord-mayor for a warrant, and stopped the sale. He inquired at Leadenhall-market, and found, that the prisoner was a distant relation of Mr. Mott, the poulterer. When he got the iron, he represented that he was going to send it from an inn to the country.

There being no one who knew Mr. Dover's hand-writing but himself, Mr. Justice Best had

directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, because Mr. Dover could not be examined touching a thing for which he was himself liable; when it was found that the prosecutor had given Mr. Dover a release from all liability as respected the bill in question.

Mr. Adolphus started another objection on the part of the prisoner, that the iron was only valued at between 20*l.* and 30*l.*, and that he had not received the balance between that sum and the 50*l.*, for which the bill was drawn. Mr. Dover must have a release from the prisoner also.

The judges consulted, and at last agreed, that the point should be reserved for the opinion of the judges. [The admissibility of this evidence was subsequently allowed by all the judges, and the prisoner, though not executed, was transported for life.]

Mr. C. Dover, builder, at Weedon, knew the prisoner, but never as a poulterer in Leadenhall-market. The bill and order shown to him were in no part his hand-writing.

Cross-examined.—He knew a person named Tayler, and believed that a letter shown to him was his hand-writing. He had purchased 10 hogsheads of ale from the prisoner, in 1818, and afterwards he sold him a pony; those were the only dealings he had had with him. He had several times drank some porter with the prisoner, but they did not talk over money matters. Witness denied that he had ever said to Mr. Baillie or Mr. Richardson that he had given the prisoner a bill to purchase pork; but as he had passed it for iron, he must take the consequence.

Re-examined. — He believed

the order and the bill to be the prisoner's hand-writing, but not the acceptance.

The prisoner, in his defence, said, Dover gave him the bill, in part payment for 60*l.* worth of ale, and now denied its being his hand-writing because he (Mott) would not lead him *5*l.**

Dover was called up again. Denied that fact, and produced the prisoner's receipt in full for the payment of the ale.

D. Baillie swore, that he is a chair-maker in Montague-street, Whitechapel. Dover told him he authorized Mott to pay away this bill for pork, but not for iron. He had received two letters from Dover, and believed the acceptance on the bill to be in that person's hand-writing.

Examined by Mr. Justice Best. — He lives in Charles-street, Commercial-road. He had not entirely taken his property away from Montague-street. He lived there when he received the letters from Dover, and that was the reason why he just before gave his address in Montague-street, instead of Charles-street.

Mr. Justice Best summed up the evidence; and the jury retired for about an hour, and then returned a verdict, finding the prisoner Guilty.—Death; but recommended him to mercy, on the ground that due inquiry had not been made into the validity of the bill. Mr. Justice Best said it was fit that they should know that this man had been tried within eight months for the same offence.

William Patterson was indicted for violating the person of Sarah, the wife of J. Finch.

The prosecutrix deposed, that her husband is a journeyman

painter. She lives at No. 8, James-street, Manchester-square, in a back garret. She knew the prisoner perfectly: he lived in the same house, on the second floor. He is married too, but his wife is in the country. On the 28th of August, she asked the prisoner, when he had time, to put a top on her bed. Her husband was in the country, and that was the reason she asked the prisoner to do it. This was on Saturday; and on Tuesday he came up into her room to do it; but nothing farther passed at that time, not even a joke. She observed that he had left his hammer on the table. She went a little way down stairs, and gave it to him. She then went up again to her own room, and began sweeping it: this was between three and four in the afternoon. The prisoner came into her room: he walked up to her to the window, caught fast hold of her, and accomplished his purpose. She endeavoured to get away, and made a hallooing. He said "D—n you, don't make a noise, they'll hear." To which she answered that she wished them to hear. The bed was turned up. Prisoner shut the window, and was about 10 minutes in her room. Most of the people of the house were out; but she went down to the landlady to tell her, but she had company; and she abstained from telling her afterwards, because she thought she would not believe it. Next day told a female friend named Howard. She told her husband, not that night, or next day, but on the Thursday morning after; and on Saturday morning she went before a magistrate.

Cross-examined. — She had

been three years married. Her room looked into Gee's-court; but she could not say that the court was much inhabited. Her husband was not unacquainted that she had asked the man to come up to screw the tester; and he scolded her for it. She told him not to laugh or joke, or take notice, because Finch did not like it. His conduct to others she had seen was most unbecoming a married man. She asked her husband to unscrew the tester, but he said she had better get some one to do it for her. She screamed the whole time; but no one came to her assistance. She was never thrown down.

There being no other evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Justice Richardson thought it quite insufficient to sustain a charge of this most serious nature; and the jury, agreeing in that opinion, instantly acquitted the prisoner.

Ricklington and Ellis, for burglary, were executed on Saturday last, the 16th inst. at Chester, pursuant to their sentence. The Rev. Mr. Farmer had, by permission of the magistrates and others, laid himself out very humanely and indefatigably, to bring these unfortunate men to a proper sense of their crimes and condition. Ricklington's former vice had been the result, in a great measure, of infidel principles, and these, with a hope of making escape by some means from the sentence that awaited him, had operated to render him reserved, cautious, and even ingenious, in answering every question that related to his guilt, but when the hope he had entertained of escape vanished in the attempt, that prop forsook him. Ellis made no hesitation in frankly confessing the

crimes he was charged with. His melancholy condition he attributed to disobedience of parents, a profanation of the Sabbath, and evil company; among which he mentioned a bad woman, whose demands, together with his own wants, had prompted him to that summary, and wicked way of supplying them. The morning before he suffered, when Mr. Farmer went into his cell, Ellis said to him of his own accord, "I have been thinking," said he, "what I should choose, if I had the offer of liberation now, to return to my former course of life, or be confined to this cell for the remainder of my days, and I should cheerfully prefer the confinement."

The interview and at parting between Ellis and a younger brother of 15, was exceedingly affecting. The strongest affection in the deepest distress was manifest; but the culprit's mind seemed, notwithstanding, to possess paramount support.

Ricklington was also permitted to see the young woman, Elizabeth Crewe, his companion in the crime for which he was to suffer death, and she transportation. She appeared, having recently been delivered of a child in the prison, another unhappy fruit of their unlawful acquaintance; but it is impossible to describe their feelings, or those of the spectators when they came into the presence of each other. Human nature in the extreme of wretchedness and misery was depicted in their looks, and broken accents: while the unconscious babe, smiling in the mother's arms between them, was altogether a scene the most appalling. Indeed the distress of Rick-

lington himself was, he said, greatly aggravated by his bringing the mother and child into such heart-rending circumstances.

A few minutes past 12 o'clock, the prisoners, conducted by a party of the 88th regiment, were taken to Glover's Stone, where the cart was drawn up, and were delivered over to the city sheriffs. The melancholy procession moved very slowly along the streets, and many of the female spectators wept aloud to behold two young men in the vigour of life, thus led to expiate their crimes by an ignominious death.

At a little time before two, Ellis appeared upon the drop, and was soon after followed by Ricklington, round whose leg a rope was fastened, it being evidently suspected that he meditated precipitating himself from the scaffold. The Rev. Mr. Farmer, and the Rev. Mr. Willan attended them at this trying moment, the latter reading prayers. After which, Mr. Farmer devoutly prayed close to the prisoners, addressing himself alternately to each of the unfortunate men. When these gentlemen quitted the scaffold, Ellis made a short prayer, and Ricklington also desired a short time for private prayer: the executioner gave him a handkerchief, and retired to attend the fatal signal. The unhappy man, by the movements of his body and hands, the cap being over his face, appeared to be engaged deeply and earnestly in devotion for a considerable time,—when dropping the handkerchief, they were instantly launched into eternity. After a momentary struggle they were both motionless.

17. *The new Chargé d'Affaires*

of the Neapolitan government, M. Coppola, arrived in London this day. This gentleman is brother-in-law to the Prince of Campo Chiaro, and is to replace Count de Ludolf until the arrival of Prince Cimitilli, the new ambassador.

18. The House of Commons met this evening, and adjourned to the 17th of next month. Early in the evening Mr. Hobhouse moved, as an amendment to a motion for searching the Lords Journals, proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "That the House should address his Majesty to prerogue the Parliament," for the purpose of putting an end to the proceedings against the Queen. After a long debate, Mr. Hobhouse's proposition was rejected by a majority of 66 to 12.

The sum drawn by the Queen for her defence was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at 20,000*l*.

Up to this date the addresses of congratulation from the following persons and places have been presented to her Majesty.

Aldersgate

Alston, signed by 200

Aylesbury

Barnard-Castle, 600

Bath (Ladies)

Bath

Bedford, Mayor

Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mayor

Bethnal-green, 700

Bolton, 6,200

Boston, Chairman

Bridport

Bristol (Ladies) 11,050

British Seamen of Middlesex, 5,000

Camberwell

Canterbury, Chairman

Carlisle

Castle Donington, 320

Chippenham

Clerkenwell, 2,500

Cripplegate Without

Dalkeith, (Deacon and Members of Hammer Men Society)

Deacon

Derby, 4,300

Dover

Exeter (Ladies) 9,000

Exeter, 11,000

Greenwich, Churchwardens and Vestry Clerk

Gloucester City, 1,700

Gospel Church, Portsea, 1,000

Haddington

Halifax (Ladies) 3,700

Halifax, 3,600

Hammersmith

Hereford (Young Men)

Hexham, 700

High Wycombe, 400

Ilchester, High Bailiff

Kimpton and Grately, 90

Leeds (Ladies) Chairman

Leeds, Chairman

Lichfield

Leicester Militia, (Privates) 360

Lewes, Constables

Liverpool, 30,600

London (Married Ladies) 8,500

London, Mechanics of, 29,500

Lord Mayor and Common Council, Lord Mayor

Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and

Livery, Lord Mayor

Ludlow, 660

Mary-le-bone (Married Ladies) 8,700

Mary-le-bone, 7,500

Morpeth, 264

Newbury, Mayor

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3,800

Northampton, Tradesmen and Artificers of, 1,600

North Shields, 1,250

Norwich, Aldermen

Nottingham (Ladies) 7,800

Nottingham, 7,100
 Preston, Borough of, 2,800
 Poole, 800
 Reading, 2,000
 Rochester, Chairman
 Rots
 Sandwich, 480
 Shaftesbury
 Sheffield (Ladies) 11,100
 Sheffield, 4,600
 St. Leonard's Shoreditch, Church-
 wardens
 St. Sidwell
 St. Stephen-by-Launceston, 400
 Stockport, 3,600
 Sunderland
 Wakefield, 1,440
 Westminster, High Bailiff
 Whitechapel (Parish) 4,000
 Worcester
 York, Mayor

OLD BAILEY.—This day ten persons were tried, four of whom were capitally convicted, viz.:—Charles Lee, Sarah Price, Thomas Goodall, and Henry Harris, for uttering forged Bank notes, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

At the sitting of the Court, the Common Sergeant passed sentence on the following persons, convicted on their confession, of having forged Bank notes in their possession without legal excuse, viz.:—

John Dugard, Robert Ellis, Edward Dowden, alias Sykes, George Brown, George Corbet, Charles Watkins, John Smith, Joseph Aston, Jonas Wright, John Wood, John Smith, and W. Howard, to be transported for 14 years.

MIDDLESEX SASSERONS.—*Edmund Kean, Esq. v. an Order of R. Baker, &c.*—This was an appeal against an order of filiation

upon Edmund Kean, esq. the distinguished actor, of a male bastard child of Louisa Bartlett, spinster.

Mr. Alley conducted the case for the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where the child was born, and Mr. Adolphus appeared for the appellant, who, accompanied by some friends, was in court the whole day.

Louisa Bartlett, the mother, was called. She came forward, under the apparent influence of grief and confusion. She had the external appearance of one of those unhappy beings who infest the streets in the lowest stage of prostitution. Her wretched apparel bespoke the last stage of penury. When placed in the witness box, she was ordered by the Court to remove the tattered bonnet which concealed her downcast countenance, which it was expected would exhibit indications of the most poignant grief; but, to the astonishment of every body, a face of unblushing impudence was exhibited to view. With dry eyes, and a brazen front, she underwent the following examination:—

You have had a child lately delivered in St. Martin's workhouse?—Yes.

Was it a boy or a girl?—A boy.

When were you delivered?—

On the 6th of June.

Who is the father of that child?

—(After hesitating a considerable time) I don't know who the father is.

Mr. Alley.—Then how dare you swear as you did before the magistrates?

Mr. Const.—There is an end of your case then, Mr. Alley.

Mr. Alley. — Certainly, Sir. The parish officers have been deceived by this infamous woman, who having sworn that this gentleman was the father, were bound to do their duty, which they have done with as much delicacy as possible.

Mr. Adolphus said, that had the woman ventured to repeat what she had sworn before the magistrates, he could have shown, by the most satisfactory proof, that there was not a word of truth in her story.

Mr. Alley (addressing the woman with indignation): Go along about your business.

The wretched woman then departed. She appeared to be a girl between seventeen and eighteen years of age, and still preserved in the lineaments of her countenance remains of beauty. She had resorted to this nefarious proceeding for the purpose of extorting money from the appellant, who, from motives of benevolence, on a former occasion, had relieved her.

BIGAMY.—A few days since, Mr. G. Carroll, of South King's street, Dublin, attorney, was brought before the magistrates, at the Head Police-office, on the above charge. It appeared, from the testimony of the lady he had last married, that she and her former husband had gone to reside at Brussels, that in the month of November last her husband died, and she, wishing to return to Ireland, wrote to some friends in Dublin, stating that wish, and that if they knew any person or persons on the Continent, or who had to pass through Brussels on their way to Ireland, whom they could recommend, she would

take advantage of their escort, and revisit her native land. H. Carroll being acquainted with the contents, stated to the lady's friend, that he was going to London on business, and would think it a trifle to go to Brussels; he obtained the lady's letter, and proceeded to that city, and by it obtained an introduction to her, where he acted the part of an unmarried gentleman, with much gallantry, and escorted her to London; where, on the 4th July last, they were regularly married according to the rites of the established church; here they lived as man and wife until about three weeks back, when he came to Dublin to provide a suitable residence for her, and had the folly to make a request of her friends that his first wife's being in existence should not be told to the lady; her friends indignantly but silently applied to this office, where they were advised to wait until the unconscious dupe of the transaction should arrive in Ireland, which she did on Saturday last, by the steam packet, and was escorted to lodgings in Harold's Cross, by her supposed husband. Informations were immediately sent to Mr. Farrell, chief peace officer, who arrested the gentleman at dinner, on the charge of bigamy, to the great consternation of the lady.

A duel took place on Ascot-heath race-course, this day, between two young gentlemen of the names of Fenshaw and Hartinger. The parties were distantly related. The subject in dispute was respecting a female relative. The parties, after the second fire, refused a conciliation, and in the third fire both

were wounded, Mr. F. in the arm, and Mr. H. in the body, where the ball lodged.

19. HORSE-GUARDS.—A court-martial was held this day on lieutenant-colonel St. Geo. French, of the 6th regiment of dragoon guards, on charges preferred against him by general the earl of Carhampton, colonel of the regiment.

The members of the court-martial met at ten o'clock.

Lieut.-gen. Browne, President.
Major-general Fraser,
Major-general G. P. Adams,
Major-general the hon. sir Chas. Greville, K. C. B.
Major-general sir Edward Kerison, K. C. B.

Colonel B. Fisher,
Colonel G. Quentin,
Colonel sir C. Campbell,
Colonel sir R. C. Hill,
Lieut.-colonel A. Warburton,
Lieut.-colonel sir A. Dickson,
Lieut.-colonel E. Morland,
Lieut.-colonel H. Wyndham,
Lieut.-colonel C. M. Baker,
Lieut.-colonel C. Mann.

— Wollaston, esq. Judge-Advocate.

The earl of Carhampton rose for the purpose of making his statement in support of the charges.

The Judge-Advocate inquired whether he had a written statement?

The noble earl answered, that he had not.

The President observed, that no statement made by the earl of Carhampton could be considered as a part of the proceedings of the court-martial, without it was first committed to writing.

As the charges preferred against colonel French must be recapitu-

lated under the head of the Court's sentence, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The trial was protracted by several adjournments.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—*Trial of Samuel Wyatt*.—Mr. Adolphus opened the case to the jury.

G. Sewell being sworn, stated, that he is collector for the western division of London, for the "Benevolent, or Stranger's Friend Society," and in that capacity he received a letter from lord Mil-ton, containing a petition, &c., sent by the prisoner to earl Fitzwilliam, his lordship's father. His lordship desired that the alleged distressed state of the prisoner might be inquired into. The witness further stated, that he made some inquiries, and found that some parts of his petition were not true; that on the 23rd of June last deponent called at earl Fitzwilliam's, in Grosvenor-square, and met the prisoner there. Deponent inquired if he had a wife and six children, as set forth in his petition? He answered, "Yes."

Was all your furniture sold for arrears of rent in June last?—It was.

Have three of your daughters had the typhus fever, and been ill for nine weeks?—Yes.

Your petition states that you are in treaty with a person for a school, for which he asks 20*l*. for desks, forms, &c.—Yes, I am.

Do you think he will take the 20*l*.?—Not if paid by instalments.

But suppose it were paid all at once, how much do you suppose he would take?—Perhaps 15*l*.

How much have you towards the sum?—Nearly 10*l*.

Are all those signatures on your petition?—Yes.

Where is the school situated?
—In Charles-street, Hatton-garden.

Well, I am sure your petition is respectably signed; I will give you this pound note, and take care of your petition, and make further inquiries to see what may be done, for I belong to a public charity.—Thank you, sir.

A number of witnesses deposed to the utter falsehood of every one of these assertions; the impostor had neither wife nor child.

The Chairman addressed the jury, recapitulating the evidence, and lamenting the frequency of such cases. The jury immediately pronounced him—Guilty.

The sentence of the Court was, that he should be further imprisoned one year.

The following signatures were attached to the prisoner's petition:—W. Wilberforce, 1*l*.; lord Dudley and Ward, 2*l*.; Alex. Baring, 2*l*.; sir Geo. Staunton, 1*l*.; J. J. A., 1*l*.; Harrowby, 2*l*.; R. Ryder, 1*l*.; Manvers, 1*l*.; countess-dowager Manvers, 1*l*.

The celebrated little Radical Waddington was put to the bar, upon the charge of having published a wicked and seditious libel.

The foreman having taken the book, Waddington was called upon for his objection, if he had any.

Waddington then said—"If any tax-gatherer, or person employed by government, or connected with government, or contractor for government, is in that box, I object to his being sworn."

The jury, after a short conversation amongst themselves, declared that no person of the kind objected to was in the box.

Mr. Reynolds then rose, and

stated the case in a speech of considerable force.

Evidence was called, proving the publication of the libel, and it was put in and read by the clerk of the court.

"Englishmen! Love the brave soldiers, for they are your brothers, natives of the same country, sufferers in the same calamities. They have achieved victories which no soldiers, either ancient or modern, perhaps ever equalled—certainly never excelled. However reprehensible the motives which caused the war in which those victories were achieved, still the conduct of the British and Irish soldiery reflects immortal honour upon the arms of your country. But what is the reward of all these victories? Are not these brave men confined in barracks?—cut off from all communication with society?—Never permitted to see the faces of their fellow-countrymen, unless it be with fixed bayonets, or drawn swords in their hands?"

"The soldiers to a man love your injured Queen; they are determined to support her rights—to protect her honour; and, depend upon it, the hour will shortly arrive when they will show themselves equally determined to support the rights and liberties of their country. Remember Spain and Naples! and love and respect the soldiers."

"Eighteen hundred dollars per month paid to two Italian swearers. How many soldiers would this money make comfortable?"

Waddington then proceeded upon his defence with a great deal of calmness and collectedness. He was sure, he said, that the gentlemen of the bar had done their duty to themselves and their

employers, in exercising their talents against him, but there was another question, with which, he believed, the learned gentlemen had not quite so much to do, namely, the question of their duty to the public. They had been professionally taught to represent what was right the wrong way. But it could not be helped; the gentlemen were earning a livelihood in the best way they could, according to their judgment; but when he was apprehended, he was engaged in the same sort of duty towards himself, in earning a livelihood for himself. He contended, that this was not so much a prosecution against himself as against the press, and begged to know whether there was anything condemnable in saying that the soldiers loved an injured Queen? Why had not "*Flindell's Luminary*," which contained a direct and cowardly attack upon the Queen, been prosecuted instead of that bill, which was no more a libel than loyalty was a cause of corruption? It all showed, that ever since her first acquittal, she had been beset by spies; but as the 21st chapter of Proverbs, 25th and 26th verses, says, "Strength and honour are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come. Yea, she hath opened her mouth in wisdom." Had she not proved her mercy too, as well as her strength and honour, by permitting Mr. Majocchi, her enemy, to go after he had committed what he might have been made to answer for? The defendant concluded by quoting a passage from Solomon.

The Chairman asked whether he had any witnesses to call.

Waddington.—Sir, my cause has no occasion for witnesses.

The jury retired, and in an hour returned with a verdict—Not Guilty.

Waddington immediately took his hat, and walked quietly from the bar to his friends in the hall, who shouted and clapped as he passed through.

GUILDHALL.—The overseers of the parish of St. Sepulchre appeared to answer the complaint of a person named Anthony Finarty, who described himself as a journeyman tailor out of employ, with a wife and five children, wholly destitute of support.

The parish-officers, it appeared, had given him some partial relief, and offered to receive him and his family into the workhouse, but the complainant contended for his right to be relieved in such manner as he should point out, and claimed of the parish to be supplied with money at the rate of 8d. per meal for five in family, and for three meals per day, amounting to 14s. per week, to be advanced to him by way of loan, for which he undertook to give his written acknowledgment for the repayment when he should be enabled so to do.—The complaint was dismissed.

CONGRESS OF WELSH BARDS.—An Eisteddfodd, or Congress of Bards, was held at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, last week, under the patronage of the "Cymmrodorion Society," in Powys, the object of which was, to rescue from oblivion the ancient lore of Cambria, to encourage living merit, and to promote the interest of the principality in every point of view. Premiums and prizes were given for the best

poems on various subjects. The successful candidate for the Bardic chair was Robert Davies, of Nantglyn, near Denbigh, who also received a handsome silver medal, and a premium of 15 guineas: there were no less than 80 different compositions, many of which possessed great merit, particularly those written by the Rev. E. T. Hughes, of Bodfary; Mr. Thomas Jones, of Long-acre, London; and Mr. Jones, of Liverpool. Two Essays, in the English language, were written by the Rev. J. W. Rees, of Carcob, Radnorshire, and the Rev. J. Hughes, of Brecon: the first on the ancient history of Britain, and the other on the character and exploits of Arthur: both gained premiums. Ten harpers contended for the silver harp—this exhibition proved highly interesting and entertaining: after a sharp contest, Richard Roberts, of Casnarvon (blind and lame), was declared the victor, to the general satisfaction of a most crowded audience, which had assembled in the Town-hall; sir W. W. Wynn in the chair. Medals were given to the best singers with the harp, and gratuities to the unsuccessful bards and minstrels. In the evenings concerts were performed at the Assembly-rooms, chiefly consisting of Welsh melodies, arranged with English words. The vocal compositions were extremely well executed by Mr. C. Smith, Mrs. Corran, Miss Hall, Master Clough, from Liverpool, and Mr. Parry, editor of the Welsh Melodies, under whose directions the Congress was held, and to whom, for his zeal in the cause of Cambrian literature in general, the society voted a handsome piece of plate.

The week's amusements concluded by sir W. W. Wynn's giving a dinner at Wynnstay to about 500 persons, being his annual agricultural meeting.

GERMANY.—The committee appointed by the Association for the Encouragement of the National Manufactures approved, on the 31st of last month, the following plan of the "Statutes of the Union," and chose Dr. Jahn president, and M. Conradi, merchant, as his substitute.

Statutes of the Association for the Encouragement of the National Manufactures:—

Art. 1. Each of the under-designed engages, on his word of honour, to purchase in future—i. e. from the first of October, 1820—such of the articles enumerated in Art. 2, as he may want, only of home manufacture; and further to contribute, as far as in him lies, to engage his fellow-citizens to encourage the national manufactures in the same manner.

2. The goods which, in future, are to be bought of home manufacture only, are the following:—

I. Artificial flowers.

II. Cotton manufactures, viz.:

—1. Printed cottons, under the various names—*Indiennes*, chintzes, printed calicoes, cottons, &c. 2. Cambric muslin. 3. Bassin. 4. Cotton velvet. 5. Pescali. 6. Gingham. 7. Haircord. 8. Muslin, plain and striped. 9. Stockings.

III. Woollen goods, viz.—1. Woollen handkerchief, or cachemeres, beaver. 2. All woollen stuffs, merinos, camlets, crapes, bombasins, flannel. 3. Woollen stockings.

IV. Linen, plain or figured, coloured or bleached.

V. Beaver (or felt) hats.

VI. Lacquered or japanned goods.

VII. Cutlery.

VIII. Leather goods.

IX. All cabinet, chaise, or coachmakers' work.

Art. 3. By national or home productions are to be understood those which are produced in the states of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, the Saxon Duchies, the territories of the prince of Reuss; that is to say, in the territories of those states which united in common commercial measures, and those which may in future join them, or in Switzerland.

Art. 4. It is left to every member of the association to convince himself by his own conscientious examination of the genuineness of the articles which he intends to purchase.

Art. 5. Every member of the association has the right to withdraw from it whenever he pleases. The names both of new members, and of those who withdraw, will be published in the newspapers.

Art. 6. The association reserves to itself the faculty of increasing, according to circumstances, the list of articles enumerated under No. II., which are to be purchased of home manufacture only.

The *Stutgard Gazette* has the following notice:—

"The *Courier Français* of the 7th of September has the following article, dated Stutgard:—

"We know from persons who accompanied our king to Genoa, that, whenever his majesty appeared in public, he was received by the people with acclamations. Since the late events, the throng

of the Genoese about the king increased; and every day the cry of 'Viva il Re constitutionale' became louder."

We are authorized to declare, that all the statements in this article are entirely groundless and fabricated. The strict incognito which the king observed, on account of his health, was respected by the public; his majesty was no where, and at no time, received with public acclamations, nor did he shorten the period of his stay there, but remained till he had taken the number of baths prescribed him.

20. Mr. Henry, since his arrival at Milan, has sent to England 15 witnesses. He has also sent home the small carriage in common use in Italy, capable of only holding two persons, by one of whom it is driven, and in whom it has been charged as an offence of the Queen for travelling with Bergami.

Note.—The carriage was never exhibited, nor was any use made of its presence in the course of her Majesty's defence.

OLD BAILEY.—John Dimsdale, Thomas Green, and ——— Seabrook, were indicted, Dimsdale for maliciously presenting a loaded pistol at Mathias Mitchell, and attempting to discharge the same, and the other two prisoners for aiding and abetting.

Mathias Mitchell said he lived in Kingsbury, near the Edgeware-road. He was employed by Mr. Waters, since April last, to take care of a house for him at Grove-green, Kingsbury. He slept in the house, and was the only person in it. On the 19th July he was in possession of the house, and between four and five o'clock a coach halted 127 paces from the

gate of the house. He saw Dimsdale, Green, and Seabrook, alight from the coach. Being acquainted with their intention, he locked the gate of the coach-yard, and stood within. The prisoners demanded to come in, but witness refused, and said the first man who came in would lose his life. There was a person named Hase, a carpenter, within, who stayed and looked after the gates while witness went for a pistol. He brought a loaded pistol back, and found the prisoners outside. He saw them present two pistols from the outside. Witness stood swearing that no one should enter the premises. Green, who was hard of hearing, jumped over the paling, and broke the lock of the side door, and let in the rest. They all entered the yard, and Seabrook attempted to take witness's pistol, but he would not let him. The prisoners entered the house, and in about a quarter of an hour Mr. Waters came. After conversing for a short time with Seabrook, Waters desired witness to turn the prisoners out. He put his hand against Dimsdale's arm, and said, "Come out, come out." Dimsdale pulled out the pistol, and Seabrook said, "Now's your time; fire." Dimsdale pointed the pistol at witness's right breast: the pistol flashed, but did not go off. He was about a foot and a half distant. Mr. Waters and Hase then wrenched the pistol out of the prisoner's hands. The pistol was afterwards unloaded, and some shot and a ball were taken out.

Cross-examined. His employer was Mr. Waters, of the Opera-house. He was now abroad.

Mr. Justice Richardson considered that the case for the pro-

secution had not been made out, because, if death had been the consequence, it would not have been murder, but manslaughter.

The jury, accordingly, acquitted all the prisoners.

Mr. Justice Richardson observed, that it was a pity that all the parties had not been indicted for a riot.

LOSS OF THE ARIEL, IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—Extract of a letter from Bombay, from one of the four persons who escaped :—
"We left Bussorah on the 12th of March, 1820, and had a tedious passage down the Euphrates. On the 17th we were off Rarrab, an island about forty miles from Bushire. During the night of the 17th it blew fresh, with a considerable sea. About 3 a. m. of the 18th it fell calm, was black and cloudy, with thunder and lightning. About half-past three a sudden squall came from the northward, accompanied with thunder, lightning, and rain. I turned out on hearing the wind; and as our birth opened into the main-hatchway, I went out and stood between decks to see what was the matter. As I looked up, the vessel keeled, the water came rushing over the larboard gun-whale; the launch went over the side, and at the same time I heard a crash above me, which must have been the mainmast. At this time I heard a horrid shriek, and found myself below water.

"All this must have taken place in less than a minute and a half from the first coming on of the squall. On coming to the surface, I found myself among pieces of boards, and heard a few men around. I, however, felt myself irresistibly pulled below the water, and went to the depth

of three or four fathoms before the power that drew me desisted. There was nothing had hold of me, but some power I could not overcome, drawing me. It was the vortex formed by the sinking vessel. On reaching the surface a second time, and swimming a little, I saw a boat bottom up, towards which I made, and got upon it. Hearing some people in the water near me (for it was quite dark and rainy), I called out, and was joined by six or seven of my unfortunate companions. All else was now quiet, except the tossing of the waves, and the piercing cries of a little boy who was at some distance, but to whom we could give no assistance. In a few minutes he sunk, and we were left the remainder of 83 persons, who but a few minutes before had no idea of danger. The squall was now over, but a heavy sea continuing, made the canoe roll over and over, which always threw us to some distance in the water and exhausted us very much. After tumbling about in this way for some time, three or four men could stand it no longer, and dropped off. There were now four of us only remaining, of 83 persons who composed the ship's company, and expecting every moment to share the same fate. However, we at last contrived to right the boat, and kept her on her keel, although full of water, by placing a few small spars, that we found floating about, across the gunwale, which prevented her rolling. We fastened these, the best way we could, with strips of our shirts and handkerchiefs, and sat upon them. At day-break, which we much longed for, the island of Barrah was

seen, about twelve miles distant. We also saw the high land about Bushire, but that was far off. At this time we were joined by two other men, who had kept near us on a spar until our little raft should be ready. One of these poor fellows died before we reached the shore. Sitting upon this swamped boat, naked, and every sea coming over us, we continued to drift towards the island, and about two p. m. we got within a mile or two of the beach, and expected in half an hour more to land. At this time, to our great distress, I observed that the tide began to set us off again, and to drift us round the island. As we were evidently leaving the shore fast, it was proposed to swim ashore, but on making the experiment we found ourselves so weak, and the distance so great, that we were glad to put about, and it was with great difficulty some of us reached the canoe. Luckily the current soon changed, and sent us back again, and a little after sun-set we were cast upon a reef of rocks, over which we swam and waded till we got upon dry land. After walking two or three hours along the beach, we arrived at the town, and were immediately taken to the Shiek. He gave us a room in his house, and supplied us with what clothes and provisions he had, for the island is very poor. We remained there three days, and during that time received every attention and kindness we could expect. On the 22nd March, the Shiek gave us a boat, in which we arrived at Bushire the same evening, and of course were supplied with every thing. We left Bushire on the 28th, and arrived here a few

days ago. For several days after our unfortunate wreck, I was laid up, swollen with the sun and salt-water, and from having been cut a good deal with the rocks on landing, but otherwise I have been in good health."

A French paper says—We had imagined that the Devil had done with appearing upon earth, but we are deceived; the wicked spirit has made an excursion into the woods of Chaumont; twenty persons saw him, and a woman is dangerously ill with the fright. He is described as being the height of a man, with the skin of an ox, horns upon his head, and iron shoes upon his feet.

Filberts are, this Autumn, uncommonly scarce, and the London markets are chiefly supplied with them from the vicinity of Maidstone, in Kent, where, it is said, there is this year a more productive crop of those nuts than in all England besides. Seven hundred acres of land in the neighbourhood of that town have been planted with filbert trees in the course of the last six or seven years, and have proved highly beneficial to the planters.

OLD BAILEY.—Thomas Fuller Harnett, a young man who had been an officer in the army, and who bore a very respectable appearance, was indicted for uttering and publishing as true, two bills of exchange, for payment of 20*l.* with certain forged acceptances thereto, with intent to defraud Thomas Thompson.

The prosecutor, Mr. Thompson, who is clerk in the house of Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, army agents, was the principal witness against the prisoner. He stated the fact of the presentation

of the bills at that house, and other witnesses proved the signatures on the bills of exchange to be forgeries.

In his defence, the prisoner said nothing material, and one witness was called to his character.

The jury, with very little hesitation, found a verdict of Guilty.

21. MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—William Holmes, a person of mean appearance, was indicted for having published a seditious and malicious libel.

The jury who tried Waddington were sworn.

Mr. Reynolds conducted the prosecution. He should, he said, make no allusion to the case which had been decided; but merely state, that the production which he had now to exhibit to the jury was of a kind not to be mistaken. Here the learned counsel read some passages from the letter, which was signed "A Loyal Pioneer," which stated, that "the people would huzza the Queen, and hiss the King—but what of that? they would give it up. A parcel of children dressed in red coats would frighten the cockneys; but the soldiers must be acknowledged to be enlightened, and, to a man, friendly to the Queen. This feeling was not confined to the city, but extended over the country; but the regiments did not know the sentiments of each, otherwise a great deal might be apprehended. And here the writer trembled at the bare apprehension that this letter should not reach his lordship, and that it might be lost on the way, and picked up by somebody who would give it publicity; for what could the soldiers think, upon learning what

people said, that his lordship's salary would add sixpence a day to the pay of every man in the service?" These were, the learned counsel said, the basest insinuations, and calculated to do the worst injury. The letter went on to state, "that the reformers were unanimously resolved, that, in case a revolution should take place, they would give the soldiers 2s. a day each man, as a pension for life." The writer continued: "Good God, if the soldiers were informed of this, he could not bear reflecting upon the consequences." The paper then recommended his lordship to advise his colleagues to resign some of the advantages which they enjoyed, and expressed a fear, that if something of the kind was not done, the soldiers might say, "what fools we must be to risk our lives for people who plunder us, who make prisoners of us—in short, who make us slaves and hated by those who, but for them, would hold us in the firmest bonds of affection?" The paper then insinuated "that a third revolution of the year 1820 would grace the pages of European history." The letter concluded with an intimation, "that if any regiment raised the standard, it would be joined by all in three days."

The officers who attended at Palace-yard deposed to the conduct of Holmes in selling copies of the letter, which was signed "A Loyal Pioneer."

The defendant said, he had six weeks ago come up to town from Lincoln, to look for work, and that he had been three weeks here without getting any; at length he saw persons selling papers, and, without knowing that

he was doing any mischief, he joined them, and was apprehended.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty, but recommended the defendant to mercy. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

This day, about a quarter past twelve at noon, during a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a tremendous shower of hail and rain; the electric fluid entered the house of Mr. George Gardiner, of the Harpsichord Gardens, St. Clement's, Oxford. It descended the chimney into the parlour, where Mr. Gardiner, his wife, and seven children were sitting, and drove one of his daughters, about five years of age, across the room, a space of six or seven feet, which much scorched both her legs, and one side of her up to the head. Mr. Gardiner was thrown down, and driven with great violence against a table. The electric fluid struck a cradle, in which was a child, and threw the cradle down, but the child escaped unhurt; it passed in an horizontal direction from the pin, on which the cradle swung, to a brad in the sash frame of the window, thence to an iron bar, and the hinge of the door, the case of which it carried away, and escaped between the hinge and the door. Two trees in the front of the house were struck, the bark of which was much torn from the bodies. The little girl is in a fair way of recovery.

21. AGRICULTURE. — *Spanish Sheep*.—At the auction sale of his late majesty's prime flock of true Merinos, the highest biddings did not exceed the prices

which Southdowns of similar descriptions, submitted to the hammer, would have commanded.

The Royal dairy consisted chiefly of Durham and Teeswater cows, which were transferred at various prices ! one only (Spring-flower, red and white, three years old, in calf) reached 30*l.* and one (Fancy, six years old, forward in calf) the hammer fell at 10*l.* the lowest of the lots.

It has been asserted by experienced agriculturists, that there has been but one harvest equal in all respects to the present, since 1787; namely, that of 1805 or 1806. Such a harvest generally happens after a rigidly cold winter; because the temperature of the ground does not arrive at its maximum heat so soon; nor is the corn checked in its growth by the late frosts, as in mild winters.

To the many instances already recorded of the superior breed of cattle with which this county now abounds, we have to state the following: A wether sheep, fed by Mr. John Williams, of Trethewy, in Ruan Lanyhorne, was killed last week, which weighed 188 lbs. besides the head, tallow, &c. one of the legs weighed 28 lbs. !!!

“ *Hamburgh, Sept. 21.*

“ The following Document has been published here :—

“ Copy of the Circular Letter addressed by the minister of his most faithful majesty to the senate of Hamburgh and the diplomatic body.

“ Sir ;—A crime of the nature of those which have taken place in Spain and Naples has just marked the audacity of some factious persons. Oporto, the se-

cond city of the kingdom of Portugal, has been the theatre where the actors in these deplorable scenes have given the first proofs of their madness. Having succeeded in seducing into their plots the troops forming the garrison of that city, they have expelled the legitimate authorities ; they have seized on the power—they have proclaimed acts which belong exclusively to the majesty of the throne, and that without the consent of the King, who is the sole regulator of the laws according to the constitution of the kingdom. Such a course evidently appearing to have for its object, to overthrow the royal and protecting authority, to substitute for it a popular and anarchical authority, I think it is calculated to excite the most serious attention of all governments—of all sovereigns.

“ As a faithful and devoted subject, and, still more, as minister of his most faithful majesty, it is my duty, Sir, to acquaint you with this event, in order that your court may be informed of it, and may adopt such measures as it may judge proper. As for myself, I formally protest against all acts contrary to the laws hitherto observed in the kingdom, and opposed to the legitimate authority of my august sovereign and master, until he shall have informed me of his intentions.

(Signed) “ *LE COMMANDEUR DE CORREA.* ”

“ *Hamburgh, Sept. 19.* ”

“ *Munich, Sept. 15.*

“ Since our minister to the court of the Two Sicilies has been recalled, all our diplomatic relations with the Neapolitan government have ceased, and there is

no intention of sending a new ambassador to Naples."

"Vienna, Sept. 17.

"It is affirmed, that our court has made very important communications to the courts of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and that a note has been addressed by Russia to the king of Saxony, on the affairs of Spain."

22. COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—This day a Court of Common Council was held, for the despatch of public business.

Mr. Alderman Waithman came forward. He had a communication to make to the Common Council from her majesty—and a communication of this sort always took precedence of all others [Hear, hear!]. It became his duty to state to the Court, that he had received, yesterday, from a worthy magistrate, who was not at present in town, a letter, inclosing the paper which he should now take the liberty of reading to the Court:

"To the right hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.—I am commanded by her majesty the Queen, to request that the Corporation of London will accept her Majesty's portrait as a testimony of her Majesty's gratitude to the citizens of London, and of her attachment to the Corporation of the first city in the world, for the sincere and zealous loyalty which they have ever manifested in the cause of the Queen. M. Wood."

"Sept. 20."

[Hear, hear, hear!] He had felt it his duty, immediately upon receiving this note in an enve-

lope from the worthy alderman (Wood), to wait upon the Lord Mayor, and make the communication known to him. Finding, however, upon entering the Mansion-house, that the Lord Mayor was not at home, he had inclosed the note to his lordship, requesting him to take the necessary steps. That morning, however, he had received a letter from the Lord Mayor, couched in these terms:—"Mansion-house, 22nd Sept. 1820.—The Lord Mayor presents his compliments to Mr. Alderman Waithman, and inclosed, returns the paper, signed Matthew Wood, which he must decline presenting to the Court of Common Council, because he thinks, under existing circumstances, that it would be inconsistent with his duty to intermeddle with an affair of so much importance." He, alderman Waithman, felt it to be his duty to make the communication to the Court; and, before he concluded, he intended to submit this motion—"That her Majesty's most generous offer of her portrait be gratefully acknowledged; and that the thanks of this Court be presented to her Majesty, for this mark of her condescension and regard for the corporation and citizens of the city of London."

Mr. Williams knew the delicate situation in which they stood, and the obvious effects of their delivering sentiments which were not in accordance with those of a certain description of persons; but he meant to pursue a middle course. Pending this investigation, it was, he thought, too much to ask the city to accept her Majesty's portrait. What would be the effect? The nation at large,

not knowing the various channels and circumstances of the communication, would say—"Oh! so here the great city of London has accepted, with great satisfaction, the present of the portrait. Surely, after hearing the charges, and the evidence brought forward to support them, but without hearing a word on the other side, they are so convinced of her innocence, that they have accepted her portrait."

The question was put by the Common Sergeant, and agreed to.

Mr. Waithman then begged leave to move, that the right honourable the Lord Mayor be requested to make this communication to her Majesty [Hear, hear!].

The Lord Mayor trusted, that the Court would have the goodness to excuse him upon this occasion ["No, no!"]. He hoped they would have some consideration for the inconsistency of the thing in a person actuated by the feelings he was known to entertain upon the question [Murmurs of disapprobation].

Mr. Oldham would humbly represent to his lordship, that he was their ministerial officer, and was bound, therefore, to carry up the acknowledgment of the Court.

Mr. S. Dixon defended the Lord Mayor. If it were ever a question of whether his lordship looked well or ill, and it were moved and carried, that he ought to take physic,—physic he must take [A laugh].

The motion was then carried, with only one dissentient voice.

23. OLD BAILEY.—Nancy Darter, a young female elegantly dressed, and evidently of superior

manners, was indicted capitally for stealing 8*l.* in notes, one guinea, and wearing apparel, the property of C. Falck; and some silver spoons, the property of W. Ball, in the house of the said W. Ball.

The first witness called for the prosecution was C. Falck, the prosecutor; he was a well-looking young man, and very smartly dressed. The moment he mounted the witness box, the prisoner shrieked out, "Oh, gracious God! is this possible!" and was nearly fainting. She was ordered a chair; Falck then, with a degree of flippancy which called forth the repeated animadversions of the Judge, proceeded with his evidence. He lived in the house of Mr. W. Ball, No. 2, Little Union-street, Moorfields. The prisoner had lived with him about a week previous to the robbery; they lived as man and wife, but he never authorized her to take the money or wearing apparel in question; he never said to the people of the house whether she was his wife or not; she hired the lodging, and he believed she represented herself to be his wife; she laid out money for provisions, and he gave her money every day or so, a few shillings at a time; he had known her three months before she lived with him, and got acquainted with her by seeing her at her father's house, where he was at work for some days; on the 24th June he went out, leaving every thing safely locked up, and when he returned in the evening he found the door of his apartments locked, and the prisoner gone; he got in, and found that all the property mentioned in the indictment was gone; he found the prisoner the

next morning at the Fox and Hounds public-house, in Charterhouse-lane, and Brown, the officer, whom he took with him, searched her, and found pawnbrokers' duplicates for his missing clothes; there were one waistcoat, two pair of pantaloons, and two coats.

The Common Sergeant.—As you seem fond of indulging in luxuries, perhaps you had occasion to pledge those things yourself?—Falck. Oh, no, not at all. He added, that the prisoner gave up a pocket-book with a 1*l*. note and some duplicates, when she was taken.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews.—Are you a cockney?—No. I came from Falmouth, in Cornwall, three years ago.

You got acquainted with the unhappy girl at the bar at her father's house, did you?—Yes.

And you had known her three months when you seduced her, and took her to your bed; and now you come to prosecute her for her life?—I did not seduce her.

Did you not, Sir, promise to make her your wife?—No.

That was too much for you to do, was it, Sir?—I never promised her marriage; it was as much her wish as mine to come to live with me.

She came from her father's house, where she was living in comfort and reputation, did she not?—She did, but it was her wish.

Did you not pass her as your wife?—No; I never said one way or the other about it.

What are you?—I am a journeyman carpenter.

How much can you earn?—Thirty shillings a week. I work

for a Mr. Rolfe, a builder. I gave her money every day; I cannot say, that any person ever saw me give her money; I never pledged any articles myself—never in my life.

Was it not her money that enabled you to purchase a second coat to your back?—No, it was not.

Will you swear it?—I have sworn it.

The witness then went on to state that he had, at the request of the prisoner, visited her while in confinement; his only object in visiting her was a hope of discovering where the remainder of his property was. He never stated to her that his object was to get rid of her, and if she would go out of his way, she would hear no more of him or this prosecution; he would swear he never said so. He visited her three times in the Giltspur-street Compter, and once in Newgate. He paid 12*s*. out of 30*s*. for lodgings at Mr. Ball's. He gave her some money, but did not know how much. He was not at all ashamed at taking her away from her father's house. She enticed him!—[A murmur ran through the Court].

Mr. Andrews, in concluding his cross-examination, used the words "fellow."

Falck.—Fellow, do you say?

Mr. Andrews.—Yes, Sir, fellow.

The Common Sergeant.—And are you really not ashamed of the conduct you have pursued towards this young woman?—

Falck.—Not at all, my lord.

The Common Sergeant.—I have seen a great many witnesses get into that box, but I never in my whole life saw one whose impu-

dence and audacity equalled your's.

Mrs. Ball, the landlady of the house where the parties lodged, was called, and identified the spoons pawned by the prisoner. They came as a new-married couple; and the prisoner told her she was married without her father's consent.

Brown, the officer, said, that when he found the prisoner, he told her she was charged with a felony; and she immediately said she would give up every thing she had. After this was done, the prosecutor desired to have a private conversation with her, which he had. Witness did not know the purport of it.

Several pawnbrokers produced the wearing apparel and the spoons. The prosecutor, with a careless air, identified his coat and trowsers. They all appeared to be quite new.

The prisoner being called on for her defence, addressed the Court in great agitation. The prosecutor, she said, had come to her father's house, and got her away from her home by the most artful promises and persuasions. When he visited her in prison, he promised solemnly that he would not indict her. She said to him, "You know, Charles, I do not deserve it—you know you had a share of it;" and he again declared he would not indict her, adding, that he would not have proceeded so far, only that "his own character was at stake." The prisoner, at the conclusion of her address, was again nearly fainting.

A sister of the prisoner's was called, and stated, that the latter had lived in comfort and happi-

ness at her father's house, until she knew the prosecutor.

A solicitor, who had known the prisoner's family many years, described it to be extremely respectable. Her father was a housekeeper in the neighbourhood of the Court.

The Common Sergeant, in summing up the evidence, remarked with great severity on the conduct of the prosecutor, Falck, and told the Jury, that if the case rested solely on the evidence of that person, they ought to acquit the prisoner.

The Jury consulted about a minute, and returned a verdict of Not Guilty; which was pronounced with strong emphasis by the foreman, and received with applause by the whole Court.

The prisoner with an hysterical sob, said, "Oh, gentlemen, I thank you!" and was borne out of Court.

Falck asked if he might take his clothes.

The Common Sergeant said, he was certainly entitled to them; but, in his opinion, the Jury had, by their verdict, expressed an opinion, that they were pawned with his consent, and therefore the pawnbrokers would perhaps demand the payment of the sums advanced upon them. He (the Common Sergeant) should certainly not resist it, if they did.

The pawnbrokers took away the clothes.

The moment the learned Judge had quitted the Bench, a loud hissing commenced, and the prosecutor was followed into the yard adjoining the Sessions House, by a large crowd, who hissed and hooted, and at length

the feeling rose to such a height, that Mr. Wontner, the City Marshal, and several officers were obliged to interfere, and they conducted him into the house until the crowd had dispersed.

ALARMING OUTRAGE. — An extraordinary occurrence took place on Sunday evening, in the church of St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill. About a quarter past seven o'clock, a respectable looking man, who was seated in one of the pews in the center of the church, stood up suddenly, and vociferated some incoherent expressions, and pulling from his side pockets a pair of loaded pistols, he brandished them about in each hand, when a gentleman in the next pew attempted to wrest the pistols. The clergyman came down from the pulpit, he being the most conspicuous person, and most likely to attract the notice of the maniac, for such he was supposed to be; he kept every person at a distance, and turning round, looked up to the organ gallery, each side of which was crowded with charity children, and levelling the pistol he held in his right hand, he fired it into the gallery. A scream of horror was instantly echoed from all parts of the church, and great confusion prevailed. He was hastily secured before he had time to fire the second pistol, which was wrested from him, and found to be heavily loaded. The maniac was conveyed to the watch-house, in Cow-cross. Several of the children were trampled on, and dreadfully hurt.

The following is the copy of a printed paper which he threw about after he fired the pistol:—

THE ABOMINATION OF DESOLATION

Spoken of by Daniel, the Prophet, that he shall stand in the holy place, is **THE ORGAN.**

It is the image of the kingdom of Antichrist

THE MUSIC.

B A B Y L O N The Beast.
I • II • III IV • V • VI • VII VIII
b b b b b

The rev. clergyman, and several other persons, questioned the unfortunate man as to the interpretation of those mysterious figures, as also the motives which could drive him to the commission of such a violent act; but his answer was in a foreign tongue, unknown to all present: however, he soon after addressed them in very good French, and explained, that the figures below the letters were intended to represent the different notes on the organ, and that the word formed by the letters above was the true construction which the Holy Prophet had put on those notes. For those reasons he had a particular aversion to all organs, and, as it was his wish to enlighten the world upon the subject, he had prepared about six hundred hand-bills in the English language, which he had distributed whenever an opportunity presented itself; but much difficulty was thrown in the way of his charitable intentions, owing to his ignorance of the language of this country. However, as he could not address the people in their own tongue, he had provided himself with a pistol, by firing which he thought he should be able to command attention. The

officer conveyed him to the Compter, where he gave his name David Kruskline, and also the address of a British officer residing at the Bell-inn, Holborn. This gentleman was immediately applied to, and his account of the prisoner was, that his father was a merchant at Konigsberg, in Prussia, and that the prisoner had been clerk to him, but had ran away, being at that time generally believed to be insane. It is not known whether the pistol contained a ball; but a gun-maker who examined it, expressed his conviction that it did; however, it was not found. We understand that the prisoner has lived during the last three months on nothing but raw cabbage and jellies, and has behaved in an otherwise eccentric manner.

Yesterday the examination of the above unfortunate young man took place at Guildhall, when it appeared from the evidence that he was evidently insane.

The unfortunate young man stated, through the medium of an interpreter, that he had acted in the manner described for the purpose of making his secret known to the world, and that he is now ready to meet the decree of the law.

The magistrate ordered, that great care should be taken of him, until his friends shall have an opportunity of placing him in a fit residence.

25. MR. WAKLEY, Surgeon, AND
SHERIFF PARKINS.

Kentish Town, Sept. 21, 1820.

Sir;—From the period of my late catastrophe in Argyle-street, to add to my anxiety, I have been currently charged by a multitude

of malignant slanderers as being the person who decapitated Thistlewood and his deluded companions in May last.

Your official contradiction of this disgusting falsehood, as sheriff of London, will confer a lasting favour on, Sir,

Your obliged servant,
THOS. WAKLEY.

J. W. Parkins, esq. Sheriff of
London and Middlesex

*No. 10, New Bridge-street,
Sept. 25, 1820.*

Sir;—In answer to your note of the 21st instant, I feel myself bound to comply with its contents to the utmost of my power; but I am sorry to inform you, that the whole of the disgusting business to which it relates, was conducted with so much privacy and pertinacious concealment from me, that I was not even made acquainted with the order for the execution until the day after (Sunday, when I went to Newgate, accompanied with a clergyman) it had been determined upon, and orders given for erecting the scaffold, &c. by the lord-mayor Bridges, and my colleague Mr. Rothwell, who, accompanied by his deputy, had, I understood, been the previous day at the secretary of state's office arranging the same; and as to the man who decapitated the unfortunate Thistlewood and his companions, he was procured for that purpose by the prison surgeon, and his terms, 20*s.*, agreed for by Mr. Turner, Mr. Rothwell's deputy, and which wages Mr. Turner told me were repaid to him by the man department, as also 5*l.* he paid to the man who held up the heads. I did not see the man who performed the duty until he appear-

ed on the scaffold masked and dressed as a sailor. By the notice I then took of him (which was very particular) I perceived him to be in height about five feet five or six inches, and in answer to my inquiry the other day (in consequence of your note) who the fellow was, Mr. Turner informed me, that he was a resurrection man, who obtained bodies for the hospitals; and that when he asked him if he could perform the task of cutting off the heads, he replied, "Oh, yes! that he could do it very well, as he was in the habit of cutting off nobs (heads) for the purpose of obtaining nackers (teeth)."

I am glad, for the honour of our country's humanity, that it was no person of respectability, but a most illiterate and degraded being; as was also the wretched individual who held up the heads of the unfortunate men.

In addition to the above, I am credibly informed, that the individual who decapitated Thistlewood and his companions, was engaged by the under sheriff from Yorkshire, to go there for a similar purpose; but in the performance of which sanguinary work, thank Providence, he has been disappointed.

I cannot conclude this letter without bearing testimony to the humane disposition of your heart towards the depraved young man who robbed you of your watch on the fatal night when crossing the road, and bleeding from the wounds inflicted by the assassins and incendiaries who set fire to your house in Argyle-street.

I hope this assurance will convince every one, even the most malignant of your enemies, that it was totally impossible any one

could mistake a gentleman of your appearance and height (which I conceive to be about five feet ten inches), for the person (five feet five or six inches) who performed the sanguinary duty on Thistlewood and the others in May last.

I am,

Sir, your most
Obedient humble servant,
J. W. PARKINS, Sheriff.

Thos. Wakley, esq.

26. UNION HALL. — George Archer was on Thursday brought before the sitting magistrate, for examination; when John Davies, cattle-driver to Thomas Edwards of Cysylog, in the county of Denbigh, stated, that he was employed by his master, Thomas Edwards, to sell 152 sheep, which he drove to Harlowbush Fair, in the county of Essex, and the witness had them in the fair on the 9th of September last, when the prisoner, George Archer, and another man in a gig came to him, and asked the price of the sheep, and bid money for them; but not agreeing in the price, they both went away, after which, they both came to witness again on foot, and examined the sheep, and then they agreed to give 15s. per head for them, making the sum of 114*l.* and the witness then sold the sheep to the other man in the presence of the prisoner. In about four hours afterwards, the prisoner, and the other man came to the witness again in the gig, and brought another man with them; the man in the gig jumped out of it, and left the prisoner in it, and the other man gave the bill of exchange, produced, for 50*l.* purporting to be drawn by Joseph Church, upon and accepted by, P. H. Harley; payable when due,

at Messrs. Hankeys and Co. bankers, 7, Fenchurch-street." After which he spoke to the prisoner in the gig, and said, "give me, or lend me, that bill." The prisoner then took from his pocket, and gave the man the second bill produced, for 75*l.* purporting to be drawn by the prisoner, and "accepted; payable at Mr. Champs, Baptist-chambers, Chancery-lane: Viscount Montague." The man said, the witness could get money for them immediately in London, where the bills were made payable, and the witness then gave him 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* change out of the two bills; and the third man drove away the sheep, and the prisoner and the man who came with him, drove away in the gig together. On Tuesday, the 12th Sept., the witness went to the places where the bills were made payable, and he could not get the money for them.

R. Lloyd, of Holborn-hill, tobacconist, stated, he had presented the bill of exchange, produced, for 50*l.* purporting to be payable at Messrs. Hankeys and Co. and made inquiries at that house respecting the acceptor, and was informed they knew no such person. He afterwards made inquiries at Mr. Champs, at whose house the bill of exchange for 75*l.* purports to be payable respecting the said bill, and Mr. Champs informed the witness he knew no such person as Viscount Montague, and that the bill was not worth one farthing.

The prisoner was fully committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

27. PORTSMOUTH.—This port was honoured to-day by a visit from our revered and beloved monarch. At twelve, precisely,

the "British thunder" from our batteries announced to the gladdened inhabitants that the royal squadron hove in sight; and in a few minutes the whole fleet, with the royal yacht, anchored at Spit-head, each ship returning the hearty salutes which were received from the shore.

29. Game is so abundant this season on the Grampion-hills, in Scotland, that one gentleman has already killed 239 brace of grouse, 38 brace of which were bagged the first day; on which day Lord Kennedy won a bet of 50 guineas, by killing 75 brace and a half, although he missed 50 shots.

SPAIN.—We have received from the frontiers of Spain the sad news, that the yellow fever has again appeared in Andalusia. Official advice to this effect reached Barcelona, under the date of the 13th instant. A cordon has been established before Xeres de la Frontera. A letter from Cadiz of the 20th of August announces, that nine persons had then fallen victims to this disease at Xeres. It has been asserted at Cadiz, that an individual died there of this malady; and reports were circulated that other inhabitants were attacked by it. It is also asserted, that this contagion has appeared in the Isla de Leon, and at Port St. Mary, and that it had attacked many houses which had escaped it last year.

BIRTH OF A FRENCH PRINCE.—*Paris, Sept. 29.*—This morning, the inhabitants of Paris were awakened by the discharge of cannon; all their hearts beat as they counted, and all leaped with joy when they numbered the 13th shot. Signals, rapid as air, carry it to remote quarters, and in a few mo-

ments the sound of the cannon will have made it echo in the most sequestered hamlets; all France raises a cry of "*Vive le Roi!*" "*Vive le Duc de Bordeaux!*" "*Vive la Duchesse de Berri!*"

The first symptoms of the pains had hardly manifested themselves, when her royal highness sent word to the king; the physicians were also informed, as well as the witnesses appointed by the king, but her royal highness was almost alone when she gave birth to a prince. Her royal highness, arming herself with extraordinary courage, ordered that the operation should be suspended till the witnesses, taken from the persons present in the palace, were called. Some National Guards on duty at the Tuilleries immediately repaired to her royal highness, and it was in their presence, and in that of the marshal duke of Albufera, who had hastened to the spot, that the deliverance of her royal highness was completed. It was 35 min. past 2 a. m., as appears from the following bulletin, published this morning:—

"*First Bulletin, Sept. 29.*

"To-day, at 35 min. past 2 in the morning, her royal highness the duchess of Berri was delivered of a prince, well formed, and in good health.

"Their royal highnesses are as well as possible.

"At the palace of the Tuilleries, 4 a. m.

(Signed)

PORTAL, Baron DA-
ALBERT, PUYTRON,
DISTEL GUERIN, DENEUX, Ac-
Baron BOUGON, coucheur."

Their royal highnesses Monsieur and the duke and duchess of Angouleme repaired to the duchess of Berri, at the first news of her situation, and have not quitted her. The king went to visit the princess at half-past 5 o'clock: their interview was most affecting: it was at this moment that the king, approaching the young duke of Bordeaux, rubbed his lips with a clove of garlick, thus renewing the celebrated trait of Henri d'Albert to his grandson, Henry IV.

The king received in the morning the congratulations of the princes and princesses of his family, of the ministers, the marshals, the presidents of the supreme courts, of the prefect and mayors of Paris, and the officers of all the corps. The crowd was immense. His majesty desired the persons to be introduced who were present at the birth. His majesty repaired to the chapel to hear mass with madame and the princess. On coming out his majesty appeared at the balcony, and was saluted with cries of *Vive le Roi!* a thousand times repeated. His majesty having shown a desire to speak, profound silence instantly succeeded the loud demonstrations of joy, and the king, in a firm and sonorous voice, expressed himself in these terms:—

"My Children, — Your joys increase mine a hundred fold—a child is born to us all—(interrupted by acclamations): this child will be one day your father; he will love you as I love you, as all my friends love you."

30. THE QUEEN'S WITNESSES. —This day, twenty Italians arrived at Dover. An immense concourse of persons assembled

on the beach; the enthusiasm was almost equal to the arrival of the Queen. The sailors jumped into the sea, and brought the men on shore in their arms. They arrived at ten in the morning, and it was five before they could get their certificates from the Custom-house. They went off in two coaches, preceded through the town by a band of music; they were cheered through the town as they passed. Lodgings were taken for them in a house situated in the public high street at Hammersmith. The countess of Oldi arrived in town this evening, with several other witnesses.

WITNESSES FOR THE BILL.—

Yesterday and this day, pavours were employed paving Cotton-garden, for the additional comfort of the Italian witnesses, who complained of the dampness of the gravel, though it was newly and thickly laid on when they took possession of their present quarters. In their meals too, since the change of the season, their palates have been consulted. At one o'clock some highly-seasoned soup is served up for their luncheon; three o'clock is their dinner-hour; and the best fruit dessert which the season furnishes is also supplied to their table. They amuse themselves as usual; ball-playing in the morning, and with music of various kinds in the evening. Theodore Majocchi is the sporting man of the company; he was absent for several days last week, perhaps on a visit during the shooting season. Twenty-six of the witnesses remain in Cotton-garden. They promenade the yard during the greater part of the day, some of them smoking segars, and others singing and playing at ball.

Three times a week supplies of flour, and various articles of grocery and other necessities, are brought in carts for their use. Fresh meat, consisting of an abundant supply of the best provisions in the market, is daily brought to the larder. The cooks have a busy time of it, and, as well as the other attendants, dine at one o'clock, after the lunch is served up for the witnesses. The laughter and jollity of the Italians during their daily sports can be plainly heard in front of the place of their pastimes. Many of them are permitted to come out occasionally, at early hours of the morning, and in the evening, and have, we understand, been conducted to some of the public places of amusement.

At three o'clock, according to custom the sheriffs elect were conducted by the lord-mayor, the lord-mayor elect, the sheriffs for the past year, the common-sergeant, and other city-officers and members of the corporation, from Guildhall, by water, in the state-barges, to Westminster-hall, for the purpose of being presented in due form to the barons of the exchequer.

The Common Sergeant addressed the Curator Baron, and presented to him the two new sheriffs. He said, that custom had also imposed upon him the duty of informing his lordship, that the sheriffs for the present year, Mr. Alderman Rothwell, and Mr. J. W. Parkins, attended here to make a return to the king of their accounts of office during their shrievalty. He paid some very high compliments to Mr. Alderman Rothwell, but concluded without making the slightest allusion to Mr. Sheriff Par-

kins, who sat by Mr. Sheriff Rothwell. Mr. Sheriff Parkins observed to a gentleman near him, that the real compliment was to be omitted in the congratulations of such an individual.

The sheriffs for the past year were then sworn duly to account to the king for the fees and profits of their office.

The Common-Sergeant next tendered a warrant, pledging Mr. Collingridge, the city secondary, to account for the fees and profits of the deputy sheriffs during the past year.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins instantly rose, and protested against the appointment of Mr. Collingridge to account for any business as his deputy. He did not mean to cast any reflections upon that gentleman; but he had never appointed him to be any deputy of his, and of course he could not dream of becoming responsible for any returns he might make in his behalf.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell said, he should be always ready to answer in person, when called upon to account for any act of his shrievalty.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins said, he had taken the oath so to account, and he had at his elbow Mr. Pullen, who was a very respectable man, and who was his deputy, the man in whom he placed a confidence, and who was also ready duly to account as his deputy. He (Mr. Parkins) had had a painful and expensive duty to discharge while in office, and had been very ill-used; he should take care and make his case known to his king and his country.

Curator Baron. — Then, Sir, who is your deputy?

Mr. Sheriff Parkins. — The

gentleman here, Mr. Pullen, my lord.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell. — My lord, I object to the appointment just stated. I cannot have that gentleman act for both.

Sheriff Parkins. — My lord, I repeat I have been badly used. I am sorry I had to do with these people. I only state, that I never heard of Mr. Collingridge's appointment. I know nothing of it—why should he then be obtruded as my deputy? Here's my deputy, Mr. Pullen, ready as such to tender his accounts.

The Common Sergeant, after some personal altercation with Mr. Sheriff Parkins, in which each seemed highly displeased with the other, proposed to the Court to adjourn the matter. It was not imperative that the deputy's accounts should pass now.

This was at length agreed to, and the matter was adjourned to the first day of term.

UNSEASONABLE SALMON. — William Forbes, was charged, on Saturday, before the lord-mayor, by Mr. Mitchelson, the under bailiff, with having sold unseasonable salmon, contrary to the statute.

Mr. Mitchelson, in bringing forward his charge, stated, that the practice had yielded in a great measure to the severity of his lordship's admonitions, and to the notice the public had been obliged to take for the security of their own health, and kepper and shedder salmon had disappeared from the London market for a considerable time.

The salmon was then produced.

The defendant admitted, that the salmon was a kepper, but denied that it was unwholesome.

The Lord-Mayor said, he was

determined to punish all persons against whom charges of so serious a nature should be established. His lordship then called upon the defendant to pay a fine of 5*l.*, which he paid.

SUICIDAL BARGAINS.—The following bargain is stated to have taken place lately at Hertford, between a man commonly called Whistling Joe, keeper to lord J. Townshend, of Balls, and a person named Cockerell, who has been for some time selling dogs in the neighbourhood. The keeper agreed to give Cockerell 4*l.* for the dog, and to allow him a shot at him at 50 yards, with ball-cartridge! and his body, if he was killed, was to be reckoned at 3*l.*, to make up the price of the dog, which was estimated at 7*l.*; but if he was not killed, he was, in his turn, to have the dog, and a shot at Cockerell. Accordingly he took his distance at 50 yards, placing his hat at his feet, and Cockerell, with a musket and ball-cartridge, actually shot at him: the ball, passing between his legs, struck his hat, and beat up the dirt in his face! Cockerell declined receiving his shot, and gave up the dog. They then agreed to fight with muskets, at 50 yards' distance, the next day, but were prevented from the circumstance being known. Cockerell is said to be of respectable family, near Towcester.—*Bristol Gazette*.

A copy of the roll of freeholders of every county in Scotland, as last made up; certified respectively by the sheriff clerk of each county:—

Freeholders.	
1, Aberdeenshire	182
2, Argyll	64
3, Ayr	178

Freeholders.	
4, Banff.....	87
5, Berwick	124
6, Bute	14
7, Caithness	31
8, Clackmannan	19
9, Cromarty	9
10, Dumbarton	43
11, Dumfries	77
12, Edinburgh	174
13, Elgin	32
14, Fife	240
15, Forfar	114
16, Haddington	90
17, Inverness	70
18, Kincardine	70
19, Kinross.....	21
20, Kirkcudbright	144
21, Lanark	160
22, Linlithgow	65
23, Nairn	22
24, Orkney and Zetland ...	40
25, Peebles.....	43
26, Perth	221
27, Renfrew	143
28, Ross	85
29, Roxburgh	137
30, Selkirk	38
31, Stirling	118
32, Sutherland	24
33, Wigtown	60
2,889	

We copy from a Berlin article the following passage, verbatim:—"On the 30th September a feast was given to the dragoons of the 'Queen's' regiment. This attention of his majesty towards the above corps is an additional proof of the affectionate remembrance which our king cherishes for a wife who was so dear to his heart, and so much adored by his subjects. What a contrast is there between this picture and the scandalous prosecution under which England groans, and which disgusts all upright minds by the

insult which it offers to the majesty of the sovereign power!"

OCTOBER.

BARON OMPTEDA.—The Gazette of Hanover contains the following article relative to Baron Ompteda:—

"It is well-known that the ambassador, Von Ompteda, had drawn upon himself the distrust of his government by his conduct during the Westphalian usurpation of this kingdom; but which was removed by the circumstantial explanations given, and which were confirmed by foreign most respectable public authorities. The consequence of which were the restoration of the key of Chamberlain, which had been formerly given him; his mission to Italy, in reference to the political situation of that country; and his subsequent appointment as ambassador to the Court of Rome.

"His abode in Italy had brought him into the neighbourhood of the then Princess of Wales, and it was very natural that he should consider himself as bound to give to his lawful sovereign the information it was his duty to give, respecting her conduct, which was universally remarked, and excited great surprise.

"But that, to procure himself this knowledge of the conduct of the Princess, which was but too public, he even made use of unlawful or even of unbecoming means, is a gross falsehood resting on no proof, and is one of the numerous calumnies which the attendants of the Princess, as well in general, as particularly

on the following occasion, allowed themselves against him.

"The occasion we mean was this—when Bergami had received from the Princess a Chamberlain's key, like that which was given to the Chamberlain Von Ompteda, by his lawful sovereign, the latter was induced to make some remonstrances, and thus laid the foundation for that hostility with which he was from that time constantly pursued.

"One of the many consequences of this was, the well known challenge sent him by an English officer."

EDUCATION OF CATHOLICS.—The following is a literal translation of a brief lately received from the Holy See by the Roman Catholic prelates of England and Ireland:

Right Illustrious and Right Reverend Sir,—That forewarning speech of Jesus Christ, our Lord, long since uttered by him, when employing the parable of the husbandman, "who had sown the good seed in his field; but his enemy, while mankind were asleep, came and made an after-sowing of tares in the midst of the wheat corn" (Matth. ch. 13, v. 24), appears to be realizing in our days, particularly in Ireland, to the grievous loss and wrong of the Catholic weal.

For information has reached this sacred congregation, that schools of a Bible Society have been set up in almost every part of Ireland; upholden with the resources and by the patronage of the higher anti-Catholic gentry; and that, in those schools, under the artificial complexion of charity, the untutored youth of either sex, especially those of the peasantry, and of the indi-

gent class, allured by the cajolment, nay, by affectionate petty presents from the teachers, come to be tainted with the deadly poison of perverse doctrines. It is further stated, that the teachers in those schools, lately described, are methodists, who make use of Bibles rendered into English by that Bible Society, and pregnant with errors; those teaching, having in view the sole object of seducing the youthful population, and eradicating from their hearts and affections the truths of the orthodox faith.

Considering these things to be certain, your lordship is already aware, that great solicitude, application, and vigilance, are to be demanded of the shepherds, in sedulously guarding their flocks from the ambuscade of wolves, who come in sheep's clothing. If the shepherds will slumber during the while, quickly will the inimical man steal in, and sow his noxious seed; quickly will the after-growth of tares show itself, and overlay the wheat corn.

Wherefore, it is indispensably requisite to make every possible effort, in order to recall the useful sort from the pernicious schools; and to admonish the parents, that they are not, by any means, to suffer their offspring to be led into error. However, for avoiding the snares of the adversaries, nothing appears more fitting than the setting up of Catholic schools, wherein to educate the poor and the peasantry, in a course of moral instruction and reputable learning. Perhaps it may be said, that a fund cannot be provided. As to this point, you will have naturally gained a lesson from those very seeders from the right faith:

VOL. LXII.

for, as we are told, they ask individually, from the people at large, a penny subscription by the week, for the support of those mentioned schools, what should hinder the Catholics from doing likewise?

Wherefore we exhort, and, by the tender sympathies of Jesus Christ our Lord, we conjure you; my lord, to guard with diligence your flock, in that best manner which your discretion may suggest, from such persons as insidiously are introducing themselves into the sheepfold of Christ; with the design of carrying away from him the incautious sheep; and to exert yourself most carefully (recollecting the prophecy of Peter, the Apostle, who delivered of old in these words, "and amongst you shall there be lying teachers, who shall bring in sects of perdition") to prevent the corrupting by those men of the Catholic youth. This object I hope you will easily attain by instituting within your diocese Catholic schools. And in the well-founded hope, that in this most important matter your lordship will exert all your force and resoluteness to prevent the sound wheat from being choaked by the tares, I beg of the Holy Divine Majesty to be your protector and safeguard for very many years.—Your lordship's, in all brotherly affection,

JULIUS MARIA CARDINAL
DELLA SOMAGLIA, Pro-
prefect.

C. M. PEDICINI, Secretary.
From the Palace of the Pro-
paganda Fide. Rome, 14th
August, 1820.

2. COURT OF KING'S BENCH
—*The King v. Whitby*.—The de-
fendant was servant to Maria
2 G

Glenn, the niece of Mr. Tuckett, of Taunton, at the time when she was carried away by James Bowditch (as she said), without her consent. The consequence was, that James Bowditch was indicted with eight or nine others, for a conspiracy to carry off Miss Glenn, and, together with his companions, was found Guilty. A motion was made, in the course of the following term, to procure a new trial, founded upon a number of affidavits, imputing to Miss Glenn very familiar conduct with James Bowditch, and amongst other instances mentioned, that she had been present as godmother at the christening of the child of a Mrs. Mulrairie, then residing with Mrs. Bowditch, and that she had afterwards dined with the Bowditches, and spent the evening with them and their friends. The whole of these statements were positively negatived in an affidavit of Sarah Whitby, the present defendant, and the Court refused to grant a new trial. James Bowditch and the other defendants, convicted of conspiracy, were sentenced to different periods of imprisonment. The Grand Jury of London, however, on the affidavits above-mentioned, found true bills of indictment against Sarah Whitby and Maria Glenn, and the former now stood upon her trial for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Several affidavits were put in and read, and amongst the rest the affidavits of the defendant, in which it was alleged the perjury had been committed.

Mary Priest knew Miss Glenn; on the morning of the christening, Miss Glenn, Mr. James Bowditch, Miss Elizabeth Bowditch, afterwards Mrs. Gibbons, and

Miss Sarahannah Bowditch, now Mrs. Gibbons, called at witness's house. The whole party went to church, and Miss Glenn and Miss Elizabeth Bowditch stood godmothers to the child.

Mary Wheller was a servant of Mr. Puddie in the month of August, 1817; recollects the christening party calling at her master's house on their way to church. Witness described the persons composing the party in the same manner as last witness.

Sarah Bishop lived as servant with Mrs. Bowditch. Witness had frequently seen Miss Glenn in the kitchen playing with the Bowditches at blindman's buff. Miss G. was fond of James Bowditch, more so than he was of her. Witness corroborated the account before given respecting the christening.

Maria Banner, lives at Taunton; her husband is a printer there; recollects seeing Miss Glenn and J. Bowditch walking together in Taunton, on the 27th of August, 1817.—The day of the christening.

William Tyrell, a music master, on the 27th of August, 1817, went over to fetch home a young lady to whom he was then paying his addresses, and to whom he is now married; he found Miss Glenn playing on the harp; when Wm. Bowditch came in, he inquired whether the godmothers had been kissed, and upon being answered in the negative, observed, that then the child would be a fool. Miss Glenn and Elizabeth Bowditch were kissed by the party; amongst the rest he kissed Miss Glenn, and James Bowditch manifested some displeasure at that account; Miss Glenn went up to James Bowditch, and said,

"Oh! never mind, that's nothing."

Ann Gale Tyrrel, and Elizabeth Sutton deposed to the same effect.

Frances Sutton, the mother of the two preceding witnesses, was examined in support of the same evidence.

Ch. Puddie observed the same scene mentioned by preceding witnesses.

Sarah Bowditch and Susannah Gibbons (formerly Susannah Bowditch) described the amusements of the evening, and the persons attending the christening, &c. in the same manner as the other witnesses.

Mrs. Mulraine spoke to all the circumstances attending the christening of her child.

W. Bowditch spoke in similar terms as to the party attending his mother's house, on the 27th of August, 1817.

Joan Bowditch confirmed the preceding evidence generally, and spoke positively to the presence of Mary Whitby during the whole of the evening.

Mrs. Atkinson examined by Mr. Gurney.—This witness deposed, that in the month of December, 1817, she lived as house-keeper in Bath; Mr. Tuckett occupied apartments in her house. Witness observed an alteration in the behaviour of Mary Whitby when Miss Glenn entered the house; she came down stairs into the kitchen, and said that a person had come whom she had entertained a hope never to have seen again. When Whitby was complaining of the temper of Mr. Tuckett, witness asked, "What, is all this talk about a child being christened?" Whitby replied, that it was about a Mrs.

Mulraine's child; she added, that Miss Glenn had attended the christening, but begged witness not to tell Mr. Tuckett.

After some questions put to the husband of this witness, the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Serjeant Pell addressed the jury.

Henry Read was called to contradict Mrs. Mulraine.

Maria Glenn was then called. She deposed, that she went in July, 1818, to Holway Farm, the residence of Mrs. Bowditch; she was then not 16; she had before been living with her uncle at Taunton; her father was dead; her mother is still living in St. Vincent's; she left Holway Farm on the 2nd of September; it was on a Wednesday; remembers Mr. Tuckett coming to see her on the Wednesday and Saturday in the week preceding her departure; he came on Wednesday the 27th August, about 10 or 11 o'clock; she was then sitting on a sofa in the parlour; her uncle remained with her until nearly 4 o'clock; Mary Whitby had gone to Taunton, and did not return until a short time after her uncle left her. During that time she was never absent from Holway. She knew Mrs. Mulraine; never stood godmother to her child; never was at church whilst her child was christened; never dined with a party assembled to celebrate the christening of Mr. Mulraine's child; dined on that day in her own parlour, where she always dined; she dined that day about a quarter past four; her dinner used to be dressed at her aunt's, and sent over to Holway Farm; went to bed that evening at 8 o'clock. Knew William Tyrrel; did not see him that day;

did not join any party at any time, either in the kitchen or the hall; Tyrrel never kissed her, nor did she ever dance when he played on the piano. Never borrowed any of Mrs. Mulrairie's clothes; never played at blind-man's buff or cards with Mrs. Bowditch's family; was never in the habit of mixing with persons in the kitchen; never said to Mrs. Sutton, that she had tricked or nicked her uncle.

The counsel for the prosecution declined entering into any cross-examination.

George Tuckett, esq. was next examined. He stated himself to be a barrister residing at Taunton; he had lived there eight or nine years. He recollected going over to Holway Farm on Wednesday the 27th of August: he found Miss Glenn in the parlour, sitting on a sofa; he remained with her until about a quarter to four; during that time she was scarcely out of his sight; saw none of the Bowditch family; was struck with the stillness of the house when he entered.

William Woodford examined. —Is a carpenter residing at Taunton; knows the Magdalen church in that place; has a pew there; recollects doing some work in the pew during the year 1817; recollects seeing a christening in the church; James Bowditch and William Bowditch were there as godfathers; the rest of the party were two sisters of James Bowditch, and a short woman, whom he did not know; has seen Susannah Bowditch to-day; is sure that she was present at the christening; he noticed the defect in her eye; has been since the trial to the house of Mr. Tuckett; has seen Miss Glenn, and is quite certain that she was

not present at the christening; during the service James Bowditch neglected to answer, and the clergyman rebuked him for his neglect.

In cross-examination he proved that a bill put into his hands was made out by his father; from his book, he saw that he had been employed in the church on the 25th of June. There was an entry on the 27th of August, from which it appeared, that he had on that day been employed at home.

Mr. Scarlett now called other witnesses in aid of the prosecution, who clearly proved, that the christening witnessed by the last witness, had taken place on Wednesday, June 25th, when James Bowditch and William Bowditch had been godfathers.

Mr. Sergeant Peil observed on this evidence.

Mr. Scarlett then commenced a reply, which occupied him nearly an hour and a half.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence.

The Jury retired, and after being absent about half an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty.

The following accident occurred in the grounds at Brandenburgh-house this evening, just at the time when they were most crowded. A boy about 14 years of age, the son of a labourer at Hammersmith, having taken charge of a gentleman's horse, mounted it, and was riding gently about the field, which was at the moment thronged with carriages, when the animal, taking fright at some object, reared, and threw the boy; and his foot hanging in the stirrup, the horse became still more frightened, and set off at full speed down the

field, dragging the poor lad after him, and dashing his head and shoulders against the wheels of the double line of carriages through which he passed. The horse was stopped before it reached the bottom of the field, but the boy was then quite dead.

3. KING'S BENCH.—*The King v. Maria Glenn*.—This was an indictment for perjury.

The name of the defendant has already appeared, and the ground of this prosecution been before explained in the report of Ann Whitby's Trial—[see page 450]. The assignments, upon which the case turned were three in number. First, upon Miss Glenn's statement—that she did not stand as godmother at the christening of Mrs. Mulrairie's child; nor wore upon that occasion a spencer and bonnet belonging to Susannah Bowditch, the sister of James Bowditch: secondly, that she did not dance at a certain festival on the same evening at the house of Mrs. Joan Bowditch; and that she was not upon that occasion kissed as one of the godmothers: thirdly, that she never walked in the streets of Taunton, nor in a certain place called the French Weir-field, with James Bowditch.

In addition to the witnesses produced against Whitby, who were all examined, there were produced on the present trial, Mrs. E. Alcock, the wife of colonel Alcock, of Taunton, who deposed to seeing Miss Glenn meet and walk with James Bowditch, in the road before her house, a short time previous to the elopement.

Miss Emma Alcock and Miss Harriet Alcock deposed to their having seen Miss Glenn upon

four different occasions walk with James Bowditch in the French Weir-field. They knew the person of Miss Glenn perfectly well, and were confident that they had not been mistaken.

The Lord Chief Justice then briefly went through the evidence, and the Jury, without deliberation, found a verdict of Guilty.

Note.—Miss Glenn had not been held to bail, and absconded before judgment.

4. DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.

—A person employed as a process-server, had been sent in that capacity to the house of a farmer of the name of Edmund Murphy, of Ballyellan, in the county of Carlow, and had on that occasion suddenly disappeared. And it was not until within a few days past that the disclosures of a servant, who had been in the employment of Murphy since, and sometime previous to, the disappearance of the man in question, brought to light the certainty of his murder by Murphy and his confederates. The servant, in resentment, or revenge, of some offence received from his master, deposed before a magistrate of the county, — Blackney, esq., to the facts of this revolting crime, and described the place and position in which the body of the murdered man had been, with his assistance, buried. A very diligent search was accordingly made in Murphy's garden, where, at length, the skeleton was found, placed in an upright position. Measures had been previously taken to secure the person of Murphy, who, however, while his house was so surrounded by a police-force, secreted himself in a loft, to which the entrance, by a trap-

door, was so indistinct as wholly to have escaped observation. On the retirement of the police the fellow effected his escape, and has not yet been taken.

5. KING'S BENCH—*Crook v. Sir William Hoste, Bart.*—This was an action upon the case. Public attention had been a good deal excited by a petition presented to the House of Commons upon the subject, and the Court was filled with respectable persons at an early hour.

Mr. Gurney stated the case. The plaintiff, served as a common mariner on board his majesty's ship *La Mutine*, of which the defendant was captain. It happened one night that a man of the name of Grimaldi, a sailor on board, being in a state of intoxication, cut the lashings of Crook's hammock, and let him down. Crook, hurt by the fall, applied to the surgeon for assistance; the matter came to the ear of Sir Wm. Hoste, and that gentleman, suspecting some improper collusion between Grimaldi and Crook, put them in irons. The Court would find that Sir Wm. Hoste had not stopped at that point: he, of his own authority, and without any trial by court-martial, although such trial was implored, ordered six dozen lashes to be inflicted upon the plaintiff; and afterwards, without money, character, or means of subsistence, set him on shore at Malta. Upon his arrival in this country the plaintiff's first act was, to apply to the Admiralty for his arrear of wages, and for prize money which was due to him; and he received for answer, that the letter R. signifying "run or deserted" had been affixed to his name. No choice was thus

left to the plaintiff but to seek by an action compensation for the injury he had sustained. It was the first instance, he believed, in which the gallant defendant had sought to avoid an action; but in the present case he had not only pleaded not guilty, but also that the cause of action had accrued more than six years back. The statute of limitations, however, would not avail Sir William, because it would be shown, that he had within the last three years, by his letter to the Admiralty, caused the continuance of the R against Crook's name, and, in consequence, the continued privation of his property.

Mr. Justice Bayley. — Of course, Mr. Gurney, you mean to proceed upon the count for continuing the R: the other counts are out of the question.

Mr. Gurney.—Certainly, my lord, the original cause occurred 19 years ago.

Lieut. George Antony was lieutenant on board *La Mutine*, from Sept. 1799, to July, 1802. The plaintiff was a boy before the mast, and Sir William Hoste was captain. There was a man named Grimaldi on board; he was an ordinary seaman. In the year 1801, as the witness was standing on the quarter-deck in the morning, the surgeon came aloft and said, that his servant, William Thomas, could get no rest at night for Grimaldi and George Crook. Sir Wm. Hoste sent for Crook, Grimaldi, and Thomas. They came upon deck. Crook was then a boy of 15. Sir William Hoste then asked Thomas what had been done to him? Thomas answered, "I can get no rest at night for Grimaldi and

Crook making a noise." Sir William said "What noise?" Thomas answered "that Grimaldi had got into Crook's hammock." Sir William then asked Grimaldi "why he had done so?" Grimaldi said, "that he was drunk at the time." Thomas said, "That cannot be, for you were in Crook's hammock more than one night or two." Thomas was then desired to state what noise had been made. He said that he had heard improper language, and that he had heard Crook say, in a low tone of voice, to Grimaldi—[The remainder of the answer we are compelled to suppress.] There was a good deal of moving about in the hammock. The captain then asked Grimaldi and Crook what they had to say. Grimaldi said, "I was drunk." Crook said nothing. Both were ordered into confinement. Witness then left the ship upon duty. He left the men in irons; and when he returned, a month after, they were gone from the vessel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—Grimaldi was a half-bred Italian. The words spoken to by Thomas, as uttered in a low voice by Crook, were—[The witness repeated the words which he had stated on his examination in chief.]

Is it not the custom in such a case as that which you have been describing to inflict some punishment?—It is.

Is it not usual to put the parties in irons until the ship comes into port?—Certainly.

And is it not the usage, when a man is suspected of such an offence, and likely to be in bad odour with the crew, to wink at his desertion—to let him go

away if he likes?—It is frequently done.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—The captain, I think, did no more than his bounden duty. The plaintiff received summary punishment for a crime, and was discharged. He might have evaded that punishment by calling for a court-martial; but he knew that such a measure would place his life in jeopardy.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

7. SEDUCTION, AND ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A young gentleman attended this morning at Bow-street, with the night constable of St. Mary-le-Strand, who brought the charge-book from the watch-house, in which was entered, "A gentleman charges a lady with attempting to drown herself in the Thames!" In explanation of this, the young gentleman stated, that on the previous evening, at rather a late hour, as he was going down Catherine-street, Strand, he heard cries, as of a woman in great distress, and saw a young woman standing in a court, crying bitterly. He spoke to her, but she continued crying; and while he turned for a moment to speak to some persons who were with him, she ran off into the Strand, and down Norfolk-street. He pursued, but she ran with uncommon speed; and when she got to the bottom of the street she attempted to throw herself over the iron railings into the river, but fortunately her clothes caught the railings, and she was suspended by them until he came up, and, with the assistance of a watchman, extricated her from her perilous situation. She was taken to the watch-house, where she was extremely ill; and the

constable humanely took her to his own house, and his wife watched with her all night. In the morning she left her for a short time, having, as she supposed, removed every thing dangerous from her reach. On her return to the room, however, she was horror-struck at finding the wretched girl attempting to destroy herself by sticking pins into her throat! Even in this singular manner she would have effected her purpose but for the timely interference of the constable's wife. He had been to her that morning, and she stated to him that her family was highly respectable, and that she had been seduced by a "certain banker" (the name was handed to the magistrate), who soon deserted her. Her friends refused to notice her, and she got into the Guardian Asylum, but they still continued inexorable, and at length in an evil moment she listened to the persuasions of a woman to quit the asylum, which she did, and went to a house of ill-fame near Catherine-street. Here, however, she had only been two or three days, when disgusted at the depravity she witnessed, and despairing of a reconciliation with her friends, she determined to end her miseries by suicide, and had come out for that purpose when he found her crying. She gave references to her family, who were of considerable respectability. She was about 18 years of age, exceedingly handsome, and appeared to have been well educated.

Mr. Birnie warmly complimented the young gentleman for his humanity, and, after some

conversation, it was arranged that the unhappy girl should remain at the constable's until the necessary steps could be taken for her future provision.

9. MYSTERIOUS PUBLICATION OF SEDITIOUS HAND-BILLS.—*Police-office, Bow-street*.—A paper of a most wicked and treasonable nature, having been traced to a Mr. Franklin, said to be a gentleman, whose son is a lieutenant in the Guards, and whose connections are ministerial, a warrant was obtained for his apprehension, and he was taken on Sunday morning. He was set at liberty by sir Robert Baker, on the undertaking of Mr. Williams that he would appear this day; but he failed to make his appearance. According to the account given by his daughter, he had gone to the country, and was at the time she gave the information, a hundred miles off. The poor boy, who was employed by him to put up the placards, which he could not read, has been fined and sentenced to the House of Correction for three months.

A warrant was obtained to search the house of Mr. Denis O'Bryen, and of Mr. Franklin, on his failing to appear. Mr. O'Bryen, it is said, disclaimed all acquaintance with Mr. Franklin; but Mr. Williams, the neighbour and friend of the latter gentleman, stated, it seems, his having dined with him at Mr. O'Bryen's.

Mr. Pearson, the solicitor, asked the magistrate why the accused is not here to answer to the charge which I have made against him? If he is not in custody, I demand to know by whose connivance or

authority he has been permitted to escape? [Here a pause of some seconds ensued.] And Mr. Pearson resumed. I perceive there is no answer; and well may it be so. I charge him with having printed and published the atrocious Address to the Livery of London. I charge him with having deluged the Smithfield meetings with the papers entitled "Bread or Blood," and the other papers exciting the people to revolution and bloodshed. I charge this man with having, in the month of September, 1819, practised upon the feelings of a starving populace, by addressing to them an infamous placard, containing, among other things, the expression, "the majority has nothing to lose, and every thing to gain: this must kindle even cowards, and, in the words of our immortal bard, 'steel with valour the melting spirits of woman.'" I charge him with having published the bloody Address to the Brave Non-represented Reformers, which, in 1819, called upon the people to insist upon "Universal Suffrage, or Death." I charge him with having written the threatening letter addressed to sir Francis Burdett's jury, which operated so powerfully against the baronet's cause. In fine, gentlemen, I charge this man with having published, by thousands, tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, all the seditious and treasonable hand-bills which have been, for the last three years, imputed to the disaffected among the people. I am ready to prove his connexion with the ministers, and that at this moment there are sitting in this neighbourhood, several of his associates, who are,

and have been for some time, devising treason against the people of England.

[Sir Robert Baker here interrupted Mr. Pearson, by saying, that there was no such crime as treason against the people.]

Mr. Pearson unequivocally stated, that he had evidence to prove the direct agency of the government in the publication of all these seditious placards.

Mr. Pearson then invoked the aid of the Home Department to secure the apprehension of the accused.

Mr. Clive said, that lord Sidmouth was not then at the office, but that if Mr. Pearson would call on another day, he should receive an answer to his application.

Mr. Pearson replied, that as he believed the accused would quit the country, it was that night, and that night only, that the services of his lordship would be of any use; and that, therefore, he would call again if such were Mr. Clive's pleasure, but he could not leave the neighbourhood without receiving a decisive answer.

The following is a copy of the placard, upon which a warrant was issued:—

"' Evil be to him who evil thinks.'

"The Queen's friends, whenever and however assembled, will not content themselves with empty professions, but give solid proofs of their zeal by effectually promoting the subscription for such a service of plate as may be worthy of this noble country; and show her Majesty's nefarious persecutors, that it is not in the power of an infamous government, a corrupt judicature, or bribed majorities—of execrable

perjurers, suborners of evidence, or malignant conspirators to shut the hands of the people of England, after they have opened their hearts. Eternal disgrace would be stamped upon the nation, if this measure did not thoroughly succeed. Mighty events are probably in the womb of time. Except from the meritless accidents of sex and primogeniture, what claim has the King upon the nation which the Queen does not possess in common with him? She, as well as he, is only third in generation from one King of England. She is the niece and daughter-in-law of another King; and without preaching any doctrine tending to civil convulsion, the historical truth is undeniable, that England never was greater or happier than in the 'golden days of good queen Bess,' and the glorious ones of queen Anne. Some among the most remorseless of queen Caroline's enemies might bear in mind, that there is an express act of parliament which makes it penal to question the right of the nation to limit the succession to the throne. Whilst the wife, with the magnanimity of a Semiramis, is propounding a system that must shortly regenerate this enslaved land, 'and crush the tyrant while it rends the chain,' the husband is playing the Dandy. 'Nero fiddled when Rome was burning.'

"Never will the generous hearts of Englishmen, after the plan has been so promulged, of supplying to her Majesty that plate, which, though demed to the niece of George the Third,

has been made a boon to her newspaper traducer—never will the public, whose annihilated liberties are sure of resurrection in the providential instrumentality of this noble-minded princess (of which, by the way, a recent glorious acquittal even in one of those right arms of tyranny, called Courts of Law, is auspiciously portentous)—never will the British public permit the dishonour to her cause which would be inseparable from failure of the subscription for the plate."

COURT OF KING'S-BENCH—*The King v. Cohen and others.*—This was a case of conspiracy. Benjamin Cohen, William Levi, Richard Wilkinson, Jacob Shannon, Mark Nathan, Samuel Shannon, Nathan Davis, Charles Levi alias Lewis, John Reece, Jacob Beuzequin, and Barnet Solomon, were indicted, upon the prosecution of George Watson, Charles Clark, and James Cook, for fraudulently contriving and conspiring to prove, under a commission of bankruptcy issued against the first defendant, B. Cohen, certain fictitious debts, with a view to defraud the *bona fide* creditors of the bankrupt.

A great number of witnesses were examined.

The Jury retired for about an hour and a quarter, and at the expiration of that time, found Jacob Shannon, Mark Nathan, Charles Lewis alias Levi, and Richard Wilkinson—Guilty; acquitting, as matter of form, the four other defendants, against whom no evidence had been offered.

10. THE REVENUE.—Abstract of the Nett Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain (exclusive of the Arrears of War-Duty on Malt and Property), in the Years and Quarters ended the 10th of October, 1818, 1819, and 1820.

	Years ended,			Quarters ended,		
	1818.	1819.	1820.	1818.	1819.	1820.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	10,548,183	9,582,820	8,746,105	8,669,754	2,753,167	2,670,683
Excise	22,156,082	22,082,875	26,488,508	5,866,804	5,674,687	7,552,921
Stamps	6,427,270	6,211,449	6,115,482	1,679,165	1,575,437	1,581,204
Post-office ..	1,339,000	1,416,000	1,446,000	360,000	375,000	375,000
Assessed						
Taxes	6,173,833	6,178,432	6,279,547	787,426	781,448	760,576
Land do.	1,154,920	1,199,736	1,207,630	181,801	198,177	174,522
Miscellanies..	490,020	349,055	360,538	49,150	77,628	71,642
	48,289,308	47,920,367	50,643,810	12,587,100	11,435,544	13,185,648

BOW-STREET.—About 1 o'clock this day Mr. Pearson appeared at the office, and applied for a warrant against the author and distributor of a most inflammatory and seditious libel, tending to excite disaffection and rebellion. He begged leave to hand the bill to their worships: it was dated in 1818, on occasion of the elections in Westminster and London, which returned sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Waithman to parliament. After an allusion to the execution of Brandreth and others in Derby, for high treason, it contained these words, on which he particularly founded his application:—"Strike not at all, or strike home. Think of our personal insupportable servitude; and always remember that the alternative is, liberty or a glorious grave."

Mr. Birnie (running his eye along the placard).—You do not mean to prosecute for election-squibbs, surely?

Mr. Pearson.—I do not consider that by any means an election-squib. It was never intended for an election-squib. It was written at the time of a general

election; but its object was to excite resistance to the government by force.

Sir Robert Baker.—It is two years ago.

Mr. Pearson.—It is, sir Robert; but it is one of a series of more than 30, which I can trace to the same source.

Mr. Birnie directed Mr. Pearson and his witness to retire with the clerk, for the purpose of making out a warrant in the usual form, which was done accordingly.

We have observed placards stuck up, offering 300 guineas reward for the apprehension of William Franklin, who is represented to be aged 45.

Sir Charles Wolseley has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the Times:—

Sir,—I cannot help wishing to lay before the public a letter I wrote about ten weeks ago to my lord Castlereagh; which was conveyed to his lordship through his own messenger by a person I sent specially with it. I bring it forward now, because I think this is the proper time so to do; when I find his majesty's ministers are

stating in the House of Lords their willingness, even up to this very moment, to procure for the Queen every facility towards enabling her to get at evidence to controvert the charges brought against her Majesty. That my offer was an extraordinary one I will allow; but extraordinary cases require extraordinary means. To my proposal, however, I got no answer. I will not take up the room in your columns by attempting to give reasons why it should have been attended to; my letter speaks for itself; in it are good reasons for my having written it. No man in England at this time could have so well counteracted the manœuvres of colonel Brown as myself; I should have been on the spot, where I was well known, from a residence of seven months, and, I have no doubt, could have procured evidence of the greatest consequence. I was determined to put the professions of the noble lord to the test; they were so, and they were found to be mere words. I remain, sir, your obedient humble servant,

C. WOLSELEY.

" Sir Charles Wolseley to Lord Castlereagh.

" My Lord,—If the professions that have been made by your lordship are sincere, and of which I came to the knowledge through the public prints, as to your 'wish that her Majesty may clear herself of the aspersions cast on her character,' your lordship will attend to the contents of this letter.

" I beg leave to inform your lordship, that if his Majesty's government will allow me a month's leave of absence from my present place of confinement, I will un-

dertake to be of the utmost service to her Majesty in the pending prosecution against her, by going from hence to Como, where, during the year 1817, I lived several months with my family, and from that circumstance, and being acquainted with several people who were employed by the Queen, I have an opportunity of getting at evidence that would be of the greatest consequence, that no Englishman but myself, and a Mr. Walter Landon, who is now in Italy, can have had the same opportunity of knowing.

" I beg leave to state to your lordship, that this is no scheme of mine to get rid of a month's imprisonment, but a sincere wish to be of service to the Queen; on the contrary, I hereby testify, that I am willing to have added, at the end of the term of my imprisonment, the month or five weeks that I may be absent on my journey to and from Como, and likewise to enter into any recognizance his majesty's government choose to impose on me by way of enforcing my return.

" I beg leave also to state, that neither her Majesty, nor any person in her confidence, has any idea of my proposal to your lordship. I trust, my lord, as time presses, your lordship will direct an immediate answer to be given me, and I remain my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

" C. WOLSELEY."

" Abingdon."

11. On Wednesday night (the 11th) a person passing by the corn-mill of Messrs. L. and J. Simpson, in North-street, York, about half-past eleven o'clock,

discovered it on fire. The conflagration had commenced in the drying kiln; the alarm was immediately spread, the church bells were rung, and the whole city was thrown into an awful state of agitation. About half-past one the roof of the mill fell in with a tremendous crash, and the house of Mr. Simpson adjoining, appeared to be partially on fire. There were servants in the house, but Mr. S. was from home, and whilst one of them had gone up stairs to rescue an infant which was in bed, the door was broken open, and part of the furniture carried into the church. The fire continued with unabated fury till the mill was in ruins. The total amount of the damage sustained, is computed between 7 and 8,000*l*. We now come to the most tragical part. Preparations were made about two o'clock in the morning, for taking down the tottering walls. Crowds of people resorted to the ruins all the day. Between twelve and one on Thursday noon, the gable end of the building suddenly fell upon the crowd, and killed the only son of Mr. Walker, a plumber and glazier, and so severely wounded a great many more persons, that one of them has since died. The following is a list of the principal part of the sufferers:—Thomas Walker, aged 15, killed on the spot; a girl about seven years old, daughter of Mr. Dalton, butcher, skull fractured, since dead; J. Mac Night, a labourer, arm dreadfully fractured; J. Holmes, comb-maker, severe contusions upon the legs; Mr. Jepson, governor of the retreat, leg broken, and otherwise much bruised; a son of Mr. Wood, Nag's Head, contusions upon the

back and face; Mrs. Ann Wheadley, aged 52, left leg fractured, the limb amputated on Thursday; F. Tiplady, aged 13, severe contusions on the head and body—in a dangerous state; T. Vary, Skeldergate, fracture of the wrist, and contusion of the ankle; a labouring man (name not known), severely bruised, but not dangerously; Mr. Bell, grocer, bruised in several parts; the son of Mr. Lee, woollen draper, much bruised, but rapidly recovering; Mr. Walton, severely bruised; a son of Mr. Lister, guard of the London coach, head bruised, and not likely to recover; with several others, not so much injured.

A few days ago, in the morning, between three and four o'clock, a daring and extensive robbery and burglary was perpetrated at the house of Mrs. Willis, jeweller and silversmith, No. 81, Bishops-gate-street Without. Mrs. Willis slept on the second floor; Miss Caroline Willis slept in a bureau bedstead in the shop, and being alarmed at the idea of fire, between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning, she was awoken by a noise; and, on her raising herself in bed, she perceived two fellows standing behind the counter, one of whom held a dark lanthorn in his hand, whilst the other was filling a large bag with plate, trinkets and other valuables from the window. The villains then forced open a drawer, filled with plate, which, by some accident they let fall, when one of them exclaimed, "we are discovered," and they instantly made towards the door, taking with them the bag containing their plunder. Miss Willis instantly jumped out of bed, and seized one of the robbers by the skirt of the coat; but

he forced himself from her hold, and both ran off. Miss Willis instantly shut the door, and, in her night clothes, without either shoe or stocking, pursued the villains, "crying aloud stop thief, murder, &c." through different courts and alleys, into Spital-square, where she lost all trace of them. The property lost is estimated at 1,000*l*.

On Tuesday the 11th instant, Thomas Morrin, a turnkey of the gaol of Dumfries, was inhumanly murdered by David Hoggart, one of the prisoners. David Hoggart contrived to secrete in his cell a large stone; this he put into a bag, and as Morrin was leaving the cell, after having brought the daily allowance of food, Hoggart struck him over the head with the stone in the bag, which felled him to the ground, and then the wretch made his escape from the prison.

In consequence of the severe strictures of several newspapers upon the fugitive incendiary, Franklin or Fletcher's connexion with Mr. O'Brien, a gentleman in office, Mr. O'Brien, has thought it proper to address the following letter to the Editor of a morning paper:—

Sir,—I shall proceed, with all possible brevity, and without any preface, to correct the falsehoods contained in your Bow-street account of Monday last regarding myself.

1st. It is false that I held, or hold, a sinecure place under the present government. The only office which I possess is a colonial appointment, conferred upon me more than 14 years since by Lord Grey (when his lordship was first lord of the Admiralty), at the instance of Mr. Fox.

2nd. It is false that I am a writer for a certain morning paper. Were I such, I should not offer apology or explanation for such a disposition of myself. The fact, however, is, that although in the course of my life, and still an occasional correspondent of several papers (*The Times* and *Chronicle* included), like thousands of others, I never had either property, management, engagement, employment, or concern in any newspaper, since the hour of my birth.

3rd. It is false that distinguished characters connected with the ministerial press are in habits of meeting at my house. Upon the most accurate retrospect of which my memory is capable, I do not recollect any gentleman now connected with any possible paper to have been inside my threshold for the last twelve months. Such an incident may have occurred, as there are gentlemen in that line of vocation whom I know and highly esteem; but I have not the slightest remembrance of such a visitor for a full year past.

4th. That Pearson and Vickery were refused admittance by the servant happens to be fact, though found in the said statement; but the complexion given to that refusal is as false as the three first heads. The truth is, that I am very much annoyed by applicants, in real or pretended want; and that I have, during my 43 years' residence in this street, been obliged, perhaps forty-two scores of times, to threaten my servants with dismissal, on the score of receiving begging letters, and admitting strangers. It is to the discipline thence arising, coupled with seeking for a name unknown

to those servants as a male visitant, that they refused to open the door. The instant that I, who was getting out of bed, learned the name and object of Vickery, every part of the house was immediately submitted to his research. I shall not add another word. DENNIS O'BRYEN.

21, Craven-street,

Oct. 11, 1820.

12. BOW-STREET.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Pearson, accompanied by Mr. Haydon, entered. After a lapse of about half an hour, Vickery, the officer, came in, and signified to Mr. Pearson, that Mr. Williams, the person who undertook for the appearance of Franklin on Monday morning last, had accompanied him to the office, and was waiting in the private examination-room. The deposition of Williams was then taken on oath, as to his knowledge of Franklin. The investigation lasted 5 hours; and the result was, that Vickery should accompany Mr. Pearson in pursuit of Franklin to France, it being supposed that he had gone there.

13. ADDRESS AT THE HAY-MARKET THEATRE.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—This night closes the performances at this theatre, which, in consequence of the great improvements in this part of the capital, is, it seems, to be pulled down. Yet it is not without regret that we take our leave of a building which has been honoured with your liberal protection for more than half a century, and which has introduced so many celebrated authors and favourite performers to your approbation and patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Va-

rious unforeseen circumstances have arisen to depress this property; and the constant encroachment of the winter theatres upon its season (originally established under a royal patent) has so materially injured it, as to threaten its very existence, and to reduce the proprietors to the alternative of either supinely submitting to the annihilation of their interests, or assiduously struggling to obtain an independent company.

The preparations for a new theatre are in a forward state; and the proprietors confidently trust that by next season they shall be able to welcome their kind patrons in a theatre more commodious, and worthy their countenance and protection.

The Company then professed their gratitude for the patronage of the audience.

14. PARIS.—A machine, of very simple construction, was yesterday tried at the Pavilion Flora, by means of which the king may ascend and descend the staircase, and get into his carriage, without restraint or personal effort.

16. INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

—This day Mr. Haydon, of Welbeck-street, waited upon Mr. Birnie, at Bow-street, and showed the magistrate a letter from Mr. Pearson, in which that gentleman stated, that he and Vickery had clearly ascertained that Franklin had embarked a few hours before for Boulogne, and that they were just about to sail in pursuit of him.

LIASON.—Lord Beresford coming from Rio de Janeiro on board the English ship *Vengeur*, arrived unexpectedly in the port of this capital on the 10th instant. The government desiring to avoid any

interruption which his presence might cause in the public peace of this capital, and to provide at the same time for the personal safety of lord Beresford, has taken the most decisive and energetic measures to make him depart from the port of Lisbon in the shortest time possible, communicating to the captain of the ship the weighty reasons which call for those measures, and that they are in no manner directed to impair the relations of amity existing between the Portuguese and British nations, nor to deprive the captain or crew of the vessel of any assistance which they may require, and which will never be denied to the ships of war of friendly and allied nations.

The Marshal General Marquis

of Campo-Major sails for England in the *Arabella* packet, which is to sail on the 17th, in the morning. The English ship *Vengeur*, which brought his Excellency to this port, is to accompany him out of the bar. Captain Maitland, commander of this ship, agrees to deliver to the chief treasurer of the Exchequer the sum of 106,952 hard piastres, which he carries by order of his Majesty, requiring from the government, for his security on all contingencies, a bond, which was granted him, by which the government engages the revenues of the state to restore the said sum in case his Majesty should, contrary to expectation, disapprove of its delivery, or order it to be demanded back.

17. THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.—*An Account of the Total Expenses incurred on Account of the Proceedings carrying on against the Queen, as far as the same can be made out.*

The total sum applied out of the Secret Service Money, from the commencement of the Proceedings	£.18,100 15 0
The total sum issued to Mr. Maule, the solicitor of the Treasury, out of the Grant of Parliament for Civil Contingencies, for the Expense of those Proceedings, is	16,000 0 0
The total sum issued to Mr. Vizard, her Majesty's Solicitor, out of the Grant of Parliament, for satisfying certain Charges upon the Consolidated Fund or Civil List, for the Expense of those Proceedings, is.....	20,000 0 0
	£.54,100 15 0

N. B. The Counsel for the Queen know, that in conformity to their application on the 9th Oct. 1820, a warrant for the issue of 10,000*l.* is ready to be delivered to them; and this sum, together with the preceding sums, will make the whole issued for her Majesty's service, amount to.....£. 30,000 0 0

A further sum of 10,000*l.* has been applied for by Mr. Maule; which, with the preceding sum of 16,000*l.* will make

26,000 0 0

The above sum of 18,100*l.* 15*s.* does not include the expense of couriers between Italy and London ; which was defrayed in the usual manner.

Whitehall,

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

Treasury Chambers, Oct. 17.

SEDITIONS PLACARDS.—This morning, as soon as Mr. Birnie had taken his seat, Mr. Harmer and Mr. Haydon appeared in the office, attended by a bill-sticker, of the name of John Jones, for the purpose of laying an information against Mr. Denis O'Bryen, of Craven-street, Strand, for publishing an inflammatory and seditious placard. The magistrate directed the information to be laid, and the bill-sticker was examined in a private room. The deposition was taken upon oath, and was to the following effect :—

That on the night of the 19th of July, 1820, about 11 o'clock, a gentleman, whom deponent has been informed, and verily believes, to be Mr. Denis O'Bryen, came to his house, in Gardener's-row, and pulled out a bundle of printed bills, and requested the deponent to post them on the walls, from Westminster to Smithfield. Deponent observed, that there was no printer's name attached to the bills, and objected on that account to post them, but the gentleman told him not to be afraid, for he would meet him at Charing-cross, and go through with him. Deponent consented, and the following night, about 11 o'clock, he proceeded to post the bills. They were in number about 200. Deponent posted them as far as Charing-cross, where he waited for his employer, but he did not come there, and he went on posting the bills till he came to Smithfield. The gentleman came

to him some time afterwards, and gave him 2*l.* for the job. Deponent's regular charge would have been about 12*s.* The same person had employed him several times before to post bills at night. Some little time ago the same gentleman came to him, and requested him to post some smaller bills, but deponent objected, upon which the gentleman laughed, and said, he would lend him a great-coat to hide his paste-pot. Deponent, however, refused, and the gentleman laughed and said, he need not be afraid, for "if he was taken up, it would be all the better for him." The bill now produced, headed "To the Non-represented," was one of those he had so posted. It was dated July 12, 1819. This examination having been concluded, Mr. Harmer and Mr. Haydon again entered the office, and laid the information before Mr. Birnie.

Mr. Birnie, after having read it over, said, "Is this all?"

Mr. Harmer said it was.

Mr. Birnie.—I cannot issue a warrant upon the unsupported evidence of an accomplice.

Mr. Harmer.—But we cannot, Sir, at this moment procure any other evidence.

Mr. Birnie.—I cannot help that. This man is equally culpable with his employer, and if we should proceed in this business, I should think it my duty to commit him also.

Mr. Birnie then took up the deposition of the bill-sticker and the placard, and proceeded into

a private room, accompanied by Mr. Harmer, Mr. Haydon, and Mr. Stafford. They remained there for a considerable time. On their return to the office Mr. Birnie wrote a letter to Mr. Hobhouse, under-secretary for the Home Department, inclosing the deposition of the bill-sticker and the placard.

In the space of about an hour the messenger returned with an answer from Mr. Hobhouse, the purport of which was, to desire the magistrate to use his own discretion respecting the issue of the warrant.

Mr. Birnie immediately signed a warrant to the following effect:—

“Public Office, Bow-street.

“To all constables and others whom it may concern:—

“These are, in his majesty’s name, to command you and every of you, upon sight hereof, to take into your safe custody and bring before me the body of Denis O’Byen, he being charged, on the oath of John Jones, with unlawfully publishing, and causing to be published, a certain seditious and inflammatory posting bill, with intent to excite disaffection in the minds of the people towards his late and present majesty’s government, and with intent to subvert the laws of this country.

“Given under my hand and seal, this 17th day of October, 1810.

(Signed) “R. BIRNIE.”

A letter was transmitted to Mr. Denis O’Byen requiring his attendance.

At about 8 o’clock Mr. O’Byen appeared in the office considerably indisposed. He took

his seat within the partition of the office appropriated to the magistrates. In a few minutes Mr. Birnie and Mr. O’Byen retired into a private room, but remained there but a very few seconds. On his return Mr. O’Byen resumed his seat.

Mr. Birnie, looking at the clock, said, “You have been very punctual, Sir. There is no occasion for your waiting any longer here.”

Mr. O’Byen then rose, and, in an agitated manner, said, “Before I go may I be allowed to say one word.”

Mr. Birnie.—Certainly, as many as you choose.

Mr. O’Byen, then putting his hands together in an energetic manner, addressed Mr. Birnie thus:—“If you, Sir, had been accused of murder, or of parricide, upon my honour, and you have known me upwards of 30 years, you would have been as guilty as I am of being implicated with these placard-makers, or bill-stickers.”

Mr. O’Byen then left the office.

In about a quarter of an hour afterwards Mr. Harmer came into the office much heated, as if he had walked fast. He said he certainly should not at this late hour disturb Mr. O’Byen, but he would write him a note, appointing to meet him on a certain day.

18. ROBBERY OF THE DOVER COACH.—William Pearson and Henry Hart Seymour were brought to the Mansion-house, charged with this robbery. They were put to the bar separately.

The evidence against Pearson, who was the first prisoner, commenced by Moses Jacob Hertz.

of St. Helen's place, a partner in the house of B. A. Goldschmidt, who stated that the firm had notice of receiving two parcels of gold in bars from France, and that they would proceed from Dover by the Dover heavy coach. They had been stolen. The property stolen was about 500 ounces, and was worth nearly 2,000*l*.

Thomas Cooper, the book-keeper at the Elephant and Castle, proved that the prisoner booked himself to Ospringe on the Friday preceding the robbery. He was accompanied by another person, whom he should be able to identify.

Thomas Simmons, guard of the Dover coach, proved that the parcels were put into the fore boot of the coach. He identified the prisoner at the bar, and stated, that on the day alluded to, he sat on the outside of the coach at the back of it; there was no alteration in the articles in the boot other than a few additional ones put in. The prisoner came as far as Gravesend, and immediately left the coach; the only luggage he had was a pair of small saddle-bags, and the only person he left on the road was a lady, at Rochester, nobody else left the coach.

Thomas Atherden proved, that he drove the Dover coach from Canterbury to London, and that the boot was strapped nearly in the same manner when they arrived at the Golden Cross as it was when they left Canterbury. He could not speak positively to the prisoner.

Mr. Hertz described the package to be very small, and to occupy a very confined space.

William Cox, labourer to Mr.

Alderman Cox, a refiner, identified the prisoner, and stated, that he brought a quantity of gold to the shop about one o'clock on Monday last; the prisoner said, he wished to have it melted, it was then in small quantities; the appearance of it struck him as having been melted, but it was not done in a workmanlike manner.

Harrison, the officer, stated, that he searched the prisoner, and found in his drawers a card of Mr. Merle's.

William Merle then stated, that a quantity of gold was left at separate times at his shop, partly in the name of Robbins, and partly in that of Hart.

The prisoner being questioned by the Lord Mayor, declared that the gold was his property, and he should be able to prove so.

Henry Hart Seymour was then called to the bar. Mr. Alderman Cox stated, that this man had brought some gold to his house in the same manner as Pearson had done.

Cooper, the book-keeper; Simmons, the guard; and Atherdon, the coachman, were again called, and their testimony went to the same effect as that against Pearson.

The Lord Mayor asked how he became possessed of the gold? He declined giving any answer.

Both prisoners were remanded.

19. COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—The Lord Mayor informed the Court, that he had transmitted to her Majesty the vote of thanks which was passed at a former court for her gracious condescension in having presented her picture to the city of London. He added, that those thanks

were conveyed to her Majesty by the city marshal.

Mr. Favell inquired whether that was the usual mode of conveying the thanks of court to royalty. He had conceived that the usual way was, to send the thanks by the Sheriffs and Remembrancer.

The Lord Mayor considered that there was nothing disrespectful in the mode which he had adopted of conveying the thanks.

Mr. Favell was then about to offer the following motion; but, at the suggestion of some members, he suffered it to stand as a notice for a future day:—

“That this Court feel deeply interested in the alarming discovery of certain incendiaries having issued inflammatory placards, tending to disturb the peace, and bring reproach upon honest men.

“That they earnestly recommend the right honourable the Lord Mayor, and the magistrates of this city, to offer a reward, or to take such other measures for the apprehension of — Franklin, and other persons who may appear guilty of such offences.”

On the motion of Mr. S. Dixon, the report of the committee appointed to consider of, and report on, the allegations made by the late Lord Mayor against Mr. Sheriff Parkins, was read. It stated, that, after having examined the charges, and Mr. Parkins's answer to some of them, respecting his conduct on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of September, and also on the 8th of October, 1819, they had directed the town-clerk and the city-solicitor to search the city records for precedents as to the power of the mayor over the sheriffs. A case was after-

wards submitted to counsel, to know whether the Court of Common Council had the power to remove the sheriff in case of misconduct, and, if not, where that power was vested, and in either case, how it was to be exercised. The opinion of counsel was, that the Court of Common Council possessed the power, as the representatives of the corporation of the city; but it added, that the exercise of such power would be dangerous for many reasons, unless a strong case were made out. It then proceeded to state, that the committee considered the charges against Mr. Sheriff Parkins as fully proved; that he had not supported his office with the usual dignity; and it recommended that all the dues usually paid to the sheriffs should be withheld from Mr. Parkins, that he should be required to discharge his duty in the usual manner, and that in default of this, the Court should act accordingly.

After a long debate, the question was carried in the affirmative.

Resolutions were then agreed to, condemning the conduct of Mr. Parkins, and praising that of his colleague in office, Mr. Alderman Rothwell.

GUILDHALL.—*Omission of the Queen's Name in the Liturgy.*—Mr. Dixon, baker in Fleet-street, one of the people termed Quakers, appeared yesterday before Mr. Alderman Wood, and Mr. Alderman Ansley (the presence of two magistrates being required by the statute), to show cause why a warrant of distress should not be issued against him, to recover payment of 4*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* due from him for tithes.

Mr. Dixon said, he certainly thought this mode of supporting the ministers of religion at least a very inconvenient one. The law had, however, established a particular form of religion in this country, and he was of course bound to obey the law. The reason he resisted this claim was, that the vicar of the parish refused to pray for the Queen according to the form of prayer set forth by act of parliament, by the statute of the 5th and 6th Edward VI., followed by that of 1st Elizabeth. The fact was notorious, that the vicar had refused to read the prayers for the Queen, as set forth in the Common Prayer, and having, as he (Mr. Dixon) conceived, thereby forfeited the profits of his benefice, he submitted he was not in a situation to sue for these tithes.

Mr. Alderman Wood said there was a difference of opinion among the lawyers as to the legality of the omission of the Queen's name in the liturgy, which was by some held to be illegal; but he conceived that there must be a process in the name of the king against a minister offending under the statute now quoted, before it could be the means of letting Mr. Dixon off from the payment of tithes.

Mr. Dixon agreed in the force of this argument, and submitted to the order for payment.

Horse Guards, Oct. 21, 1820.

COLONEL FRENCH.—At a general court-martial, held at the horse-guards, on the 19th of September, 1820, and continued by adjournments, lieut.-colonel St. George French, of the 6th dragoon guards, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz:—

1st. "For conduct highly improper and unbecoming the character of a commanding officer, in keeping a woman in barracks, calling her by the name of Mrs. French, though not his wife, and continually living and taking his meals with her, instead of presiding at the mess with the officers of his regiment, and for travelling in all marches with her in an open carriage, in the uniform of the regiment, and particularly from Manchester to Birmingham, in the year 1818, and from Birmingham to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in July, 1819; and for direct disobedience, in still keeping and maintaining her in the barracks after receiving an order in writing from general the earl of Carhampton, as colonel of the said regiment, while stationed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated on or about the 29th of February, 1820, directing him to remove her therefrom; such conduct being a gross and scandalous outrage on society in general, and particularly to the married officers, and showing a bad example, as commanding officer, to the junior officers of the 6th regiment in particular.

2d. "For inflicting a greater punishment on serjeants M'Loughlin, Byrne, and Gilroy, than was awarded them by the sentence of a regimental court-martial, held at Birmingham barracks, the 17th June, 1819, by ordering them on a guard every other day during their suspension; and further, that they should be confined to the barracks except when on duty during the said period, as an additional punishment.

3d. "For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, in having, during the last

three years, and particularly between the months of August in the year 1817, and June in the year 1818, while the regiment was stationed at Manchester barracks; and also between the months of June in the year 1818, and July in the year 1819, while the regiment was stationed at Birmingham; and also between the months of July, 1819, and July, 1820, while the regiment was stationed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, openly and publicly dealt in horses, by keeping in his stables at the respective barracks and stations of the regiment, divers horses for sale, not only to the officers of the regiment, but to divers other persons; and employing veterinary surgeon Hayward, of the same regiment, and more particularly between the months of January and June, 1819, to proceed from Birmingham to Gloucestershire, to purchase and procure such horses for the purpose of sale; and having during the last three years, at the several times and places above stated, sold such horses to divers purchasers to the great scandal and discredit of the service, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

4th. "For fraudulent and unbecoming conduct in the sale of a mare to Mr. Hall, before he was gazetted to a cornetcy in the regiment, in the month of July, 1818, by fixing the price at 50*l.*, which was agreed to by Mr. Hall; but afterwards selling the same mare to another person, which mare lieutenant-colonel French afterwards again took back in exchange, and some time between the months of August, 1818, and March, 1819, sold the same mare again to Mr. Hall for 60*l.*, and

charging him about 3*l.* for feeding, without informing Mr. Hall it was the same mare he had originally sold him for 50*l.*, such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

5th. "For unjustifiable conduct as commanding-officer, in having selected from a lot of remount-horses that joined the regiment at Manchester, on the 27th August, in the year 1817, one brown horse, and selling the same to major Hartwell, of the regiment, about the 1st September, 1817, for 30 guineas, thereby making an undue profit of 5 guineas by a troop-horse, purchased for the public service at 25 guineas, to the great scandal and discredit of the service, and unbecoming the character of a commanding-officer.

6th. "For having cut out and defaced, or caused to be cut out and defaced, the leaves of the troop registers of horses, relative to the years 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, and part of the year 1815, without the knowledge of the captains, thereby destroying all evidence regarding the immense number of horses that were recommended to be cast, and transferred by lieutenant-colonel French during those years; all such conduct being to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and contrary to his majesty's regulations, and in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court, after hearing and considering all that has been brought forward by the prosecutor, general the earl of Carhampton, in support of the charges, and by the prisoner,

lieutenant-colonel St. George French, in his defence, and having maturely deliberated thereupon, are of opinion—

“As to the 1st charge, that lieutenant-colonel French is so far guilty thereof as it appears to them that he, lieutenant-colonel French, did keep a woman in the barracks of the regiment, whom he called by the name of Mrs. French, but whom he did not acknowledge as his wife; and that he appeared occasionally with her in his uniform on the marches of the regiment, by which conduct he set a bad example to the junior officers of the regiment: but the court at the same time feel themselves called upon to state their opinion, that the retired and quiet habits of life which lieutenant-colonel French pursued with that person, and the care which appears to have been taken to prevent her obtruding herself upon the other inhabitants of the barracks, have in some degree counteracted the tendency which such conduct would have to injure the feelings of the married officers of the regiment.

“With respect to the other parts of the charge, the prosecutor having failed to establish that part of it which imputes to lieutenant-colonel French the disobedience of an order in writing from his colonel, the court do acquit lieutenant-colonel French of that and every other part thereof.

“With respect to the second charge, the court are of opinion that lieutenant-colonel French is guilty; but the court at the same time feel it their duty to state, that lieutenant-colonel French appears to them to have been led into this irregularity by his anxious desire

to maintain the discipline of the regiment, which he supposed might suffer by the slight punishment adjudged by the regimental court-martial.

“With respect to the third charge, the court are of opinion that lieutenant-colonel French is not guilty.

“With respect to the fourth charge, the court are of opinion that lieutenant-colonel French is not guilty; and they do fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

“With respect to the fifth and 6th charges the court are of opinion that lieutenant-colonel French is not guilty; and they do fully and honourably acquit him of the same.”

The court finally recommends that he should be admonished upon the breach of decorum involved in the first charge, and reprimanded for his conduct as complained of in the second charge. His majesty approves and confirms the finding and sentence; but expressed his regret, “that the earl of Carhampton should, in reference to the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th charges, have induced, from misrepresentations conveyed to him, or from a misconception of what had reached his knowledge, to withdraw his confidence from lieutenant-colonel French, who appears from the result of this investigation not only to have never forfeited his claim to the good opinion and confidence of his colonel, but to have merited, by the discharge of his duties as commanding officer of the 6th dragoon-guards, during a long series of years, the honourable testimonies which he produced to the court.”

During the last three days, the

shipping on the south-coast have suffered severely from tempest. A great number have been driven ashore, and some totally lost.

23. KING'S BENCH.—*The King v. Davidson*.—This was an indictment upon the prosecution of the Society for the Suppression of Vice against the defendant, a printer in West Smithfield, for publishing, vending, and uttering certain profane and blasphemous works, being the 9th number of a publication called "The Republican:" and the 1st number of another publication, entitled the "The Deist's Magazine."

The publication was proved, and the libels were then put in and read. The passages complained of are too long for insertion. Those in "The Republican" declared the existence of a just and equitable code of laws to be incompatible with the existence of the Christian religion: and those in "The Deist's Magazine" proposed to refute the falsehoods, absurdities, and impossibilities set forth in the Holy Scriptures.

The defendant said, that, for want of means to employ either counsel or solicitor, he pleaded for himself; and that, being unaccustomed to public speaking he had thought it best to commit his ideas to paper: that paper, with the permission of the court, he would read. It had been said that the man who pleaded his own case was a fool. The fact might be so; but he thought it better to take that course than to hire a barrister to make a sham defence; for that which was the honest defence no counsel would be prevailed upon to set up.

Mr. Justice Best would not

suffer so scandalous a charge to be brought against the gentlemen of the bar.

The defendant.—My lord, you must not interfere with my defence.

Mr. Justice Best.—Mr. Davidson, I should be extremely sorry to use the power with which this seat invests me. If you think that my power extends only to removing you from the court, you are mistaken; I have the power of fining you whenever you transgress the bounds of decency, and I will do so if you presume again to offer any insult to me or to the profession.

The defendant.—If your dungeon is ready, my lord, suffer me to give you the key.

Mr. Justice Best.—I fine you 20*l.* for that expression.

The defendant continued.—He contended that every sect had a magazine of its own; and that the Deists were entitled to the same privilege; and went on to treat the Bible as a work contrary to the honour of God, and destructive to the best interests of society.

Mr. Justice Best.—I cannot endure this. I will not sit in this place and hear the religion under which I am sworn to administer justice scoffed at and insulted. I fine you 40*l.* more, sir, for that offence.

The defendant.—Then I must leave myself in the hands of the jury.

Mr. Justice Best.—You must and shall conduct your defence with decency.

The defendant read through the libels in question; and afterwards read certain passages from Nos. 3 and 4 of 'The Deist's Magazine,' with a view to show

that it was a work dedicated to polemical discussion, and open equally to either side of the argument. He continued.—The Deists were attacked; how were they worse than the Christians. Look at the murderers, the thieves, who were, Heaven knew, too frequently executed at the Old Bailey; what were they? Christians. They all died in Christian principles. No wonder, for the dissolute and the depraved were too idle to become Deists, or to think for a moment upon any subject. But what were the higher orders who had the power of thinking? What were the lords and the bishops? Infidels, sceptics, all.

Mr. Justice Best.—The defendant is asserting that which he knows to be false, and I am determined not to hear these calumnies. Justice shall not, in her own sanctuary, be insulted and defied. I add 40*l.* more to the 60*l.* which I have already fined you; and remember, whatever becomes of this cause, those fines must be paid.

The defendant proceeded.—He was not worth 10*l.* in the world; that he should pay the fines was impossible; but he must go on with his defence. He would not offend the learned judge if he could help it.

Mr. Justice Best.—Do not suppose it offends me: it is too contemptible.

The defendant said, that he spoke of the principles of the great from the selection of their libraries. He thought it impossible to select works of greater infidelity than those of Hume, of Gibbon, of Shaftesbury, of Burgess, and of Bolingbroke; and concluded his address to the

jury with occasional extracts from those authors.

Mr. Justice Best proceeded to deliver his charge. If they thought that the works in question were fraught with scurrility, with abuse, and with vituperation against the established religion of the country, then it was their duty to find the defendant guilty: if they thought that those works were specimens of fair argument and of temperate expression, they would pronounce a verdict of acquittal; if they doubted, to the benefit of that doubt the defendant was entitled.

The jury, without hesitation, found the defendant Guilty.

Mr. Gurney then moved, that the defendant should be committed.

Mr. Justice Best assented.

The King v. Jane Carlile.—This also was an indictment at the prosecution of the Society for the Suppression of Vice; and it charged Mrs. Carlile with publishing and uttering two blasphemous and profane works—the one being “*The Life of Thomas Paine*,” and the other the 9th number of “*The Republican*.”

The libels having been read,

Mr. Hill addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. The learned gentleman adverted strongly to the destitute situation of Mrs. Carlile, and to the necessity which had compelled her to earn bread for herself and for her children by carrying on, as well as she could, the trade of her husband. He declared that, personally, the defendant professed none of the doctrines inculcated in the books which she had sold.

Mr. Justice Best, in charging the jury, observed upon the very

at this stage of the proceedings, by not producing any evidence. If my learned friends choose to accept this offer, I shall sit myself down; but if it be not accepted, I shall discharge my duty.

A pause here ensued. No answer was made by the defendant's counsel; when the chairman said, "As no evidence is brought forward, the jury must find an acquittal;" and they instantly returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The chairman observed, "You ought to feel very much obliged;" when Twilight said loudly, "I do not feel so at all."

Extract of a private letter, dated Falmouth, Oct. 28:—

"Arrived the lady Arabella packet from Lisbon in ten days. Field-marshal lord Beresford came passenger in her, not having been allowed to land by the Provisional Government on his arrival in the *Tagus* on board the *Vengeur* man of war from Rio Janeiro. They, however, got possession of the money which lord Beresford brought with him in the *Vengeur*, and another vessel which arrived after her, for the payment of the troops. When the *Vengeur* made her appearance, the feelings of the military and civilians became a little roused; and it is supposed, that, had his lordship persisted in landing, very serious consequences would have followed, as he has a strong party in his favour, especially among the former. The *Venguer* sailed the same day the packet did, conjectured for the Mediterranean."

30. DESTRUCTION OF THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM BY FIRE.—The venerable mansion of the noble marquis, Wootton-house, Buck-

inghamshire, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of Monday the 30th, and nothing left remaining but the bare walls. The flames burst forth from one of the attics, about two o'clock in the morning; and, before any effectual assistance could be rendered, the whole interior of the house was reduced to a heap of ashes; including the library, the pictures, and almost the whole of the furniture. Lord and lady Temple were residing there, and their infant daughter was at one time in the utmost danger of falling a prey to the flames; but his lordship's foreign valet rushed through the fire, and brought the child away without injury. Lady Temple and her attendants were removed to Stowe; and an express was sent off at 7 o'clock to the noble marquis in town. The fire was first discovered by captains Jervis and Grace, who happened at the time to be on a visit to his lordship.

OLD BAILEY.—Charles Goodwin was capitally indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of — Wells, in October, 1819, in the day-time, and stealing a time-piece, and other property.

The prosecutor was the porter at Gray's-inn, and lived at the porter's lodge there. So long ago as October, 1819, the prisoner introduced himself to the wife of the prosecutor as a bell-hanger and locksmith, and was allowed to repair the bells in the house. Being left alone, he took the opportunity of breaking open the parlour-door, and decamping with the property. From that time until the present, nothing was heard of the prisoner or the stolen property. At the last ses-

sions, two women, of the names of Griffiths and Goodwin, were tried, and acquitted upon some charge of felony. The one was the sister and the other the wife of the present prisoner. Being suspected after they were released from Newgate, they were traced home by an officer, and here the goods in question were found. The prisoner was afterwards taken by Reid, the officer, after a desperate resistance: he was found secreted under a bed in a house in North-street, Pentonville. To prevent being taken away, the prisoner took hold of the banisters; they gave way, and the prisoner and officer all came down together.

The chief witness called for the defence was Elizabeth Griffiths, the sister of the prisoner. She swore that the property produced was hers, and particularly the time-piece, which had been given to her by her sweetheart two months before her apprehension. It appeared subsequently, by the evidence of Limbrick, who opened the box in her presence, that it did not contain china, but watches, seals, plate, pencil-cases, scales, miniatures, and other valuable property.

A very well-dressed woman, of the name of Mary Rogers, having all the appearance of a Quakeress, next came to give the prisoner a character. When put into the box, she said she was not a Quaker, and did not refuse the oath. She said she had known the prisoner a great length of time, and gave him an excellent character for honesty.

The jury, without hesitation, gave a verdict, Guilty, and Mrs. Rogers received a very severe reprimand from the Court. She

was told that she might think herself extremely fortunate that she was not committed to Newgate.

Although the amount of the property stolen in the present case was inconsiderable, the prisoner was executed with general approbation, as he was the known leader of a desperate gang of house-breakers. On the trial of his wife and sister alluded to, it appeared that he had furnished a new house, from garret to cellar, by one night's robbery of furniture, shops and warehouses, and on the same occasion a laundress's clothes-basket of stolen gold watches, the produce of his thefts, was exhibited at the bar.

PARIS. — Yesterday the trial terminated respecting of the explosion under the windows of the Duchess de Berri. Gravier and Bouton were found guilty, and sentenced to death. Legendre was acquitted, and discharged.

NOVEMBER.

1. ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION IN TOBAGO.—The following letter on this subject was written by a medical gentleman to his friend in Edinburgh:

"About the 25th of August, a house in the town of Scarborough was discovered to be on fire. Alarm was given, assistance obtained, and the ravaging flames speedily extinguished. On examination into the cause, &c. of this conflagration, matters deeply interesting, as involving the property, and even the lives of the inhabitants of Tobago, were discovered. A train was laid, communicating with some canisters of gunpowder; and, from the

windward situation of the house, and other circumstances, there is not the shadow of a doubt as to the diabolical intention of the wretches who laid the plot.

"Next day several suspicious Negroes were taken up, and evidence procured of a nature truly alarming.

"You must understand that, from the great loss of troops by the late fever, our garrison was reduced from nearly 200 to 30 men: this poor, debilitated, and disheartened remnant was taken from the fort, and placed on the north side of the island, to recover and preserve their health. Meantime a supply of black troops was brought from Trinidad, to do duty at the fort in place of the others, who, finding our strength so weak, and the inhabitants apparently so thoughtless and unguarded, made the horrid attempt to set fire to the town that I have just mentioned. It is said, that the town in flames was to have been the signal for the negroes on the different estates, to rise and murder their white masters.

"Immediate and vigorous measures were taken, martial law proclaimed, and every man fit for duty kept under arms day and night."

[*Note.*—The anxiety produced by this discovery, had not subsided at the end of October; but the conspirators appear to have abandoned their scheme as soon as it was detected.]

2. NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.—Accounts were received at the Admiralty, this morning, of the safety of the *Hecla* and *Griper*, discovery ships, under the command of lieutenant Parry. It appears that they proceeded up

Lancaster Sound, went directly over the spot where captain Ross stated the land to prevent his advancing any further, and passed opposite to the Copper-mine river of Hearne, in lat. 75, long. 115. They wintered in long. 110.

3. THE QUEEN.—Some misunderstanding having arisen respecting the presentation of addresses, we are commanded to state, that it is not the intention of her Majesty to decline receiving addresses for the future, nor her wish to check that ebullition of respect and attachment which has been so universally manifested by the people, and which is so highly gratifying to the feelings of her Majesty. Her majesty, aware of the great inconvenience such numerous bodies of people must experience in waiting upon her, on account of the lateness of the season, and the distance of Brandenburg-house from the metropolis, will continue to receive addresses by small deputations only. An early day will be named for her Majesty's receiving the numerous addresses already voted, and not presented on Monday last.

The Hon. KEPPEL CRAVEN
and Sir WILLIAM GELL,
Vice Chamberlains to the
Queen.

Brandenburg-house, Nov. 3.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At the Court this day, Mr. Pavell rose, to bring forward a motion, that the Court should recommend the magistrates of the city to offer a reward for the apprehension of Franklin and others, who stood charged with having posted inflammatory and treasonable placards in various parts of the city. The government had set the ex-

ample, by offering a reward of 200*l.* for the apprehension of Franklin and others; and he recommended that it should be followed by the magistrates of the city.

The Lord-Mayor said, that the court of aldermen had taken the subject into their consideration, but that they had thought the reward of 200*l.* offered by the government was a sufficient reward. They had, however, directed the city solicitor to prosecute Franklin for the offences committed by him in the city, at the expense of the city; and upon that prosecution a true bill had been found by the London grand jury.

5. SCOTLAND—*High Court of Justiciary.*—This day the Court proceeded to the trial of Robert Surrage, John Dempsey, John Beck, Joseph Elliott, Malachi Clinton, and Patrick Lynch, accused of having, on the night of the 30th of July last, fired several shots, by which shots Robert Simpson and Henry Pearson, watchmen in Greenock, and Archibald Morrison, sailor in Greenock, were mortally wounded, and died a few hours after.

The panels pled Not Guilty to the crimes libelled. The prosecution against Clinton was abandoned.

Muter Mitchell, a boy about 15 or 16 years, lives in Greenock. He went out one evening last Summer to look for his brother, who had newly arrived from the West Indies. Heard a noise at the foot of the Highland-close, opposite to Shannon's-close, both of which enter from the Laigh-street. Saw a tall soldier there calling upon the best of the blue-jackets to turn out, and he would

fight them—there were about five or six soldiers present, and about a dozen tradesmen, or sailors in jackets. The sailors were all wanting to make peace, and not to fight. Saw a soldier with a bayonet concealed under his jacket, which the women wished to take from him, but he held it up over his head. A sailor came up with a pair of water-stoups, who asked the soldiers to go with him and get some spirits, and not to stand wrangling there. One of the soldiers said, "Come along, ship-mate," and they all went down Shannon's-close. Witness looked down the close, and in a very little time the quarrel began, when he saw one of the soldiers knock down a sailor with a water-stoup. The soldiers went into the house, and the sailor, on getting up, went also into the house, when the door was shut. Heard the people who had collected say they were killing some person in the inside. The people then began to break the doors and windows, in order to get in. Witness ran up the close to be out of the way, and had stood at the head of it but a very short time, when he heard a soldier call "Fire!" and then a gun went off, on which the people called out there was a lad shot, and shortly after saw him carried up the close by some persons. Understood his name was Morrison. When standing at the head of the close, witness heard several other shots fired from the window, which was in the garret of Quin's house. Saw an old woman running, calling for the guard, who, when they came, said to those who were in the house, "Halt, halt." The soldiers who fired desired them

to take away the people in the close, which the guard did. After the guard went away, the soldiers continued firing from the same window. The crowd remained standing at the foot of the close, when a man came out from the crowd, and spoke up to the soldiers at the window, when a shot was fired, and the man fell. He saw the gun out of the window, and heard the voice of the same man who wanted to fight with the sailors. When the guard came the second time, the people went down along with them to the house, and witness saw the man who was shot. Some of the guard went into the house from whence the firing had proceeded, and took away three soldiers; they afterwards came back, and took away more prisoners, but does not know how many. The soldiers, at the time witness saw them, did not appear as if drunk. When the guard took away the three, they appeared to be beastly drunk. Witness pointed out Lynch as the person who had the bayonet, but was not positive.

A number of witnesses concurred in the same statement of the circumstances, and three of them fully identified the prisoners Dempsey and Surrage as belonging to the party of soldiers.

Exculpatory Proof. — Malachi Clinton, soldier in the 13th regiment, was in company with the prisoners on an evening in July last. They had some drink together. Got Surrage to Quin's house, where they were followed by some persons, one of whom threw a stone, which struck witness on the temple when at the door, and which knocked him

down. At this time Surrage and Dempsey were outside the door, fighting with some persons, and when they came in, they were cut in the face.

Mrs. Cochrane knows Surrage and Dempsey; they lodged in Quin's house, next door to her's, and behaved very quietly and decently all the time they were there. On the night of the affray in July, her servant came in, and told her there was a quarrel at the head of the close, and that Lynch was away out with a bayonet, on which she and her husband ran after him, and took the bayonet from him. Dempsey, Surrage, and one or two others, came to the door, and called to get in for God's sake, when her husband opened the door, and they all got in except Dempsey; he soon after also got in, covered with blood.

Sir William Williams, lieutenant-colonel of the 13th regiment, knows all the prisoners, who bore good characters. Surrage was always an excellent sober man, and much regarded by his captain. Dempsey, though fond of drink a little, was never known as cruel.

The Lord-Advocate then addressed the jury in an eloquent speech, in which he contended that the object of the mob in endeavouring to break into Cochrane's house was not for the purpose of revenge, but to relieve the sailor Robertson, who had been dragged in, and whom they supposed the soldiers were murdering.

Mr. Menzies, for the panels, made an able and ingenious defence.

After the Lord Justice-Clerk summed up the evidence, the

jury returned a *visa voce* verdict, finding Beck, Not Guilty; the indictment against Elliot and Lynch, Not Proven; and Surrage and Dempsey, Guilty of the murder of Simpson and Pearson only; but unanimously recommended Surrage to mercy.

The trial occupied eighteen hours and a half.

Next day Surrage and Dempsey were put to the bar, when, after a very impressive address by the Lord Justice Clerk, his lordship sentenced the unfortunate men to be executed at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 13th of December next, between eight and ten in the morning, and their bodies to be afterwards given for dissection. The two prisoners are good-looking young men, and were much affected. Surrage is a native of England, and Dempsey is an Irishman.

6. At Trinity College, Dublin, on Monday the 6th instant, 126 young gentlemen entered the University. The greatest entrance on record.

7. The populace are so riotously inclined at the Warwickshire election, that it has been found necessary to swear in nearly five hundred special constables, and establish a horse patrol, to escort the voters in and out of the town.

8. KING'S BENCH.—*The King v. Glossop*.—Mr. Adolphus moved for a rule to show cause why the writ of *certiorari*, granted in this case last term for removing the conviction against the defendant into this court, should not be quashed. An information had been filed against the defendant at the instance of Mr. Ward, secretary to the Drury-lane Committee, for performing Richard

VOL. LXII.

the Third, or the Battle of Bosworth Field, at the Royal Coburg Theatre, of which he is the proprietor, contrary to the statute, and upon hearing the same before the justices at Union-hall, in January last, he was convicted in the penalty of 50*l.* and appealed in proper form. In April last the appeal came on to be heard before the sessions holden at Reigate, when it appeared that there was a variance between the conviction returned to the clerk of the peace and the recognizances, as to the day on which the conviction took place, the one stating it to have occurred on the 25th, and the other on the 26th of January. Upon which the Sessions refused hearing the appeal. The informer afterwards applied to the justices at Union Hall for a warrant to levy the penalty, for want of due prosecution of the appeal; but the justices refused it, the conviction not having been returned from the Sessions; and then, in last term, an application was made to this court for a *certiorari* to remove the proceedings, in order to give it jurisdiction to issue a *levari facias* thereon; and now the present motion *nisi* was made to quash that writ, for the purpose of having the merits of both applications heard, on showing cause against the present rule.

The Court granted a rule to show cause.

9. PRINCE LEOPOLD.—On his marriage with the late Princess Charlotte, a Peerage was offered to his Highness, but declined. However, during his late residence in Germany, the Prince wrote to Lord Liverpool, demanding the promised Peerage.

His lordship, after consulting his sovereign, informed the Prince of Cobourg, that, as he might marry a foreign princess, it might so happen that the English House of Peers would count successive foreigners among them, which would be looked upon with a jealous eye. Prince Leopold, it is said, then claimed the Peerage for himself, to the exclusion of his male heirs, which was also refused.

THE SHERIFFS' ANSWER TO A REQUISITION ON THE SUBJECT OF REFORM.—Gentlemen, Having considered the several papers presented to us on Monday, the 6th instant, and also others, transmitted some days previously by major Cartwright, requesting us to convene a county meeting, for taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons for a constitutional reform of the representation of the people in Parliament, we beg, in reply, to say, that fully appreciating the sacred right of petitioning, we shall feel it to be a duty to convene a meeting of the county whenever we are called upon by a requisition regularly and respectably signed for that purpose. But the papers delivered to us appear to have been circulated and signed in a manner so unusual and irregular, that we do not feel ourselves justified in convening the great body of the freeholders of this extensive county thereon.

ROBT. WATTHMAN, JAMES WILLIAMS, — Sheriffs of the County of Middlesex.
Nov. 8, 1820.

To the gentlemen who signed the requisition.

10. THE QUEEN.—This day

the momentous proceedings against her Majesty terminated in the voluntary abandonment of the Bill of Pains and Penalties by the ministers.

Her Majesty went to the House of Lords at a quarter before 12 o'clock. She remained in her private apartment until the proceedings were concluded. While the House was dividing, her carriage was drawn up in front of the door at which she always entered. As soon as the fate of the Bill was known, Mr. Vizard came out on the leads over the piazza, and, in an exulting voice, announced the result to the crowd that was assembled. Her majesty at that moment entered her carriage, and shouts of joy and congratulation filled Palace-yard, and passed like an electric shock to the multitude outside the barrier, and up Parliament-street. Her Majesty's carriage moved slowly along, followed by that of Mr. Keppel Craven. The cheers and exultations of the people passed conception. Her Majesty proceeded to Brandenburg-house.

Her Majesty received the news of the majority for the Bill with great fortitude, and signed the petition drawn up by her counsel with a smiling air, saying, as she wrote the words *Carolina Regina*, "There, Regina still, in spite of them." In a few minutes, her counsel rushed into the room, with the glad tidings that the Bill was rejected. Her Majesty spoke not a word: she looked fixed and insensible as a statue. Mr. Brougham suggested the propriety of her Majesty proceeding immediately to her carriage: her attendants handed her down stairs, her Majesty still remain-

ing perfectly silent; and it was not till after she had been some minutes in her carriage that a flood of tears coming to her relief, she was able to resume her speech, and her wonted serenity and firmness.—On her return to Brandenburg-house, her Majesty found there several Italian ladies, noblemen, and gentlemen, who had the same afternoon arrived in this country, to give evidence in her favour in the House of Commons, if as was expected) the bill should have been sent down to that House. They had the honour of dining with her Majesty, and also with Mr. Alderman Wood, countess Oldi, colonel Olivieri and his lady, and a number of others of her Majesty's friends, and the evening was spent with the greatest delight and satisfaction.

MAJOCCHI.—Considerable sensation has been excited below the bar of the House of Lords, by the circumstance of Majocchi being closeted yesterday with Mr. Tyndall and Mr. Parke, and this morning with Mr. Parke and Mr. Denman. There are various rumours as to the cause of this extraordinary circumstance. The rumour most current is, that Majocchi had written a letter to the Queen's counsel, acknowledging that he had committed gross perjury at the instance of a person of high rank abroad. It is said, that, in consequence of this letter, Mr. Tyndall demanded a conference with Majocchi, and that it was granted by the agents for the prosecution, upon the condition of Mr. Parke's being present.

Note.—It subsequently appeared, that the communication was a forgery imposed upon the Queen's counsel.

Her Majesty's counsel persist in the pledge already given to institute prosecutions against Cuchi, Sacchi, Majocchi, &c. for perjury.—The prosecutions were, however, never instituted.

11. FIRE IN DRURY-LANE.—A destructive fire broke out this evening from the ignition of some shavings in Mr. Glasier's yard, Drury-lane, which, communicating to a pile of dry deals, burnt with such surprising rapidity as to defy all the exertions of the workmen to extinguish it. A fellow of light complexion, and rather decent appearance, in the midst of the confusion, knocked at the door of Mr. Levy's house, and informed the servant that he was a friend of her master's, who had requested him to take the plate-box to a place of security, and the woman imprudently intrusted him with a trunk which contained plate and other valuables worth several hundred pounds; no part of which has been since recovered or heard of, and a reward of 100*l.* is offered for the same. Another fellow succeeded in carrying off a mahogany table and several fine paintings, the property of a person resident in Duke's-court. Several hundred ruffians formed themselves into bands of ten or a dozen each, and actually forced open many doors where no immediate danger could be apprehended, and robbed the houses in spite of the owners, who, in many instances, were compelled to use arms to repel the officious intrusion of these villains. The Bow-street patrol and the parish officers exerted themselves very ably on the occasion; but their numbers were inferior to that of the thieves, and consequently

they were unable in any material degree to check the progress of plunder. The effects of this calamitous catastrophe are most painful to contemplate; by it, it is computed that no less than 20 families have been reduced from comparative affluence to a state little short of complete beggary, all their goods being destroyed.—The assistance of the Foot-Guards was of the most vital importance.

SINGULAR DEPREDACTIONS.—For the last two years the market gardeners, farmers, and others, of Kent and Surrey, have had their horses' tails and manes cut off in the night time, and carried off. A short time ago a grazier near Brixton nearly caught the thief, but he escaped, although not before the farmer obtained such a view of his person as would enable him to swear to him; and a few nights back he was taken in a field in Kent, with a sack on his shoulder, containing the stolen property.

A letter from Bourdeaux says, "A few days ago were discovered amongst the ruins of the castle of Castelmain, in Medoc, several silver coins or *demi-gros*, of Aquitaine, which exhibit on one side the effigy of the prince of Wales in a ducal attire, armed with a sword, standing under a Gothic canopy; and on the reverse two *fleurs de lys* and two leopards, symmetrically separated by a full cross, marked with six points, indicative of the value of the coin. Round the portrait of the prince is the legend—Ed. Po. gns. Reg. Angl. B, (*Eduardus primogenitus regis Angliæ, B.*); and on the reverse—Acit. Prncps. (*Aquitaniæ Princeps*).

The following most curious and

extraordinary paper has been recently circulated in France, purporting to be a Protest by H.S.H. the duke of Orleans against the legitimacy of the prince lately born, as the presumptive heir to the French throne.

PROTESTATION DE S. A. S. LE DUC D'ORLEANS.—His Serene Highness declares by these presents, that he protests, by all manner of right, against the proces verbal, dated the 29th September, 1820, which purports to establish, that the infant, named Henry Charles Ferdinand Marie Biendonne is the natural and legitimate son of her royal highness madame the duchess of Berry.

The duke of Orleans will produce, at the proper time and place, the witnesses who can make known the origin and true mother of the infant. He will exhibit all the necessary proofs to make it manifest that the duchess of Berry was never *enceinte* after the unhappy death of her husband; and he will point out the authors of the machination of which this very feeble princess was the instrument.

Until the favourable moment shall arrive to make such a disclosure, the duke of Orleans cannot avoid calling attention to the fantastic scene which the above proces verbal states to have been exhibited at the Pavilion de Marsan.

The *Journal de Paris*, which all the world knows to be a confidential journal; announced on the 20th of August last, the *couchement* in the following terms:—"Persons who have the honour to approach the princess assure us, that the accouchement of her royal highness will be

take place till between the 20th and 28th of September next."

When the 28th of September arrived, what passed at the duchess's hotel.

In the night of the 28th or 29th, at two o'clock in the morning, all the family were in bed, and the lights extinguished. At half an hour past two the princess called, but the dame de Valhaire, her first femme de chambre, was asleep; the dame Bougesil, her ordinary femme de chambre, was asleep; the dame Le Moine, her nurse, was absent; and the sieur Doneux, the accoucheur, was undrest.

Then the scene was changed; the dame Bourgesil lighted a candle, and all the persons who arrived in the chamber of the duchess, saw there an infant, not then detached from its mother.

But how was this infant placed?

The physician, Baron, declares, that he saw the infant placed on its mother, and not detached from her.

The surgeon, Bougon, declares, that the infant was placed on its mother, and was still attached to her by the umbilical cord.

These two medical practitioners are aware how important it is not to explain more particularly in what manner the infant was placed on its mother; but madame the duchess of Reggio has made the following declaration:—"I was made acquainted *sur le champ* that her royal highness felt the pains of child-bearing; I hurried to the chamber on the instant even, and on entering, I saw the infant on the bed, not yet detached from its mother."

Thus the infant was lying on the bed, the duchess in the bed, and the umbilical cord introduced

under the coverlet of the bed.

Remark what was observed by the sieur Doneux, the accoucheur, who at half-past two was informed that the duchess felt the pains of child-birth, who ran on the instant, without taking time to dress himself wholly, to the apartment of the princess, whom he found in her bed, and he heard the child cry.

Remark what madame de Goulard says, who at half-after two was apprised that the duchess felt the pains of child-birth, who went immediately and heard the first cry of the child.

Remark what was seen by the sieur Franque, the garde de corps of Monsieur, who was on duty at the door of her royal highness, who was the first person informed of the event by a lady who desired him to enter.

Remark what was seen by the sieur Laine, garde national, who was on duty at the gate of the Pavillon de Marsen, who was desired by a lady to ascend, and who instantly went up, and was introduced into the chamber of the princess, where there was only the sieur Doneux, and another person of the household, and who, at the moment when he entered, observed that the clock was at two hours 35 minutes.

Remark what was seen by the physician Baron, who arrived at 35 minutes past two, and by the surgeon Bougon, who arrived some instants after the sieur Baron.

Remark what was seen by marshal Suchet, who was lodged, by order of the king, at the Pavillon de Flore, who, at the first notice which was given to him of the pains felt by her royal highness, hastened to proceed to her apartment, but who did not arrive till

45 minutes past two, and who was called upon to notice the cutting of the umbilical cord some minutes afterwards.

Remark what should have been seen by marshal de Coigny, who lodged, by order of the king, in the Thuilleries, who was called when her royal highness was delivered, who hastened to proceed to her apartment, but who did not arrive till the moment when the cutting of the umbilical cord had taken place.

Remark, lastly, what was seen by all the persons who were introduced after half-past two, until the moment of cutting the umbilical cord, which took place some minutes subsequent to 45 minutes past two.

But where then were the relations of the princess during this scene, which lasted at least 20 minutes? Why, during so long a space of time, did they affect to abandon her to the hands of strangers—to those of sentinels, and of military of all ranks? Is not this affectation of abandonment precisely the most complete proof of a manifest and gross fraud? Is it not evident, that after having arranged the piece, they withdrew at half-past two, and that, placed in an adjoining apartment, they waited the moment for themselves entering the scene, and playing the characters which were assigned to them? For in the night, even when a female, of whatever class of society, it may be supposed, would be attended upon at the critical period of child-birth, was it ever seen that the lights were extinguished—that the female attendants were asleep—that she who was specially charged to take care of her was at a distance—

that her accoucheur was undressed, and that her family, who resided under the same roof, and almost in the same apartment, remained upwards of twenty minutes without giving the least sign of presence or of existence.

His royal highness the duke of Orleans is convinced, that the French nation, and all the sovereigns of Europe, will feel all the dangerous consequences of a fraud so audacious, and so contrary to the principles of hereditary and legitimate monarchy.

Already France and Europe have been the victims of the usurpation of Buonaparté. Certainly a new usurpation of a pretended Henry V would bring back the same misfortunes to France and to Europe.

Done at Paris, the
30th Sept. 1820.

[*Note.*—It was afterwards publicly disclaimed by the duke.]

17. The abandonment of the bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen was followed by three nights of successive illumination (omitting Sunday), in the principal trading streets. In general, the conduct of the populace was peaceable; but outrages were committed at the offices of the government newspapers, which called for the interference of the police. At the office of *The Courier*, it was found necessary to read the Riot act; but the office of *The New Times*, in Fleet-street, suffered the most; because, being in the city, the proprietors could not call in the protection of the military; and it was said that the municipal police was not sufficiently vigilant. The illuminations were, however, sanctioned by the authority of the lord

mayor. In some streets, some of the most notorious of the witnesses were made to suffer ludicrous martyrdom, in effigy, to gratify the popular humour. There were scattered here and there some transparencies, but without much splendor or imagination. Nothing could be more unlike the scenes of the same kind on the occasion of any of the great victories by sea and land, when the public heart beat in universal sympathy and concord. The theatres, both great and small, were illuminated.—Bond-street presented occasional differences of opinion. One eccentric being, who occupies a large house, after repeated exhortations, placed a single rush-light in his two-pair of stairs' window. On the opposite side of the way, an opposite feeling prevailed; and a trunk-maker shone out in all the brilliancy of two transparencies, with an inscription, altered from the book of Genesis, "And God said, It is not good the king should reign alone." Lessons of morality were not confined to Bond-street. Piccadilly presented several devices; and that of a publican at the corner of Half-moon-street, excited particular attention. Upon a flag, ground argent, a gallows proper, with an inscription:—

"Q. What's that for?"

"A. Non mi ricordo."

The Club-houses in St. James's-street were brilliantly decorated with variegated lamps. The Guards' Mess-room was not lighted up. Prince Leopold had ordered Marlborough-house to be illuminated, and the flambeaux were numerous and bright on the outer wall.

A house in Holborn, exhibited

on a white transparency, the Queen's picture, under which was placed the following distich—

"That thou may'st injure no one, dove-like be,

"And serpent-like, that none may injure thee."

At no great distance from it was another transparency, with the words, "May the Queen stand like the oak, and may her enemies fall like the leaves." At the top of Great Queen-street, a cheesemonger exhibited a transparency, on which he had inscribed the following verses:—

"Some friends of the devil

"With mischief and evil

"Fill'd a green bag of no worth;

"But in spite of the host,

"It gave up the ghost,

"And died 53 days after birth."

In Bernard-street was the following curious morceau of poetry:—

"Thus Truth will prevail

"Where Justice presides,

"In spite of Old Bags,

"And Green Bags besides."

MANSION-HOUSE.

Monday Evening, 12 o'clock,
18th Nov. 1820.

The Lord Mayor feels happy in the opportunity of communicating that the populace, throughout the evening, in the city, have behaved with the greatest good-humour, and showed every disposition to be peaceable; and that the reports which he has received every half hour from all Wards have been perfectly satisfactory.

Tuesday morning, 1 o'clock.

The numbers in the streets are fast diminishing, and continue peaceable.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—A partial illumination took place last night throughout this city and suburbs. Troops of cavalry, and the horse and foot police, paraded the

streets in great numbers; and such was the general good-humour which seemed to possess alike the people, the soldiers, and the constables, that during the entire night not a circumstance occurred to produce the least uneasiness.

15. KING'S BENCH.—*The King v. Jane Carlisle*.—Mr. Hill now moved in arrest of judgment, upon the ground of a flaw in the indictment. The indictment was endorsed, by the grand jury, "a true bill upon both counts;" while, in fact, it consisted of three counts: and Mr. Hill relied upon a case in Elderton's Reports (Ford's case), in which it had been decided that the endorsement formed part of the indictment.

The Court thought it would be better to grant a rule with the alternative either to arrest judgment or to quash the indictment.

[*Note*.—The objection was afterwards allowed, and the judgment arrested accordingly.]

The King v. Davison.—Mr. Cowper now moved for a rule to show cause why the verdict of "Guilty" should not be set aside, and a new trial had. The grounds upon which he addressed his motion to the Court were, the learned counsel said, equally novel and important. He held in his hand an affidavit of considerable length, which it would be his duty to read to their lordships. Unless upon that affidavit the Court should grant a rule to show cause, he should then be bound to support it by such arguments as should seem likely, in his judgment, to aid the cause of his client. Mr. Cowper then proceeded to state, from the affidavit of the defendant, the proceedings at Guildhall upon the 23rd Octo-

ber. The affidavit set forth, that the deponent, being a poor man, conducted his own case at the trial, and that in reading a written defence he had the misfortune three times to incur the displeasure of Mr. Justice Best, who thereupon fined him three several times, such fines amounting together to 100*l*. That he (the deponent) being informed by the judge that, whatever might become of the cause, the fines must be paid, and having a wife and children at home, who might, by the levying of such fines, have been turned into the street, became troubled and intimidated, and incapable of proceeding in his defence. That not knowing what might, or might not, offend the learned judge, he became afraid to proceed with his written paper; and did, in consequence, omit and fail to state to the jury many parts of it which might have given a favourable colour to his case, and against which no moral, legal, or religious objection could have been urged. The deponent further alleged, that but for the interruption experienced, he should certainly have made an impression upon the jury, and probably have succeeded in obtaining a verdict of acquittal. The affidavit then stated the remission of the fines by Mr. Justice Best at the end of the trial; and concluded by setting out the particular passages of his defence, which had subjected the defendant to their imposition.

Mr. Cowper then read a very long affidavit sworn to by the defendant [the leading allegations of which were contradicted by Mr. Justice Best from his notes]; and argued at considerable length to show from reason, analogy, and the absence of all

precedent, that the power of fining exercised by the learned judge, was irregular, if not illegal. The Chief Justice and sir John Bailey declared, that they had no doubt of the power of a judge to fine in such cases, but thought the subject might be advantageously reserved for more solemn argument, and on that account felt disposed to grant a conditional rule. Sir W. Best agreed with his learned brothers in the advantage of a more complete discussion; and Mr. Justice Holroyd, as he had not been in court during the argument, would merely say, that he had no doubt of the power of a court of record to inflict fine for contempt.—Rule granted.

THE QUEEN.—This day the witnesses brought over during and since her Majesty's trial, but who had not been examined in the House of Lords, received orders to hold themselves in daily readiness to be escorted back to their respective places of residence on the continent. It was not deemed advisable to send back the witnesses who had been examined during the proceedings upon the bill of pains and penalties: these are to be detained here a little longer, to await the event of her Majesty requiring, as her counsel intimated, their prosecution in the courts of law for any evidence given during the late trial. There remain still in Cotton-garden 22 witnesses who were examined in support of the bill, and there are two or three others—among them, De Mont and Majocchi—who are in private lodgings in the suburbs of the metropolis. Since the result of her Majesty's trial, these foreigners have refrained from in-

dulging in their usual exercises in the open area of Cotton-garden. The whole mornings previously used to be spent in ball playing and other amusements; but from some apprehension, these sports in the yard have been relinquished during the last week, and not more than two or three have been in the open air, and then hardly for a moment.

CORRESPONDENCE

Relative to the Requisitions for a County Meeting on the subject of Parliamentary Reform.

The answer of the sheriffs to the requisition for a meeting of the county of Middlesex, on the subject of reform, inserted in page 482, gave rise to the following correspondence:—

To Robert Waithman, Esq., and James Williams, Esq., Sheriff of Middlesex.

Burton-crescent,
Saturday, Nov. 11.

Gentlemen,—You have taken a bold step—a very bold step. When Jeffereys was recorder of London, he did not venture to go quite so far; but yet the House of Commons of that day voted that the conduct of that person and others was a betraying of the rights of the subject, and considerable severities followed on the passing of that vote.

Being very reluctant to exhibit to the world any thing which the enemies of public liberty might represent as a token of disunion among those who profess to be its friends, I hope that in your view of what yesterday passed in the House of Lords, you may see such a change of circumstances as may have materially changed your idea of the expediency of refusing to the free-

holders of this county the power of assembling, for exercising the right of petitioning parliament for the redress of the greatest of all grievances.

As one who have joined in the application to you, I shall, therefore, wait to see whether you shall, or shall not, forthwith comply with the requisition for that purpose which you have received, before I proceed in the course which, in the case of non-compliance, appears to be a public duty.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

Robert Waithman, Esq.

Sir,—In reply to your's of this day, we have to observe, that, regardless of any menace, we shall continue to act from our sense of public duty. We have given our answer to the gentlemen who waited upon us, and we have neither time nor inclination, nor would it become us, to enter into any personal altercation.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

ROBERT WAI THMAN, JAMES
WILLIAMS, Sheriffs of
Middlesex.

London, Nov. 11.

John Cartwright, Esq.

*To Robert Waithman, Esq., and
James Williams, Esq., Sheriff
of Middlesex.*

Gentlemen,—I have never had, from the first, any desire for personal altercation. All that has taken place between us has been forced upon me by the difficulties presented to the requisitionists in

their legal application for ability to exercise their right of petitioning.

It being now necessary to make their application to the duke of Portland, as lord-lieutenant of the county, I request that you will either return me the original requisitions, to be laid before his grace, together with your letter addressed on the 8th of this instant to Messrs. Mills and Lloyd; or that you will furnish me with an authenticated copy of the form of requisition, together with all the names subscribed to the several forms, certified by you to be a true copy; that, without more loss of time, his Grace may be applied to for the meeting which you have refused to convene.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient,

Nov. 13. JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

Sir,—It would be improper in us to give up those papers which you term requisitions, and it forms no part of our duty to furnish or to certify copies of them. Besides the papers mentioned, nine in number, and delivered to us at different times, we have had several written and some personal communications on the subject; instead of which the plain and obvious course would have been (and no one ought to understand it better than yourself) for a deputation to have presented the requisition to the sheriff, and received his answer thereto; and the parties themselves, if they deemed it necessary, should have kept a copy.

Why, then, are we required to deviate from the usual mode of proceeding? Why are we to have difficulties imposed upon us,

and at a time when it was known to you that indispensable official duties demanded our whole time and attention?

Whatever personal claim major Cartwright may conceive himself entitled to, we can only, on such an occasion, know him as a freeholder, and act with the same impartiality as to others.

We have already more than once given an explicit answer, and assigned our reasons. We have stated, "that, fully appreciating the sacred right of petitioning, we shall feel it to be our duty to convoke a meeting of the county, whenever we are called upon by a requisition regularly and respectably signed for that purpose; but the papers delivered to us appear to have been circulated and signed in a manner so unusual and irregular, that we do not feel ourselves justified in convening the great body of freeholders of this extensive county thereon;" and we now repeat, "that, regardless of any menace, we shall continue to act from our sense of public duty."

Some of those irregularities we pointed out; with others, we presume, you cannot be unacquainted. It appeared that those nine papers, containing together about 89 names, had been in circulation for signatures, some a fortnight, and others three weeks: that one half of the names had no place of residence attached to them—that several names were not in the hand-writing of those whose signatures they purported to be—that the names of the same person were signed more than once—that even your own name stood upon three of the said papers; and upon two of them not in your own hand-writing—that

several of the names were not to be found in the freeholders' book; besides other irregularities.

Upon such papers, however dignified by the name of requisitions, we are content to leave it to all impartial men to say whether any public officer would be justified in calling even a parochial meeting, much less a meeting of the metropolitan county, containing so many thousands of freeholders.

R. WAITHMAN, J. WILLIAMS, Sheriffs of Middlesex.

London, Nov. 15.

To Major Cartwright, &c.

18. THE QUEEN.—*Answer to Lord Liverpool's Letter.*—My Lord; I have been honoured by her Majesty's commands to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of yesterday, and to state that her Majesty cannot for a moment misunderstand its real purport.

The Queen perceives, that the King's ministers have resolved to prevent parliament from assembling for the dispatch of business at the time to which both Houses had adjourned. The justice and wisdom of the legislature would at that period, beyond all doubt, have restored her to the full enjoyment of those rights which the constitution has vested in the Queen-consort. The ministers plainly show that such is their belief, and they are determined, for some purposes of their own, to delay the redress to which she is entitled.

In a measure thus alike contemptuous towards parliament and the nation the Queen perceives a still deeper design. It is impossible to doubt that the

authors of the late bill have formed the project of trying in some other shape their baffled scheme of degrading her Majesty, and ruining the best interests of the august family to which she belongs. Defeated in their first attempt—disgraced in the eyes of the people—consigned to the contempt of all Europe—deserted by the most rational and respected of their own adherents—they meditate a new attack on the honour of the Queen. Their speculations must be founded on the hope that the public sentiment, so loudly and universally expressed, will at length be wearied and exhausted, and that the Queen herself will no longer have patience to resist such cruel and endless persecutions. But her Majesty owes it to the British nation to declare, that she has the firmest reliance upon their support as long as she is the victim of oppression; and to herself she deems it due to add, that no harassing treatment on the part of the king's ministers will ever shake the duty she owes to this generous people. She has also the strongest conviction, that the King's highest interests are at the present moment as much betrayed as those of the state, by the evil counsellors who are now once more plotting her destruction.

To the offer of money with which lord Liverpool has thought proper to accompany his notice of the intended prorogation of parliament, her Majesty has no answer to give but a direct refusal. Nearly ten months have elapsed since his late Majesty's death, and no parliamentary provision has been yet proposed for her. As long as the bill was pend-

ing the Queen saw the propriety of accepting the advances made for her accommodation; but she will not accept as a favour from the ministers what a due regard for the honour of the Crown would induce parliament to grant as a right; and she is still more averse to impose upon the people the unnecessary burthen of finding a palace for her, when the national munificence has already provided royal residences for all the princesses who fill her exalted station.

The Queen expressly commands me to add, that her Majesty, as well as the King and the country, have reason deeply to regret, that the persons who have involved all those parties in their present unhappy difficulties should still have influence to prevent that adjustment of differences which the Queen regards as essential to their common interests. Her Majesty has never entertained a doubt that the King, if left to the guidance of his own sound judgment and honourable feelings, would at once listen to the Queen's claims upon his justice, and to the united prayers of his loyal people.

I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient and humble servant,

R. KEPPEL CRAVEN.

Brandenburgh-house,

Nov. 18, 1820.

COURT OF ARCHES.—*Pownall, falsely called Chorley, against Chorley.*—This was a suit brought by the wife against the husband for nullity of marriage on the ground of minority, and want of consent. It was an undefended cause, the counsel having called the attention of the court to the most material points of the case,

which will be found more amply detailed in the sentence of the learned judge.

Sir John Nichol said, the minority of the party, he conceived, had been most clearly and fully established. A circumstance to which the court would look with a jealous eye, was the length of time that had elapsed since the marriage took place. In this case it appeared it was upwards of 17 years ago, and that six or seven children have been the fruits of such marriage, three of whom are now living; it is certainly a very hard case upon those children, and if the court could protect them in any way, it is bound to use its greatest influence in doing so; but the law stands clear and imperative, and if the proof is full and satisfactory, the marriage stands null and void to all intents and purposes. There were, however, some circumstances which rendered this suit the less severe; in the first place, it was brought by the wife, not throwing her, as if brought by the husband, destitute upon the world; in the next place the party bringing the suit was not the person who obtained the licence by her own perjury; this young woman could not be supposed to know by what instrument she was married, or how that instrument was obtained; all which considerations rendered the suit the less distressing upon the generally unprotected party. Upon the whole, therefore, the learned judge entertained no doubt of the want of consent, otherwise he should certainly have postponed the case; and though the suit was brought at a great distance of time, though it was distressing and unfortunate

to the children, though the causes that gave rise to it were unknown to the court, yet the law was decisive, and the proof so irresistible, that the court was bound to pronounce, in its judicial functions, that this marriage was null and void to all intents and purposes, and it pronounced so accordingly.

Evans, falsely called Munslow, against Munslow.—This was a case of a similar kind, which came on upon the admissibility of the libel. The learned judge took occasion to notice, that a fact occurred in this case which could not be too publicly observed upon, as a caution to those who might be exposed to the danger of similar consequences. The marriage was contracted in a distant part of the country, and the surrogate who granted the licence had done so on an affidavit, which, on the very face of it, showed that it was defective. The affidavit stated, that the young woman was only twenty years of age, and yet there was no attestation of consent by any parent or guardian on her behalf.

It was stated by some of the learned doctors present, that licences had been sent down to many parts of the North of England in blank, but with many of the particulars filled up, which surrogates were bound to inquire into, and that instances had occurred of gross neglect in acting upon those documents.

19. THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty this day attended divine worship in the parish church of Hammersmith. On Wednesday last her intention to do so was communicated by letter to the Rev. Mr. Attwood, vicar of the parish, who in the

most respectful manner, instantly expressed his readiness to make the necessary arrangements for her Majesty's convenience, offering her at the same time the use of his own pew. The only additional preparations made on the occasion were a state chair, a footstool, and a table, all covered with crimson cloth, which were placed in Mr. Attwood's pew. The floor of the pew was also covered with Turkey carpeting.

At 11 o'clock her Majesty arrived in her state carriage at the outer gate, opposite to the chancel, and was received by a deputation of gentlemen, bearing white wands, and selected from among the inhabitants of the hamlet, to testify their respect for their Queen. She was attended by lady Ann Hamilton, Mr. Alderman Wood, Chevalier Vassali, and several other members of her household.

The usual morning service was read by the Rev. Mr. Leggit. When the rev. gentleman came to that part of the Liturgy in which it was formerly customary to pray for the Queen, the eyes of all the congregation were rivetted on him, and an anxious apprehension seemed to be depicted in every countenance. This expression quickly gave place to one of marked disappointment, when the Rev. curate, after the prayer for the King, read the amended version of the Litany, "that it may please thee to bless and preserve all the royal family."

The ordinary service being concluded, a considerable time elapsed before the crowded congregation could retire. All but those who intended to communicate having at length withdrawn

from the church, her majesty went to the altar, and received the Holy Communion. The crowd continued assembled in the church-yard till her Majesty and her suite had returned to their carriages, and then they dispersed in the most decent and orderly manner.

19. SPAIN.—The ex-inquisitor-general and confessor of the king have been ordered to quit the Escorial.

SHIPWRECKS.—Extract of a letter from Dennis Sweeney to his father, at Betty's Town, near Drogheda, dated Falmouth, Nov. 20, 1820:—"I write to inform you of my miraculous escape from shipwreck. We sailed from Roberts' Bay, in Newfoundland, on 16th October, and on 24th the schooner was capsized in a gale of wind, and the captain and one seaman were drowned. Fourteen days after the mate and carpenter perished; and on the 19th day, in lat. 49, long. 31, the survivors, consisting of myself and two others, were providentially taken from the wreck by the *Blucher* packet, capt. White. Our sufferings have been great: we subsisted for 19 days on two pieces of raw pork and a pig's head."

On Friday last, the brig *Martha*, captain Martin, from *Miramichi*, for Glasgow, struck on the west end of the sand-bank, known by the name of *Robinrig*, and was bilged. The crew, after many ineffectual attempts to tow her to land, were obliged to abandon her, and got safely ashore at the *Carse*. In the mean-time the brig drifted, and about 2 o'clock on Saturday was stranded about a mile from high water mark on the shallow shore off the *Priest-side*, on the coast of *Annapdale*.

The news of the wreck spread like wildfire, and at day-break on Sunday morning the respectable inhabitants of that neighbourhood were astonished, and beyond measure shocked to observe her surrounded by a crowd of depredators.

The following article contains some particulars of the disasters at Wexford:—"A more violent storm than that of Friday night is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Several boats at the quay were more or less damaged, and two or three were sunk. The *Coquette*, of and from Liverpool, Robert Taylor, master, bound for the coast of Africa, and laden with spirits, tobacco, salt, &c., was wrecked, in the morning, on the Offing Banks, distant between two and three leagues S. E. of the bar. The crew, consisting of 19 men, took to the long boat, which, on approaching the shore, upset, and two sailors only were saved. The captain was observed walking, with the water no higher than his knees, when a tremendous wave carried him off, and he was seen no more.

21. EDINBURGH.—There was a prodigious crowd at the lecture-room, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 21st, to hear the first lecture of Mr. Wilson, whose election to the chair of moral philosophy had been warmly opposed. The lecture he delivered, or, as it may more properly be termed, his inaugural discourse, came fully up to the high expectations of it which had been excited by the knowledge of his great abilities.

At the close he left the room amidst universal cheering.

22. PARIS.—Immediately after the arrival of the American mi-

nister, Galatin, at Paris, he declared to our government, "that he was authorized to conclude a treaty of commerce founded on the basis of perfect equality, and calculated to afford equal advantages to both parties. He proposed for this purpose, the principles of the treaty concluded in July, 1815, between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. G., after this overture, proposed the project of a treaty, according to which the following basis should be laid down for the arrangement to be concluded:—1st. That in the United States no higher duties should be laid on French than on American vessels themselves, and that French produce and manufactures imported in French bottoms, should be subject to no higher import duties than if they were imported in American bottoms; that on the other hand, France should adopt the same system with regard to American ships, produce, and manufactures, and that France should, besides, engage, not to impose on the produce and manufactures of America any higher duties than may be done with regard to such articles for the advantage of every foreign state, and that the same measures shall be adopted in the United States with respect to the produce and manufactures of France. Mr. G. expressly declared on this occasion, that if these conditions were not accepted by France, the United States would be obliged to lay duties upon French vessels.

23. This day parliament was prorogued by commission. The prorogation was attended by some singular circumstances which will be found detailed in the Historical

part of this work. A message was to have been presented to the House of Commons from the Queen.

The following is the message which Mr. Denman was stopped as he was about to read :—

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

“ CAROLINE R.

“ The Queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons, that she has received a communication from the King's ministers, plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be holden.

“ This offer the Queen has had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation ; but she naturally expected that the failure of the unparalleled attempt to degrade the royal family would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of parliament—and she has felt that she could no longer, with propriety, receive from the ministers what she is well assured the liberality of the House of Commons would have granted, as alike essential to the dignity of the throne, and demanded by the plainest principles of justice.

“ If the Queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom to take effectual steps to protect her from the further

vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that these unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close.”

The *Moniteur* contains the following letter relating to the conduct of the envoy from Wurtemberg at Carlsruhe, as stated in the evidence of Barbara Krantz :—

“ Sir ;—The public papers, in giving an account of the trial of the Queen of England, have published the depositions of a female servant of Carlsruhe, named Barbara Krantz, and the cross-examination which she underwent by the Queen's counsel. Several speakers, and particularly Mr. Brougham, endeavoured to deduce from this cross-examination a proof that the envoy of Wurtemberg to the court of Baden had co-operated in an intrigue, for the purpose of procuring secret intelligence respecting the private conduct of that princess during her residence at Carlsruhe in the year 1817 ; and they have stated that this envoy had resided at the Hotel des Postes at Carlsruhe, for the sole purpose of watching the Queen's conduct ; that he had even given up his own apartments to the Queen, the better to effect this object. Nothing can be more false, and the following facts will prove it :—

“ I was at that time minister from Wurtemberg at Carlsruhe ; I resided at the Hotel des Postes a long time before the arrival of the princess of Wales, and it was at the express request of the innkeeper, and after the arrival of the princess, that out of respect to her I gave up the chamber No. 12. This chamber being necessary for me, it was restored to me when it was evacuated by the

Sieur Bergami. If the female servant charged by the innkeeper with this restitution, did not show herself sparing on that occasion of some observations which she pretended to have made, it was at least without any inducement upon my part.

"The consequences which Mr. Brougham permits himself to deduce from these facts, so simple in themselves, are so much the more rash and indiscreet, as these facts are quite foreign to the Queen's defence; and as the degree of consanguinity subsisting between her Majesty and my court would suffice to destroy the impertinent suppositions of the Sieur Brougham, if the character of the sovereign whom I have the honour to serve had not already established the conviction that I should draw down upon me his entire disapprobation, were I to appear in any sense engaged in this proceeding.

"I declare, then, on behalf of my court and of myself, that the imputations which Mr. Brougham has thought proper to utter are false and scandalous.

"Baron de GREMP."

"Vienna, Oct. 23, 1820."

24. CONSISTORY COURT.—*Briggs against Morgan*.—This was a suit for a divorce, on the ground of mal-conformation in the wife, and this day sir William Scott, in an elaborate sentence, gave a judgment. The Court expressed its surprise that a suit of such a nature as the present should have been so long delayed, if the facts were, as pleaded by the husband; for the marriage took place on the 16th of February, 1819, yet the citation was not returned until June 1820. The learned judge observed, at

Vol. LXII.

the same time, upon the respective ages of the parties, of whom the husband was 42, and the wife 51: and were the Court to order the wife to submit to the process which was prayed, it could not but remember, that she would be in her 52nd year by the time it would take place—an age at which, for some reasons, it must be less necessary and conclusive, and when, on every account, it must be more abhorrent and revolting to female delicacy. "As far as this party is concerned," concluded the learned judge, "he must find his own remedy elsewhere, or in his own patience. I dismiss the suit.

NATIVES OF OWYHEE.—Two natives of the island of Owyhee, were this day brought before the Lord Mayor. They are warriors, and the sons of chiefs of the Sandwich isles. Their names are Booze-oh-Hoo and Tuano, and they are the first people of those barbarous nations that ever set foot upon English ground. It had been the day before represented to his lordship, that the two strangers were brought to this country under circumstances of an extraordinary nature, and that being desolate, and without money or knowledge of the language, or power of making themselves understood, they would in all probability perish if some means were not taken to send them back to their country.

With some difficulty an interpreter was found. He is a young American who had been taken prisoner by the natives of Owyhee, where he had gone in a schooner, called the Sea-horse, to procure sandal wood, with which that island abounds.

The following circumstances

2 K

came out in the course of the examination;—

On Sunday last the clergyman who officiated on board the floating chapel in the river Thames, observed two foreigners in the apparel of seamen, who were very attentive during the performance of divine service, but who gave evident symptoms of never having seen any thing of the kind before. The rev. gentleman made diligent inquiries, and found that they were natives of Owyhee, that they had been brought to this country in an American ship, and had no friend but a Mr. John Tudgay, sail-maker, and owner of the Ship and Pilot public-house, Wapping, High-street, who had been supporting them about two months.

Through the medium of the interpreter, it was stated, that the two warriors had been fishing at some distance from the shore, in a canoe, with three others, and that an American schooner, which had touched at the island for some of their valuable produce, bore down upon, took them all prisoners, and sailed towards Europe. In the gulf of California, a Spanish privateer captured the schooner, and took the prize and crew into San Josef, where the Spaniards murdered two of the warriors countrymen, and made slaves of the warriors themselves. The remaining poor stranger contrived to get possession of a small canoe with paddles, rowed into the ocean, and was never heard of more. After some time, during which they had worked as slaves, an American captain, who wanted hands, was accommodated with the two warriors. He promised to land them at Valparaiso, whence they could

procure a passage home, but he did not keep his word. He sailed on to England, and in London he left them at the house of the person above-mentioned, who has acted with great humanity. They are extremely gentle, good-humoured, and good-natured. Boozeh-Hoo determined to adapt his appearance to that of those into whose society he has fallen. He therefore put on a jacket and trowsers, and cut off his hair, which hung down to his knees whilst he was amongst his countrymen. Tuano did the same upon landing. The former is remarkable for his activity and strength; can hit a pint-pot at the distance of 50 yards with the point of his spear, and can dive to the bottom of 20 fathoms water. A subscription was entered into for the relief of the strangers at the suggestion of the Lord Mayor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Nothing can exceed the popularity of Mr. Kean. There has been a great speculation in tickets to-day, the managers having given notice that no more would be sold than would fill the house.

27. THE QUEEN.—The inhabitants of the wards within the city, and the parishes round London, having manifested an anxious desire to present their addresses of congratulation to her Majesty in large bodies, instead of by small deputations, her Majesty, desirous of gratifying their wishes, and disregarding all personal fatigue, will receive their addresses in any way most convenient to them. In order to facilitate any arrangement for receiving such numerous bodies, as the days are now so short, her Majesty will not receive so many ad-

dresses in one day. Her Majesty will receive addresses on Monday, the 4th of December, and on every succeeding Monday till further notice. Any persons wishing for any information previous to their presentation, will please to apply at 15, St. James's-square.

R. KEPPEL CRAVEN,
Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen.
Brandenburgh-house,
Nov. 27.

KING'S BENCH.—This day the court of King's-bench delivered its judgment in the case of Davison. [See pages 472 and 488, *ante*.] The court was unanimous, and the learned judges delivered their judgment *seriatim*. Mr. Justice Best, who tried the case at *Nisi Prius*, was the most particular in his argument. He said, that had the defendant confined himself to a legitimate course of defence, he never would have been subjected to the slightest interruption. With respect to the particular ground upon which the new trial had been demanded (namely, that the defendant had been prevented from entering into all the topics of his defence), it was important to remember, that that defence was in writing, and the omitted part, if any, might have been set out in the defendant's affidavit.

The court discharged the rule for a new trial, and the defendant was ordered to be brought up for judgment on Monday.

The King v. Jane Carlisle.—Mr. Gurney rose to acquiesce in the rule obtained by Mr. Hill on a former day for arresting the judgment. There were three counts in the indictment, the grand jury declared their finding only on two, saying nothing as to the third. It was impossible,

therefore, for the court to pass judgment, upon a general verdict of guilty to the whole indictment.

—Rule made absolute.

The grand jury this day returned a true bill of indictment against Fletcher alias Franklin alias Forbes, the placard incendiary, for high treason, upon the 35th of the late King, for publishing treasonable handbills, &c. for a considerable time past.

The Solicitor-general prayed the judgment of the Court upon William Greathead Lewis, convicted at Warwick, for publishing a seditious libel concerning the transaction at Manchester in August, 1819.

The defendant, who was without counsel, put in affidavits, which complained of undue practices in the Crown-office, as to the mode of "picking, packing, or selecting" the jury by whom he was tried.

The court adjudged, that he should pay a fine to the King of 50*l.* be imprisoned in Warwick gaol for two years, and at the expiration of that time, to enter into security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 200*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each.

28. THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ST. PAUL'S.

To the Hon. Keppel Craven, Vice-chamberlain to the Queen.

"Sir;—As magistrates of this city, anxious to prevent disorder and confusion within our jurisdiction, we request that you will have the goodness to lay before her Majesty the inclosed copy of resolutions, proposed at the two last Courts of Aldermen, with reference to your letters of the

17th and 18th inst., addressed to the right hon. the Lord Mayor, and submitted by him to the consideration of the Court of Aldermen.

"The Court of Aldermen first alluded to having been abruptly broken up by Mr. Alderman Wood and Mr. Alderman Waithman; and that held yesterday having been also broken up by the retirement of Mr. Alderman Wood, in order to reduce the number present to less than a quorum, and by the motion of Mr. Alderman Waithman in immediately counting out the court, and these resolutions having been thus prevented from becoming a public document, we, nevertheless, at this important moment, but without reference to any party or political question, feel it to be an indispensable duty which we owe to our fellow-citizens and to ourselves, to transmit them to you as the individual sentiments of the magistrates who have subscribed them.

"We regret the delay which has thus been occasioned, because we were not without hope that, on re-consideration, her Majesty might have been induced to change her intention of publicly proceeding to St. Paul's Cathedral, and thus to have obviated the dangers and inconveniences to which the peaceable and industrious classes of our fellow-citizens may be exposed. We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

"GEO. BRIDGES, late Mayor.

"WILLIAM CURTIS.

"CHARLES FLOWER.

"GEORGE SCHOLEY.

"SAMUEL BIRCH.

"CHRISTOPHER MAGNAY.

"W. HEYGATE.

"London, Nov. 28.

"That this court, charged as magistrates, with the preservation of the tranquillity and order of this city, cannot but express its regret at the intimation of the vice-chamberlain of her majesty the Queen to the right hon. the Lord Mayor, communicated by his lordship to this court, of her Majesty's intention to proceed to St. Paul's-cathedral in a public manner, on Wednesday the 29th inst., as likely to be productive, under present circumstances, of serious inconvenience to the inhabitants of this city.

"That the right hon. the Lord Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to the vice-chamberlain of the Queen, in order that it may be communicated to her Majesty."

CHANCERY.—*Sergisson v. Sergisson*.—Mr. Hart, in this case, moved, that all orders which had been made in it might be abolished, as the trial at law had taken place, and completely set the question at rest. The motion granted. [*For a full report of which, see page 204, ante.*]

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*The King v. Davison*.—Mr. Gurney moved the judgment of the court.

The defendant put in two affidavits: the first from Mr. G. Cannon, speaking to his intimidation on the trial, and to his general good character; the second from himself, repeating the matter contained in his former affidavit. [*See page 499, ante.*]

Mr. Cooper briefly addressed the court in mitigation of punishment. He did not desire, that those portions of his client's defence which were appended to the affidavit should be read. They had merely been so appended, in order to justify their

lordships, that the defendant, in his former statements, had not exceeded the truth; and he trusted, that the line of defence which had been adopted at the trial would not inflame the sentence of the court.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in pronouncing the judgment of the court, adverted to the ground upon which the rule *Nisi* for a new trial had been granted. It was the full opinion of the court that the defendant had not sustained the slightest prejudice from any thing which had passed at the trial. The sentence of the court was, that the defendant should be imprisoned in Okeham gaol, in the county of Rutland, for a term of two years; at the expiration of that period to find securities, himself in 200*l.*, and two other persons in 20*l.* each, for his good behaviour, during a further term of five years; and to be imprisoned until said security should be found.

Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins attended in the court of Exchequer, and thus addressed himself to his Majesty's barons of Exchequer:—

"My Lords;—I, Joseph Wilfred Parkins, late sheriff of the city of London and county of Middlesex, hold an affidavit in my hand, stating, that I have attended here since the 1st day of this term, and now, until the last day, have waited in expectation that Mr. Common Sergeant Knowles would have, in fulfilment of his promise, made his appearance in this court, to have shown cause in support of his attempt to impose upon me one Samuel Collingridge, an attorney at law

by profession, commonly called the Secondary of London, to act as my attorney, to yield unto his majesty, King George the Fourth, a true and just account of the issues and profits of the office of Sherifwick of the city of London, due to his Majesty, &c. &c.

"My Lords;—I now beg leave to move for a rule of this honourable court, calling upon the city of London, to show cause why I should not be at liberty to enter a warrant of attorney, and appoint my own attorney or deputy, to render an account of the issues and profits of the office of Sherifwick of London, to his majesty King George the Fourth, for one whole year, that is to say, from the Feast of St. Michael the archangel, in the 59th year of his late majesty King George the Third, to the 30th day of September last."

The affidavit being read, a rule was granted accordingly.

ARCHES COURT, Nov. 28.—*Reece v. Reece*.—This was an appeal from a grievance arising out of a suit of separation by reason of adultery, instituted in the consistorial court of Bristol, and still therein depending. The parties are persons of property. The suit has been brought by the wife against her husband, and the appeal, which comes up to this court under peculiar circumstances, is from a decree of the judge in the court below, allotting the lady a temporary alimony of 100*l.* per annum. The answers to certain interrogatories, which had been before directed to be administered to the husband, having been read,

Dr. Arnold, on his behalf, contended that, whatever might have



been pleaded in the allegation of faculties produced in the lower court, the fact was, that this gentleman's nett income, after allowing for all claims for rates, taxes, &c. produced no more than 1,015*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per annum; charged moreover with annuities of more than half its amount.

Dr. Swabey, on behalf of Mrs. Reece, expressed his regret, that that lady had not made earlier application for her alimony. This suit was commenced in January, 1816, and she put in no claim until February, 1819. The proportion and rate of that allowance he thought he could do no better than leave entirely to the wisdom of the court.

Dr. Jenner also appeared for the wife. These parties were married in 1803, and had had several children, seven of whom were now surviving. There were some circumstances in this matter which appeared to be very worthy of remark. The husband was represented to have been living in adultery with the governess of these children ever since the year 1814. The income of which he was in receipt was alleged by himself to be, after payment of taxes and all outgoings, 1,015*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per annum; but amongst the deductions which he claimed was the annuity or annuities granted on the 17th June, 1817, to the amount of 350*l.* a year; this annuity, therefore, had been granted only a year and a half after the return of the citation. Now if the party would persist to claim a deduction on account of these debts, amounting to 3,000*l.*, he ought at the same time to state how they had been incurred: he ought to state whether

they had been incurred before or after the adulterous intercourse, for which he was proceeded against, had taken place.

Sir John Nicholl.—This was an appeal brought up from the consistorial court of Bristol. It was originally a suit of separation, instituted by the wife against her husband, by reason of adultery. The present was an appeal from a grievance—that being the allotment of alimony by the court below, which allotment the husband affirmed to have been too great. Under every consideration, the fair and equitable course for this court now to adopt would be, to reverse the sentence so far as directed the wife to take the allotment from the return of the citation, but to confirm it from the time that the decree of alimony was made.

This was accordingly done.

PARIS.—The Parisians at present may be said to be employed in Bergami hunting. Yesterday (the 27th) presented a most singular and busy scene in the garden of the Tuilleries, which, owing to the extraordinary fineness of the day, and the expectation of seeing Bergami, was filled with an innumerable crowd of persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions, and all seemingly in pursuit of the same object—Bergami. It was a misfortune for a man to have any thing of an Italian physiognomy, garnished with mustachios, hedged in with umbrageous whiskers, and set upon a pair of broad shoulders, for he ran the risk of being pointed out as Bergami himself, or at least as a striking likeness of him, and consequently became an object of most obtrusive and annoying obser-

vation. Towards four o'clock no Bergami appearing, some *mauvais plaisant*, contrived to direct the attention of those around him to a jolly, plump, good-humoured looking woman, about forty, seated upon one of the chairs, and without any thing remarkable, either in person or dress, and in a very short time the whole concourse of persons who were in the garden, probably to the amount of 1,500 or 2,000, surrounded the *incognita*. It is unnecessary to say, for whom the persecuted lady was taken.

29. This being the day appointed by the Queen for her proceeding to St. Paul's to offer up thanks in public, at an early hour in the morning the streets of the metropolis, in the line through which her Majesty was to pass, became crowded with passengers. The inhabitants of houses in the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, and the other great thoroughfares, seemed to anticipate the effects of the great pressure of the multitude, by stopping up their doors, and barricading the lower parts of their windows. In many places beams were nailed across the door-ways. The cross streets which led into the great line of thoroughfare within the city, were also stopped by beams; behind them waggons were drawn up, with seats raised one behind another. So great was the anxiety to obtain a good view of the procession, that various sums, from five shillings to two guineas, were given for single stations at the windows. From ten o'clock the crowd became excessive. They locked arm-in-arm, leaving only a narrow part of the road between them, but they fell back as the carriages approached. At an

early hour various bodies of the trades that had addressed her Majesty, bearing appropriate banners, proceeded to Hyde Park Corner.

The Eastern Division of horsemen were appointed to assemble in Hyde Park at nine o'clock. Sir R. Wilson undertook the duty of marshalling them. Each gentleman wore a white favour, and many of them sprigs of laurel.

The number of private carriages amounted to no more than seven; and the body of horsemen, according to the highest estimate, did not exceed 700; of this number about 50 appeared to be gentlemen mounted upon good saddle-horses. The rest presented an exceedingly heterogeneous appearance, consisting of persons of inferior rank, most variously equipped; some riding dray and waggon horses of great size, beauty, and value; and others mounted upon small ill-fed ponies, and much the greater number provided with horses manifestly taken from the carts of butchers, market-gardeners, &c.

The city-gates at Temple-bar were closed until the lord mayor's carriage reached them.

The crowd was so excessive, and the consequent difficulty of getting along so great, that it was nearly twelve o'clock before her Majesty reached Temple-bar, where the Lord Mayor and the other city officers were in waiting.

The approach of her Majesty was announced by tumultuous plaudits. The city marshal rode up, and went through the usual ceremony of giving liberty of admission. The plaudits on her Majesty's entrance into the city exceeded, if possible, all the preceding demonstrations of good

will hitherto evinced. The windows at this spot were particularly crowded by elegantly dressed women. No less than ten guineas were paid for some of the windows in this situation. The procession was then formed in the following manner :—

Three Trumpeters on horseback.
 Stewards with white wands, four abreast.
 Three Trumpeters.
 Column of men on horseback, four abreast.
 Three Trumpeters.
 Stewards with white wands, four abreast.
 The Lord Mayor's Carriage.
 Mr. Alderman Wood's Carriage
 Mr. Sheriff Waithman's Carriage..
 Mr. Sheriff Williams's Carriage.
 Carriage with the Deputation of the Common Council.
 The Lord Mayor's Servants on foot.
 Her Majesty's Carriage surrounded by Gentlemen on horseback
 with white wands, containing Her Majesty,
 accompanied by Lady Ann Hamilton.
 Stewards with white wands, four abreast.
 Carriages of her Majesty's Suite.
 Three Trumpeters.
 Men on horseback, four abreast.
 Private Carriages.
 The various Trades with flags and banners.

In this order the procession moved, without interruption, to the Cathedral.

A few minutes before twelve, the committee of 60 ladies to receive her Majesty entered the choir, and took their seats above the pulpit in front of the communion-table. They were all dressed in white, their hair decorated with white ribbands, over which white veils were thrown, and hung on their bosoms and shoulders.

Just as these ladies had taken their seats, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the canon residentiary of St. Paul's, entered one of the side seats, and addressed the committee of the Common Council in the choir. He stated that an express agreement was made, that the gates of St. Paul's Church-

yard should be opened at a quarter to 12. It was then past 12 o'clock, and the constables still refused to admit the people; against this conduct the rev. gentleman protested. On his concluding, there were signs of disapprobation at what he had said, manifested all through the choir.

The countess Oldi, madame Vessici, Mr. Austin, lieutenants Hownam and Flinn, and others of her Majesty's suite, occupied, from an early hour, one of the right-side seats, between the door and her Majesty's seat.

At half-past twelve o'clock her Majesty entered St. Paul's.

Her Majesty was led by the Lord Mayor to her seat, lady Hamilton sat immediately on her left; beyond lady Hamilton sat

Joseph Hume, esq. M.P., and on her Majesty's right sat Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Hobhouse, the latter in a court dress. The Hon. K. Craven sat at the desk under her Majesty.

Her Majesty was dressed in a rich white velvet, lined throughout with real ermine, faced, and cuffs of ermine. On her breast were three rows of rich gold embroidery, with frogs, tassels, &c. in the centre, and also at each side. Her head-dress was a rich cap (called a *toque*), in form of a turban, and over her head a veil of English manufacture lace, in imitation of Brussels, which she did not raise off her face during the whole time that she was in the Cathedral. As soon as the Queen was placed in her seat, she turned round, and, kneeling lowly down, offered up the usual silent prayer. Morning service then commenced.

In the general "thanksgiving," the officiating clergyman, Mr. Hayes, one of the minor canons of St. Paul's, omitted the particular thanksgiving, which at the request of any parishioner, it is customary to offer up, and which, it was understood her Majesty desired might be offered up for her on the present occasion. It is said that Mr. Hughes refused, on the ground that the rubric directs that those may be named as returning thanks, who have been previously prayed for, but that the Queen not having been prayed for, could not be named in the thanksgiving.

Service ended at a little better than half-past one o'clock. As soon as her Majesty and suite had entered their carriages, the procession moved forward along

Ludgate-hill, &c. in the same order in which it accompanied the Queen, to the Cathedral.

In the arrangement of the procession homeward, no provision was made for the retirement of the 60 ladies who received her Majesty at the Cathedral. The rest of the persons engaged followed the Queen in her return, but these ladies were left behind, and at length compelled to scramble home in a body through the mud, in white satin shoes, and with uncovered, though highly ornamented heads. They marched down Ludgate-hill together two by two; where they separated, each for her own home.

At the church on Ludgate-hill, four females had been favoured by being admitted to stand close to the doors. The iron gates in front of the wooden doors had then been locked upon them. Here they remained till the business terminated. As the prisoners could not get over the confining grate, the bystanders at length determined to attempt relieving them by forcing the gates, which caused no small alarm to the women, but they were at length liberated by forcing the lock.

It is but justice to the populace and to their conductors to say, that the utmost attention to order and even decency prevailed.

Lower Brook-street, Thursday night, Nov. 30.

30. Gentlemen—I am honoured by the Queen's commands, to convey to you the expression of her Majesty's sincere thanks for the attentions which she received from you, and all the gentlemen.

who composed the cavalcade which attended her to St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday.

Her Majesty is anxious that the sense which she entertains of these attentions should be made known to you in the most unequivocal manner; and requests that you will have the kindness to communicate this testimonial of it to the rest of the gentlemen who so obligingly accompanied her on that occasion.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen, your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) R. K. CRAVEN,
Vice Chamberlain.

To the Gentlemen of the
Committee, &c.

The election of a president of the Royal Society, in the room of the late munificent Sir Joseph Banks, took place this day at Somerset-house. The two candidates were lord Colchester and Sir Humphry Davy, and the latter was, elected by a very large majority.

About half-past one o'clock this morning, a fire burst forth from the shop of Mr. Dring, tallow-melter. It originated in consequence of one of the pans boiling over. The inmates, who were all this time buried in sleep, were at length roused, and exhibited a most distressing scene; they appeared in a state of nudity at the second floor windows, from one of which a female servant jumped into the street, and was fortunately prevented from experiencing any injury by the persons underneath receiving her in their arms. The flames were gaining such a rapid ascendancy, that the remainder of the inmates

were obliged to desert their former positions, and were next seen in the attic story: scaling ladders, and fire-escapes were fortunately by this time procured, and by the humane and very great exertions of the populace, they were all conveyed safe into the street, and took shelter in an opposite house. The house, together with those of Mr. T. Little, and Mr. Griffiths, were completely consumed in a few hours.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, a distressing and melancholy catastrophe took place at the house of Mr. Fulford, in Little Bell-alley, Moorfields; Mr. and Mrs. Fulford, about nine o'clock in the morning, went to see the procession of the Queen to Saint Paul's, leaving the house and family, consisting of four children, in the care of their servant maid. About three the neighbourhood was thrown into the greatest alarm by the servant running out of the house, and in a state of madness, calling aloud "fire, murder, &c." scarcely a moment elapsed before the flames burst out at the first floor window with the greatest fury; the servant exclaiming for God's sake save the children. Mr. Hughes, an oilman, procured a ladder, and endeavoured to get in at the window to save the little sufferers, but all his efforts were in vain, as the flames had gained such an ascendancy, that every attempt was found to be useless. Two of the children were providentially saved—but a fine girl, about two years old, and a little boy perished in the flames.

A shocking murder was committed on Wednesday evening,

the 29th, in Paris. A soldier in the Royal Guard, named Maubreuil, aged 28, had for his mistress Louise Leroux, aged 17, called the beautiful oyster girl (*la belle Ecaillère*), one of the handsomest girls of the Faubourg St. Germain. About five o'clock on Wednesday evening he went to see her at her station, at the gate of M. Minot, a wine merchant in the Rue de Seine, when in a fit of jealousy he drew a dagger from beneath his coat, and gave her six wounds, one of which penetrated her heart. The murderer escaped.

DECEMBER.

1. HAYTI.—Extract of a letter from Cape Henry.

"On Friday, the 6th of October, about ten o'clock at night, the inhabitants of the Cape were informed that the troops had revolted, and that they were determined no longer to have a king. On Sunday they were met by the king's troops, who made little or no resistance, for after exchanging two or three shots, they joined the Cape party. The result was communicated to the king, who exclaimed, 'Then all is finished with me.' He soon afterwards retired, and shot himself through the heart.

"From the 6th to the 10th all business was at a stand, but property of all descriptions, both public and private was respected.

"Not one drop of blood has been shed in this revolution."

A deputation was sent from St. Mark's, requesting protection from Boyer (the president of the republican part of the island)

and announcing the death of Christophe. Boyer immediately entered St. Mark's at the head of 18,000 men.

TRANSPORT LOST. — The Abeona transport of 328 tons, under the charge of lieut. Mudge, of the Royal Navy, sailed from Greenock, in October last, with settlers for the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 25th of November, about noon, in latitude 4 deg. 30 min. North, and longitude 25 deg. 30 West, the Abeona unfortunately caught fire, and was burnt. Out of a crew of twenty-one persons, and 141 emigrants, men, women, and children, making a total of 161 persons, only 49 are saved. These most fortunately got on board three small boats, and were providentially met with and kindly received next day by a Portuguese ship, the Condessa da Ponte, and are happily all safely landed at Lisbon.

Of a crew of 21 persons, 14 are saved, including lieut. Mudge, the agent, Mr. Fisher, the surgeon, the master of the ship, and second mate—the first mate, in the most feeling manner, refusing to go into the boats, saying that he would abide the fate of those left on board.

Of the emigrants, consisting in all of thirty-one men, twenty-four women, fifty-five boys, and thirty girls, only ten men, three women, sixteen boys, and six girls are saved.

EAST INDIES.—*Madras, Monday, September 18, 1820.*—His majesty's schooner Cochin, capt. Twynam, arrived from Trincomalee, brings the distressing account of the total loss of the free trader Tanjore, capt. Dacca

by fire, off Batticaloa, on the evening of the 6th instant.

The following is an extract from the captain's account of this calamity :

" At about 8. 30. p. m. felt the ship violently struck with lightning, and immediately she was discovered on fire in the main hold ; the carpenters scuttled the deck, and men drew water, and threw it down the hold to extinguish the flames ; but finding the fire and smoke increasing at all hatchways, and every appearance of the ship soon being in one body of fire, ordered the boats to be got ready, and succeeded, with difficulty, in hoisting out the yawl, which was stowed in the long boat.—Hooked on the long boat, but the flames of fire from the main hatchway had communicated to her, and rendered her useless ; a small four-oared boat, which was on the larboard quarter, was lowered, endeavoured to penetrate the between deck to get oars for the yawl, as also some bread and a little water, but the fire and smoke was such as to prevent us.

" A binnacle compass, a tin case containing the ship's papers, and a box of dollars marked —, that was in the poop cabin, were lowered into the boats, but not the smallest article of food or a drop of water could be procured. The quarter-deck by this time was in flames, and every person had now got into the boats (48 in number, the greater part half naked), with the exception of Thomas Phillips and John Williams, seamen, who were killed on board the ship by the lightning. We were now obliged to leave the ship for the safety of our lives, with only three oars, which were

put in the small boat to tow the other.

" We shaped a course for the shore, but, from the light variable airs, and the ship at times approaching us, we were obliged to steer a variety of courses. At 10 p. m. saw the main and mizen masts go. We now stood W.S.W., at 10. 30. the foremast went. The ship was now in one body of fire ; pulled all night with the fire in sight, and saw it till 4 a. m. on the 7th September, at 5 a. m. the day-light broke—saw nothing of the fire but the smoke issuing from it. At 5. 30. p. m. saw the land, at about 7 a. m. discovered a native boat in shore at anchor. At about 10. boarded her, all of us being much fatigued ; and ascertaining that Trincomalee was about 16 miles distant, deemed it prudent to avail ourselves of this opportunity to arrive safe."

LIST OF THE SURVIVING OFFICERS AT THE FORTRESS CHAMAN.—Lieutenant Charles Ross (formerly of the 60th regiment), Charles Morely Smith, Edward Brett, James Farnham (brother of the surgeon 90th regiment), Charles M'Bean, James Dadley (liberated, and living with a merchant at Panama).

In the Fortress Darien.—Major Baldwin, and another, whose name is not recollected ; Commissary-general Thomas Walker (since dead).

At Panama.—Dr. Weatherhead.

ST. PETERSBURGH.—Certain intelligence has been received of the death of Kia Kin, the emperor of China.

2. DUBLIN.—Yesterday the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, for the county and city of Dublin commenced. The judges

observed, that in the county not a single offender was on the calendar, a circumstance hitherto not known. On the city calendar there were but seven names, and these for offences that could not be considered very great.

3. THE QUEEN—*Letter from Her Majesty, to the King—*(written in her own hand).—

"The Queen has heard, with pain, that a female is condemned to suffer death on Tuesday, for the offence of passing forged Bank-notes."

"Her Majesty cannot refrain from presuming to recommend this unfortunate person to the mercy of the King. Her Majesty does not enter into any judicial discussion; but, from the particular nature of this offence, and the very peculiar state of the law respecting it, she is encouraged to hope, that the earnest appeal which her feelings have prompted may not have been made in vain."

Brandenburgh-house,

Dec. 3.

Lord Sidmouth's answer was, that the warrant for the execution was in consequence of an order in council, and that the King could not interfere.

LETTER FROM THE KING OF FRANCE TO THE KING OF NAPLES. — "Sir, my Brother—Amidst the circumstances in which the events of the last five months have placed the states confided by Providence to the care of your majesty, you could not for an instant have doubted of the continued interest felt by me towards you, and of my prayers both for your individual happiness and that of your people. Your majesty is not ignorant of the powerful motives that have impeded the more early expres-

sion of the sentiments with which I am animated, and of that counsel which I felt authorized, by the most sincere friendship, to offer you. But I cannot now allow myself to hesitate longer. Informed by my allies at Troppau of the invitation sent by them to your majesty, I ought to unite my instances with theirs, both as the member of an alliance whose object is, to secure the tranquillity and independence of every state, and as the sovereign of a people friendly to the nation governed by your majesty, if not as a sincerely affectionate relative. I cannot too strongly urge you to come and assist in person at the new Congress of my allies, that is about to take place. I can assert to you, Sire, that their views in this Congress are, to reconcile the interests and general welfare that the paternal solicitude of your majesty would desire for your people, with the duties they are themselves pledged to fulfil to their states and to the world. The most pure glory awaits your majesty. You will assist in fixing the basis of social order in Europe; you will preserve your people from the misfortunes that threaten them; and secure, by that accord which is so necessary between power and liberty, their felicity and prosperity through a long series of generations. If my infirmities had permitted, I should willingly have accompanied your majesty to this August Congress; but when you perceive, that in writing this letter I have been compelled to avail myself of the hand of another, you will easily judge of the impossibility under which I am placed, of following on this point the impulses of my heart.

"You may rely, notwithstanding, that those of my ministers who may assist there in my name, will omit nothing in furnishing you with all the support you might have expected from me. Your majesty, in taking a determination conformable to the wish manifested by me and my allies, will convey to your people an assurance of your affection by so much the greater, inasmuch as that determination, I feel wholly convinced, will be the most certain means of securing to them the blessings of peace and rational liberty.

"I request your majesty to accept the expression of the sentiments of esteem, of friendship, and of high consideration, with which I am, Sir, my brother, your majesty's true brother,

(Signed) "LOUIS."

"Paris, Dec. 3, 1820."

5. COURT OF CHANCERY—*In the matter of Sergison.*—Mr. Hart, on behalf of the trustees of Miss Sergison, applied for an order, that the notes of the learned judge who presided at the trial of "*Sergison v. Sergison*," before a special jury at Westminster, in July last, should be preserved, in order, that if at any future time the infant should attempt to disturb the verdict then given, there might, in case any of the witnesses examined upon the trial should have died, be in existence a legal record of the testimony to which they had deposed. [See pages 264 and 500, *anté.*]

The Lord-Chancellor said, that he was of opinion, that the judge who had taken those notes would not part with them; besides, supposing the learned judge to have no objection to accede to this

application, a copy of his notes would not be evidence on a future trial. He should see the Lord Chief-Justice in the course of a few days, and he would then mention the matter to him. And he had no doubt but that some mode of proceeding calculated to promote the ends of justice, would be devised between them.

EXCHEQUER—*The King v. Sir John Hill, Bart. and Sir John Kynaston Powell, Bart.*—The Attorney-General stated the case for the Crown; he said this was an information brought to recover the penalty of three bonds, amounting to 100,000*l.* each, entered into by the defendants, conditioned for the faithful performance of duties by—Eyton, as receiver-general of taxes for Shropshire, during the years 1813, 1814, and 1815. He stated that Mr. Eyton died in the year 1816, at which time he was in debt to the Crown in a sum of about 100,000*l.* on account of the three years for which the defendants had given the bonds in question as his sureties.—The defence which would be offered, the attorney-general said he understood, was, that Mr. Eyton, who had been receiver-general for many years before 1813, was in arrear to the Crown at the time the present defendants gave the bonds on which they were now sued, and that during the three years 1813, 1814, and 1815, he paid into the Exchequer the amount of taxes he received; but, said the attorney-general, a great part of his payments during these years were made in satisfaction of former balances, which the proper officer would prove, and then the only ques-

tion for the jury would be, whether Mr. Eyton had fulfilled the conditions of the bond.

The case being proved as thus stated, the jury found a verdict for the Crown, in the full penalty of the bonds, 300,000%.

EXECUTION.— This morning the following six unhappy individuals underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, in front of the Debtors door, Newgate, pursuant to their sentences. Joseph Ellenger, aged 21; Geo. Edwards, 27; T. Webb, 32; Sarah Price, 58; John Madden, 20; and T. Fuller Harnett, 28. The crowd assembled on the occasion was immense.

Henry Harris, aged 19; and John Newnham, aged 22, for uttering forged notes, and who were to have been executed this morning, received a respite, the former last night and the latter on Saturday evening.

Ellinger was a smart-looking young man, only 21 years of age, and was strongly recommended to mercy by the prosecutor, Mr. Aird, of Hackney, who had been hustled by the prisoner and a gang in Hackney-fields, and robbed of bank-notes to the amount of 41*l*.

Edwards's offence was of a similar nature, a street-robbery near the Edgware-road. His age was 27. Both these convicts were of reputable connexions. Webb had been a housekeeper in Conlston-street, Whitechapel; he was a bricklayer by trade, and has left a wife and four children. His offence was, stealing the surplice and some black cloth from Enfield church.

Captain Harnett, as he was generally called, had broken a blood-vessel some time since, and on

Sunday evening he ruptured a second, which reduced him so much, that he was confined to bed, and it was expected that it would be necessary to support him on the scaffold to undergo his sentence. He, however, slept well on Monday night, and rose at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, sufficiently recovered to enable him to meet his fate with that fortitude and resignation which marked the whole of his conduct.

John Madden was apprehended in company with John Newnham, aged 22, and Elizabeth Callaghan, a girl of 19: he had been present on two occasions when a forged 1*l*. note was tendered in payment, viz. one by Callaghan, and another by Newnham. There was no charge of uttering against Madden, nor was he previously known as an utterer: no forged notes were found upon him, but he was suspected of having swallowed one: this, with the fact of his being with the parties, and cohabiting with the girl Callaghan, formed the evidence from which the guilty knowledge on his part was inferred.

Newnham and Callaghan pleaded guilty to the minor offence; but Madden, relying on the want of evidence against him, obstinately refused to do the like, and in consequence, the offence having been committed conjointly, they were all three indicted and convicted of the capital offences. The age of the girl, and the belief that she acted under the influence of the men, procured mercy for her; Newnham, at the trial, reminded the Court of his plea of guilty to the minor offence, and was told by judge Best that he should not be put in a worse situation by the then

conviction: his name was nevertheless included in the warrant for execution, which came down on Thursday; Mr. Brown, the keeper of Newgate, recollecting the circumstance, humanely represented the case to judge Best, who, thus reminded, made the necessary representations to lord Sidmouth, and in consequence a reprieve for Newnham arrived on Saturday evening.

Harnett was formerly a lieutenant in the 82nd (general Pigot's) regiment. He quitted the service on coming to a good fortune, which, from being thoughtlessly extravagant, he dissipated in a few years, and was thrown into the King's-bench, where he remained a considerable time, supported by the bounty of a kind sister, and occasionally relieved by his former colonel, and other friends; he had taken the benefit of the insolvent act not many months before he committed the unfortunate transgression for which he suffered. He was a very fine young man, and connected with some very good families in Ireland.—A humane individual, not in any way connected with or related to him, on looking over the newspapers of Friday, the 1st inst. perceived that Harnett was ordered for execution on the following Tuesday. Having had some opportunities, during the year 1819, of knowing that Harnett had laboured under frequent attacks of mental derangement, and conscientiously believing that the disease had become fixed and habitual, arising from the constant use of opium, and the long continuation of great mental and bodily suffering during an imprisonment of upwards of five years

within the walls of the King's-bench, this individual hastened to town early on Saturday morning, the 2nd instant, entertaining a hope that, by proper exertion, the life of the unfortunate man might be saved.—On Saturday morning, he waited upon a gentleman at Carlton Palace. This gentleman pointed out the course necessary to be pursued towards the possible attainment of a respite, and assured him "the King would feel delighted" at such an opportunity being afforded him, originating, as it must, with the secretary of state.

Thus encouraged, the applicant proceeded to the office of the Home Department, and was instantly admitted to an interview with Mr. Clive, the under-secretary of state. Mr. Clive received and listened to his application with great attention, but gave him no hopes that mercy could be extended to Harnett. This individual being informed that the King was to leave town for Windsor the evening of Saturday, the 2nd instant, determined not to allow even a chance of saving Harnett to escape him, and at six o'clock on that evening he again waited on that gentleman already alluded to as possessing the King's confidence, who, as the life of a fellow-creature was at issue, kindly gave way to the solicitations of the applicant, although the compliance was an infringement upon established rule, and immediately laid before the King a letter, written upon the spot by the applicant, under the impulse of most anxious feelings for the unhappy convict.

An express was instantly dis-

patched to lord Sidmouth, conveying, with the above letter, the King's commands, that the case should bere-considered; to which were added the sovereign's wishes that it might be deemed consistent with the secretary of state's sense of duty, to recommend the extension of mercy.

At one o'clock on Monday the applicant was admitted to an interview with lord Sidmouth. His lordship, after patiently hearing all the observations, and they were not few, which this individual had to offer in favour of the extension of mercy in this case, assured him, that he had most attentively read over, and maturely considered, all the depositions which had been put in on the preceding day; but his lordship declared, that his sense of duty to the public forbade his recommending Harnett as a fit object for the exercise of the royal prerogative.

6. EXCHEQUER.—*The Attorney-General v. Wyatt.*—This was an information filed by the attorney-general against the defendant, who is an extensive ale-brewer in Portpool-lane, for having used *coccus indicus*, and other deleterious drugs in his brew-house. In addition to the penalty for the use of the drugs, the information also sought the condemnation of the copper boiler in which those drugs had been infused.

The discovery of the illegal practice upon which this information was founded took place under circumstances of a singular nature. It appears that one of the excise-officers, whose duty it was to attend the brewery, suspected that drugs were used; and, in order to ascertain the

fact, he contrived to place himself at the top of the brew-house, and, having removed a tile from the roof, he was thus enabled to command a view of all that was going forward below. Having remained in this situation for some time, he perceived the younger Mr. Wyatt approach. At this moment a small orifice was opened in the dome of the boiler, and Mr. Wyatt proceeded to cut open a brown paper parcel which he held in his hand, and the contents of which he threw into the liquor in the copper, which had not yet begun to boil. The vigilant officer instantly exclaimed from his peep-hole, to the utter alarm and confusion of the parties below, that, if they stirred, he would fire upon them. He then descended, and, rushing towards the copper, took off his hat, and, dipping it into the fluid, succeeded in bringing forth a portion of the illegal drugs, which yet remained floating on the surface. This he secured, and conveyed to the surveyor, with whom he afterwards returned to the brew-house, and seized the copper, which was valued at 1,000*l*.

The attorney-general was this day prepared to open the circumstances of the case to the jury, having in his possession a model of the brew-house and of the dome copper which had been seized, when the defendant submitted to a verdict being entered for the Crown—for a penalty of 500*l*. for the use of the drugs, and of 1,000*l*. for the value of the copper.

HORRID MURDER.—A most barbarous murder was committed at a place called Illogan Highway, on Tuesday night. It was observed on Wednesday morn-

ing, that the house of a man named Simon Rogers, who lived alone, was not opened at the usual time, and, at length, an entrance was effected, when the unhappy man was found dead in his bed, under which were some sheaves of reed (straw used for thatching, &c.), partly burned, and which had been placed there evidently for the purpose of setting fire to the bed and the house, in order to consume the body, and conceal the horrid deed. On examining the body, it was found, that a sharp instrument had been forced into the mouth and down the throat, so as to cause the death of the unfortunate man.

7. This day a court of Common Council was held for the dispatch of a variety of important business, which was numerously attended.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.—The lord mayor stated, that he had received a letter from her Majesty, which was read to the Court.

The letter was as follows :—
Brandenburgh-House,
Monday, Dec. 4.

My lord—I am commanded by the Queen to say, that her Majesty would feel herself deficient in gratitude, if she omitted to testify her obligations to yourself and the corporation of the city of London, for the extraordinary attention which you paid to her Majesty on her late attendance at Divine Service, at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Queen was in the highest degree gratified by the good order which was every where observed, although amongst a greater collection of persons than her Majesty ever before be-

held, or than any other city in Europe can exhibit.

Her Majesty is more particularly obliged to your lordship for your refusal to comply with the suggestions of the timid, or to yield to the alarms of the weak, as she is convinced that the people are too sober in their conduct, and too enlightened in their sentiments, to need the aid of military interference to enforce that obedience which is due to constituted authority and lawful power.—I remain

Your lordship's most obedient,
R. K. CRAVEN.

It was moved and carried unanimously, that the Letter should be entered on the Journals.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. Fvell brought up the report of the Address and Petition to his Majesty to dismiss his ministers.

An amendment was proposed, upon the Address and Petition, when a long debate took place. The original motion was carried by a majority of 46.

Mr. Oldham moved, that the Freedom of the City should be presented to Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman, and Dr. Lushington, for the integrity, the firm and unshaken talent, which they had displayed in defending the Queen. The Court had not, for many years, bestowed any marks of their admiration, in any civil cases, except in the cases of Dr. Jenner and colonel Wardle. The speaker regretted that the Court had, in honouring individuals, confined itself to those of the naval and military professions, and that they had not enrolled amongst their citizens, the names of an Erskine, a Fox, or a Romilly [Hear, hear, hear]! They would have graced their records

much more than by the names of military men, who had already fallen into obscurity. The speaker proceeded to eulogise the conduct of her Majesty's counsel. When it was considered how much there was to appal them in appearing before a new court of justice, with new forms, where they had to plead before those who were at once the judges, jury, and accusers; and how much more appalling it was to these advocates, when they considered that their client was their Queen, who had all at stake that was dear to her, and almost her very existence. After they recollected, that these gentlemen had had not only to oppose the attorney and solicitor-general, but also the duke of Clarence, lord Lauderdale, and other noble lords, they might think it extraordinary that the case had been so well rebutted as it had been, notwithstanding the time, labour, talent, and money, which had been employed in getting it up. It might be expected, that he should say something of Mr. Williams and Mr. Tindal, whose great talent needed no comment; but the Court would, no doubt, feel, that it was impossible to go to the same extent with them as with the senior counsel. After some further observations, he concluded by moving, "That the Freedom of the City be presented, in a box of heart of oak, to Messrs. Brougham and Denman, and Lushington, her Majesty's counsel."

This motion was carried, but not unanimously.

CITY ADDRESS.—This day the Lord-mayor, accompanied by sir Wm. Curtis, sir Wm. Leighton, sir Charles Flower, Mr. Alder-

man Birch, Mr. Alderman Heygate, Mr. Alderman Bridges, Mr. Sheriff Williams, the Recorder, and city officers, presented the following Address to his Majesty:—

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

"The dutiful and loyal Address of the Court of Lord-mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.

"Most gracious Sovereign;

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London, approach your royal presence with renewed assurances of our most inviolate attachment to your sacred person and government.

"Impressed as we are with veneration for your Majesty's crown and dignity, we view with horror and detestation the unprincipled efforts of the disaffected, in every direction which infatuated malice can devise, and a licentious press promote, to withdraw the unwary and timid from their allegiance to their sovereign, and, in the result, to overwhelm this free and happy land with anarchy and confusion.

"For this base purpose calumnies of the most mischievous tendency have been circulated against all the constituted authorities of the realm with restless and unabating rancour: the Parliament, the Courts of Judicature, the Altar, and the Throne, as established by our envied and glorious constitution, have become the objects of the most profligate abuse and insulting derision.

"We feel, Sire, that, in order to avert the devastation threatened by such a torrent of impiety and sedition, it becomes the bounden duty of all the liege subjects of the realm to stand forward without delay, and avow their determination to support the principles of the British constitution in the true spirit of British loyalty—to rally round the throne, and guard the religion and laws of the country from outrage and insult.

"The Lord-mayor and Aldermen of the city of London are therefore most anxious, Sire, to testify to the country at large, in this evil hour, their resolution to defend the monarchy as well as the other branches of the constitution against the attempts openly and industriously made by the instigators and abettors of sedition and infidelity; and to their utmost endeavour in their respective stations, as magistrates under the sanction of the laws, to transmit to their children's children the blessings they have derived from the wisdom and bravery of their ancestors, and which they enjoy under your Majesty's paternal sway.

"We beg to add our most fervent prayers to the Almighty Disposer of all events that your Majesty's reign may be long, prosperous, and happy, in the affections of a faithful, grateful, and loyal people.

"Signed, by order of Court,
"H. WOODTHORPE."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:—

"I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful Address.

"It is peculiarly gratifying to me to receive at this time such an assurance of your unshaken attachment to my person and government, and of the feelings with which you regard the attempts so unceasingly made to extirpate all that has hitherto been held sacred amongst us, and to destroy all the sources of British freedom, prosperity, and power. A spirit similar to that by which you are actuated happily predominates throughout the kingdom; and I well know the implicit confidence which is due to the virtue and loyalty of the great body of the nation, who are manifesting their just sense of the blessings they enjoy by the most decisive proofs of their zealous determination to defend and preserve them.

"You may rely on my constant support in the discharge of the duties which arise out of the present extraordinary conjuncture.

"We are engaged in a common cause, and I feel most deeply that the honour of my crown and the happiness of my reign are inseparably interwoven with the maintenance of our established constitution, and with the true interests and welfare of my people."

COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN.—*Coila v. M'Namara*.—Mr. Holwell Walshe opened the pleadings. This was an action brought by Harriet Coila against R. M'Namara, for breach of promise of marriage: and the recovery of the sum of 5,000*l.* being the penalty of a bond passed. Damages laid at 5,000*l.*

Mr. Wallace stated the case for the plaintiff.

Gentlemen,—The lady who sues to your justice, is to you a

foreigner. The defendant, I am sorry to say, is an Irishman; he was in London in 1811; he was an adventurer, in common language, a fortune hunter; he was also, gentlemen, a lieutenant in the Tower Hamlets Militia, with nothing beyond his pay. In December, 1811, Mrs. Coila was residing at her house, No. 52, Upper George-street, Portman-square; her husband, Mr. Peter Coila, died in 1809, and left her an annual income sufficient to support a single woman genteelly; he also left the sum of 5,000*l.* to his infant daughter, the interest of which was to be added to Mrs. Coila's income until the child should be of age. The defendant enlists a lady in his service, and with her pays a visit to Mrs. Coila, who thought of nothing less than such a visit, and had not taken the precaution to be denied. Mrs. Coila felt hurt at this visit from Mr. M'Namara, and gave orders to a female servant to be denied, should Mr. M'Namara call again. Gentlemen, Mr. M'Namara liked the house, the furniture, and the proprietor; he thought they would be very eligible for a lieutenant in the Tower Hamlets militia, and called the day after but one, but was denied admittance; he had too much perseverance, however, to give up the pursuit easily, and week after week, beset the lady's house. This hastened the execution of a project, which Mrs. Coila had for some time in contemplation, namely, to let her house. Mr. M'Namara met the plaintiff, gentlemen, in the street, and his modesty did not prevent him addressing the lady; he turned and walked with her until she reached her new residence,

and, on a slight invitation, entered. Mrs. Coila's opinion of him became rather favourable; he continued his visits from this time, and was most assiduous in his attentions. Gentlemen, Mrs. Coila was at this time unquestionably a beautiful woman; the defendant professed the utmost attachment to her; he said he had prospects, fine prospects, in the west of Ireland; that he expected his father would settle something handsome on him, and that then their union should be consummated. It is with regret I add, that he succeeded in seducing her, and that he became the inmate and master of her house. He lived at her board, and in her house; her purse was at his command, and he did not seem to feel very uneasy at any debt or duty he should discharge. His embarrassments obliged him at one time to conceal himself in her house; he afterwards found it necessary to leave London, and went to Bath, from which place he wrote constantly to the plaintiff, always directing his letters to Mrs. M'Namara: nothing in public could lead any one to suppose they were not married. Here, gentlemen, is a letter, dated January 20, 1813. It is addressed to Mrs. M'Namara. I shall read you some of the passages, gentlemen—"I yesterday received my dear Harriot's letter; I cannot bear to be absent from you longer, and purpose leaving this by the mail; I shall set out at 12 o'clock, and will be with you at four. I have not money to pay your boot-maker;" (he means, gentlemen, the boot-maker to whom she introduced him, and to whom he became indebted.— "There is a breeches of mine in

pledge for 9s. [loud laughter in the court]. I wish you would send to have it secured"—what did he mean, gentlemen, by having it secured?—If his breeches were at the pawnbroker's, surely they were in very good custody—[laughter]—"as the 18th, to-morrow is the last day." Gentlemen, I never had the misfortune to have my breeches in pledge, but I believe, that, at the pawnbroker's there is a day beyond which there is no redemption, [laughter], and I think it likely that they were his regimental breeches, by his anxiety to recover them. "All the inside seats in the coach are taken, and I do not wish to travel outside, for fear of taking cold." The reason of this, gentlemen, I suppose was, because he had but a thin pair of breeches left [laughter]. Yet the difference of the expense between an inside and an outside seat would have got him his breeches; but we find him in every thing studying his personal convenience. Anxious as he was, gentlemen, to redeem his breeches [laughter] his oaths and his promises were never redeemed. He returned from Bath; he returned to that woman's table, to her bosom, to her bed, and to her heart; he returned to reside and fatten once more in her house. On the 20th of October, 1815, he was engaged in packing up his luggage to follow his regiment, which had sailed for Ireland, and as he was sitting with that unfortunate woman, he suddenly called for his writing desk, and wrote the following document:—[Here Mr. Wallace produced the document, and read as follows:]—"This is to certify, that I will marry Harriot

Coila at a future period; and if I fail to do so, will pay her the sum of five thousand pounds; and if I marry or cohabit with any other woman, I will pay her that penalty." He then threw himself on his knees, and presented Mrs. Coila with the paper, to which he had affixed his name. The plaintiff and defendant parted in the most affectionate manner; he sailed for Ireland, and in six days after wrote to her from Dublin. His various letters were still addressed to her as Mrs. M'Namara.

The defendant proceeded to Ireland, and his letters became gradually colder, until at length he addressed her in the following extraordinary terms: "It may cause us a great injury for you to know how I am situated."—Gentlemen, Mr. M'Namara was then pressing his suit elsewhere. "I entreat you not to fret; I would write oftener, but postage is so heavy, and it is not at all times that I have money to pay." Shabby artifice! He found it necessary to "screw his courage to the sticking place" ere he could declare his perfidy. The lady he has since married, I hope, for her happiness, is not so young or so beautiful as the unfortunate woman he has deserted. But, gentlemen, if she had neither youth nor beauty, she had what in his eyes was much better, and that was 1,000*l.* a-year. This "gallant, gay Lothario," who could so easily give up his mistress and his vows, was rescued from the grave by this very woman; yet, gentlemen, the defendant made application to compel her to give security for the expenses of this action; she had no property in Ireland, but she found there, one man of hu-

manity—I mean Mr. Palmer, of French-street—who entered into the required security, and she appears once more, Banquo-like, to “to mar his feast.”

Caroline Exton proved all the facts of the case.

Mr. Henry Deane Grady addressed the jury for the defendant. Capt. M’Namara was introduced to the plaintiff by a Mrs. Hamilton, who was herself an intruder. In the words of the learned counsel, the captain ‘made a lodgment.’ Being determined to get rid of this Irish Bergami, she let her house, No. 32, Upper George-street, Portman-square, and having given directions, that no man should know where she had gone to, the captain was for some time at fault; she was found street-walking; he went home with the lady to her lodging, and stayed a considerable time. This little visit at the lodging induced the lady to change her opinion of the captain, and out came the learned counsel’s tragedy-handkerchief. His client had consented to live as a kept-mistress.

Lord Norbury having taken his seat on the bench, and the names of the jury being called over, Mr. Farrell addressed the court for the plaintiff. When he had concluded, lord Norbury charged the jury, who, in an hour and a half after retiring, returned a verdict of Two Thousand Pounds damages, and 6*d.* costs. When the verdict was announced, there was much applause in the court.

[*Note.*—The day after the trial the defendant committed an outrageous assault upon Mr. Wallace, the plaintiff’s counsel, in one of the most public streets of Dublin.]

10. CITY ADDRESS TO THE KING.—“Most Gracious Sovereign;—We, your Majesty’s dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, feeling ourselves called upon by the exigencies of the times and country, beg leave most humbly and respectfully to approach your Majesty, to express to your Majesty our profound regret at the measures pursued by your Majesty’s ministers, so contrary to the spirit of the British constitution, and to the principles of universal justice, while they are subversive of the liberties and true interests of the nation and of the honour and security of your Majesty’s throne.

“The war which exhausted the wealth and resources of the country has long since terminated; yet, during a period of profound peace, we have seen no effectual retrenchment in the public expenditure, but loan after loan again resorted to for the support of useless and preposterous establishments—affording the means of the subjection of parliament by the influence of ministerial patronage, and the overawing of the people in the exercise of their just rights by unconstitutional military force.

“The discontent thus created, we lament to state, has not been counteracted by your Majesty’s ministers, either by just concessions, or by such a liberal policy as is due to a free people from their governors; but, on the contrary, the laws have been enforced with unprecedented severity, to the disgust and alarm of your Majesty’s faithful subjects; and, instead of obtaining redress, co-

ercive laws have been introduced into the legislature by those very ministers to uphold their own mal-administration. At the same time that the conduct of ministers has tended to excite the dissatisfaction of your people, and to exasperate that dissatisfaction into acts of treason, those ministers have so neglected the commercial and agricultural interests of the nation, that it is at length become difficult to determine which of these sources of national prosperity is most impoverished; and, although numerous petitions of your Majesty's distressed subjects, from almost every class of industry, have been presented in successive years to the several branches of the legislature, yet the people remain without relief, or even the prospect of relief; and your Majesty's ministers seem as unwilling, from indifference as from want of political skill, to apply the necessary remedies to such complicated evils.

"It is with pain and reluctance that we allude to a subject which ought never to have been forced upon public attention; but the unjust and demoralizing proceedings adopted by your Majesty's ministers, relative to your royal consort, having drawn forth the reprobation of the great body of the people, we should be guilty of a dereliction of our duty to your royal person and the interests of the country, if we restrained our expression of indignation at this flagrant outrage upon the moral and religious feelings of the nation, and forbore to represent to your Majesty this prominent instance of their utter disregard of public justice and of the honour of your royal family.

"The corrupt inducement offered to her Majesty to remain abroad in the state of alleged criminality falsely ascribed to her—the submitting to the House of Peers, after the House of Commons had pronounced the measure "disappointing to the hopes of parliament, derogatory to the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the empire," the results of the disgraceful subornations procured under an odious commission; the attempt to degrade her Majesty, and in her the whole house of Brunswick, by an *ex post facto* law, unconstitutional in its nature and operation;—the mockery of justice, in uniting on one hand the functions of accusers, judges and jury, in the same persons, and withholding on the other the means of defence—and all the preliminary steps leading to these disgraceful proceedings;—the employment of foreign ministers and agents;—the hiring of spies and corrupting of menials, and the prejudging her Majesty by the omission of her name in the Liturgy, and the withdrawing her from the public prayers of the people; and, lastly, after the defeat of their malignant efforts, the arbitrary assumption of the right of continuing to her Majesty, on their own authority, an allowance out of the public money during the sitting of parliament, and the advising the abrupt prorogation of that parliament, to prevent inquiry into these iniquitous proceedings, and to obstruct her Majesty's appeal to the representatives of the people—are, severally, acts of perfidious and mischievous policy which we feel persuaded never could receive your Majesty's countenance, but

through the abuse of your royal confidence, and which demand the immediate dismissal of those unworthy ministers, the contrivers and conductors of so foul a conspiracy.

"We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that these representations are dictated by our sincere attachment to that constitution which seated your Majesty's august family on the throne of these realms, by a sincere devotion to your Majesty's person, and by an anxious desire to promote the future glories of your reign; and in this spirit we conjure your Majesty, by an auspicious change of councils and measures, to re-unite the great family of the British people, who have long been divided, insulted, and oppressed, and which would continue your Majesty on a throne, secured by their just affection, and rendered no less glorious by the boundless resources of their industry.

"We, therefore, humbly pray your Majesty to dismiss from your presence and councils, for ever, those ministers whose pernicious measures have so long endangered the throne, undermined the constitution, and blighted the prosperity of the nation.

"Signed, by order of the court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:

"It has been with the most painful feelings, that I have heard the sentiments contained in the address and petition now presented to me by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London.

"Whatever may be the motives

of those by whom it is brought forward, its evident tendency is, to inflame the passions and mislead the judgment of the unwary and less enlightened part of my subjects, and thus to aggravate all the difficulties with which we have to contend."

EXECUTION.—This day eight unhappy men underwent the sentence of the law.

Three of them, Hunt, Hughes, and Eaton, were part of the band of highway robbers that, armed with loaded pistols and other offensive weapons, infested during the last Autumn, the Edgware, Harrow, and Acton roads, and committed numerous depredations. Godwin was the leader of a considerable gang of house-breakers, many of his companions in guilt had expiated their crimes upon the scaffold. Scott, another of the prisoners, was observed by a watchman, in Dean-street, endeavouring to break into a house; on attempting to arrest him, he drew forth a knife, and cut and stabbed the watchman in a dreadful manner. Green, at the time of his detection, was in the service of Mr. Mortlake, who keeps an extensive china warehouse; and Reid had formerly lived with him in the same capacity. For nearly two years they carried on a regular plan of purloining their master's property to a very large amount.

The death-bell tolled at a few minutes before eight, and they advanced in prayer, preceded by Dr. Cotton, to the scaffold. Each of them bowed to the multitude upon reaching the platform. They sang a psalm, and prayed most fervently while the executioner was performing his dreadful office. At 20 minutes past eight the

ropes were fastened round their necks, and the next moment the signal was given, and the drop fell. The bodies were cut down, after having been suspended for an hour, and given to the friends of the deceased.

The following letter was written by Gentle on the morning of his execution:—

“ Monday morning — Condemned-room, Newgate.

“ My dear friend,—Little did I think I should be so soon snatched from you; but God only knows—his will must be done. My dear friend, I always respected you as my own brother—I hope my fate will be a warning to you. I am grieved to my heart, to think you are deprived of a comfortable situation through me; but I hope God Almighty will protect and provide for you. I hope you will not forsake his laws. Always look up to him: for if he leaves us, we commit the greatest of sins. My dear friend, repent of your past sins. Never leave your God, and he will never leave you. Begin this night to examine yourself, and repent of your sins. Mind you must be steadfastly purposing to lead a new life. Let me persuade you to begin, and take your Bible on Monday next; read the 55th chapter of Hezekiah, the 6th chapter of John, and the 3rd of Romans.—Mind and repent, and begin to sow your seed in good ground. God Almighty is very good, he has brought me to see the error of my ways. My present situation is trying to flesh and blood, but I hope will comfort my soul. He is a merciful God. It is his will and pleasure. Mind, and do not be easily persuaded. Ask yourself a question

first. Say, what am I—what is this world to the value of my own soul? My dear friend, be particular, and guard against being a hypocrite. This is almost the worst sin that can be committed. Mind and put on the cloak of righteousness in sincerity. Pray look more to your Bible. The Lord always be your protector in this sinful world. Your well-wisher and dying friend,

“ D. GENTLE.”

Reid has left behind, a wife and four children.

—
This morning about half past six o'clock the duchess of Clarence was attacked with a slight indisposition.

During the day her royal highness's labour continued very tedious, but at the same time natural.

In a short time after five in the evening, the following official notice was issued by the medical gentlemen in attendance upon her royal highness:—

“ King's Palace, St. James's,
Dec. 10, half past five
o'clock, P. M.

“ Her royal highness the duchess of Clarence was safely delivered at five minutes past five o'clock this afternoon of a female child.

“ Her royal highness is as well as can be expected. The infant is born before its time about six weeks.

“ HENRY HALFORD.

“ WILLIAM KNIGHTON.

“ ANDREW HALLIDAY.”

The only privy counsellors present, were his royal highness the duke of York, the lord-chancellor, and Mr. Canning.

The joyful tidings were communicated to the King without loss of time, and his Majesty commanded, with the approbation of the royal duke and duchess, that if it should be deemed advisable that an early baptism should take place, that the infant princess should be named Elizabeth.

11. KING'S BENCH.—*Wright v. Cobbett*.—This was an action for libel. The cause being called on, Mr. Cobbett rose and intimated to the Court that he intended to withdraw his plea of justification.

Mr. Chitty opened the pleadings. The libels charged were three in number, and consisted of certain paragraphs published in the *Political Register* of the 4th of January, 1817, March 6th, 1819, and Jan. 6th, 1820. These paragraphs severally charged the plaintiff, Mr. Wright, with forgery and with fraud, and describing him as an individual to be held up to the horror of mankind.

Mr. Scarlett stated, that the plaintiff, Mr. Wright, was known to the world as the editor of the *Parliamentary History*, the *Parliamentary Debates*, and of other works of great learning and utility. Those works which had been originally introduced to the public under the shelter of Mr. Cobbett's name, having been conducted, in fact, entirely by the plaintiff. To introduce the defendant to the jury would scarcely be necessary. During many years no person had been more the object of public notice than Wm. Cobbett. By his writings that individual had made himself known in every part of the globe where the English lan-

guage was known or spoken; and far was he (Mr. Scarlett) from wishing to insinuate against a man of undoubted talent more than his duty to the plaintiff absolutely demanded. This he would say, that he possessed such talents for writing as during a long term of years had been unparalleled in the history of the literature of the country. Need the learned gentleman remind the jury in how perilous a situation that individual was placed who became the subject of attack by such a writer.

In the course of a long connexion in their literary speculations, a bill trade, to the extent of 60 or 70 thousand pounds, had taken place between the plaintiff and defendant.

Between the years 1805 and 1811 the accounts, as would commonly be found the case where accommodation paper was employed, became extremely intricate between Mr. Wright and Mr. Cobbett, and, in short, they were in such a state that, to use the very forcible language employed by the defendant himself when an arrangement of the business was proposed, "they were in such a state that the devil himself could not unravel them." Things were in this situation when Mr. Cobbett was called upon to defend himself against the charge of libel, and upon that charge was convicted. Upon that conviction the question arose as to what steps should be taken to avert the impending calamity of judgment, and those measures conducted Mr. Scarlett to the first of the libels which he had to state to the jury. Mr. Cobbett proposed to a gentleman who would presently be called

as a witness, to make a bargain for him with government that he should not be called up for judgment, and upon that condition he would give up his Register. The negotiation did not succeed. The disputed accounts were arranged by the award of Mr. William Cook. Mr. Cobbett claimed about 12,000*l.*, and received about 6,000*l.*: and the effect of this curtailment of his claim was an inveterate hostility conceived against Mr. Wright. The passage which led to the first libel charged, was contained in an article entitled "A New Year's Gift to old George Rose," and appeared as follows: "Walter says I made a proposition to government to this effect—that if proceedings were dropped against me, I would never publish another Register, nor any other thing. If I did so, no one could condemn me, and therefore I might allow the charge of Walter to be true; but the charge is absolutely false, for no such proposition was ever made from me, or by my authority." And Mr. Cobbett then went on to tell a story of his having certainly gone down to Botley with such an idea, worked upon by the tears and entreaties of his family; but that he had withdrawn his proposition. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Cobbett had transmitted to Mr. Wright the farewell number of his Register, which would have been the concluding number, if his proposition to government had been carried into effect. Now the first of the libels in question arose out of a suspicion that it was by Mr. Wright that the fact had been communicated to *The Times*; and in expressing his opinion that such had been

the course of communication, the defendant spoke of Mr. Wright as "a wretch unequalled in the annals of infamy, and whom he would hold up to the horror of mankind." Mr. Scarlett then proceeded to advert to the second libel upon the record, which originated out of the conduct of Mr. Cleary in reading at the Westminster election of 1818, Mr. Cobbett's letter of 1808, in which he spoke of Mr. Hunt with feelings very different from those which he subsequently expressed towards that gentleman. Mr. Cobbett, in his plea upon the present record, had pledged himself to prove those assertions to be true. The paragraph in which he described the big drop of sweat—Mr. Scarlett would read the paragraph:—

"You, my dear Sir, know the history of this Wright; you know all his tricks, all his attempts. The public do not, and I will not now trouble the public with a detail which, if put in a suitable form, would make a romance in the words of truth far surpassing any thing that ever was imagined of moral turpitude. I will execute this task one day or other. If the caitiff should put forth any thing by way of palliation in the mean time, there is Mr. Walker, there is Mr. Margrave, there is my attorney, there is Mr. Swann, there is Sir F. Burdett himself; there is my son John, who, though he was then a child, will never forget the big round drops of sweat that in a cold winter's day rolled down the caitiff's forehead when he was detected in fabricating accounts: and when I took Johnny by the hand (who had begun whimpering for poor Wright) and said,

‘Look at that man, my dear!’ These drops of sweat are the effect of detected dishonesty! Think of that, my dear child, and you will always be an honest man.’ Mr. Peter Walker and Mr. Swann were present at this scene, which took place in my room in Newgate in 1811.”

The contents of this paragraph Mr. Cobbett undertook to prove the truth of.

The publication by the defendant was proved by a number of witnesses.

The libels in question were put in and read.

Mr. Cobbett entered upon his defence. He began by observing, that the proverb forbidding the cobbler to go beyond his last, might be extremely applicable, as well as useful, to lawyers. If Mr. Scarlett had not gone beyond his brief, a great deal of time would have been saved to the jury. Mr. Cobbett then remarked upon the evidence which had been adduced by the plaintiff, and intimated to the jury the ground upon which he proposed to rest his defence—that ground being simply this:—that it was his son William, and not himself, who had been the publisher of the libels in question, and that a considerable portion of the matter complained of in the Register of the 6th of March, 1819, had been written by his sons William and John.

William Clement and Charles Preston proved, that W. Cobbett, the younger, was the publisher of the Register.

Wm. Cobbett, jun. was next called. The witness swore, that the property of the paper was made over to him by his father, and that his father received from

him a salary as editor. That salary varied from time to time, from 85 or 40 guineas a-week to 850*l.* per month. Witness was *bona fide* proprietor of the paper. He frequently made alterations in the matter transmitted by his father, and made most material alterations in that part of the Register of the 6th of March, 1819, which alluded to the plaintiff.

Mr. John Cobbett, another of defendant's sons, deposed principally to some alterations by him, and by his brother, in the article of the 6th of March 1819, which regarded Mr. Wright, the plaintiff. The alterations were made, because the article was not sufficiently bitter.

Mr. Scarlett, in reply, contended, that the whole course of Mr. Cobbett's defence had been an aggravation of the injury which he had done to the plaintiff.

The Lord Chief-Justice, in summing up, held that Mr. Cobbett, either as the *bona fide* proprietor, or as the editor of the Political Register, would be liable for its contents. Damages 1,000*l.*; costs, 40*s.*

The trial occupied the Court from half-past nine in the morning till a quarter past 10 at night.

NAPLES, DEC. 11, 1820.—Ferdinand I. by the grace of God, &c. &c. &c. To my faithful deputies of the Parliament.

Your decision of the date of the 8th instant, bears, among other things, that the Parliament has not the faculty of consenting to my departure, if not in so far as it should be directed to support the Constitution of Spain, which has been sworn to in common.

With respect to that I declare,

that my intervention at the Congress of Laybach has no other object than that to support the Constitution of Spain sworn to in common, and our social compact, and to subjoin, according to the manifestations made to me by you with the message of the 9th instant, that such is the decided and unanimous will of my people. If my message of the 7th instant has received any other interpretation, I think I have removed every thing equivocal by my other message of the 8th.

According to that, my declaration, I desire that the Parliament may decide, in positive terms, if it assent to my intervention at the Congress of Laybach, to the end to sustain the general will of the nation by the Constitution which has been adopted, and at the same time to remove the threats of war.

In case of the affirmative, I desire that the Parliament will show it by the confirmation of the vicar-generalship in the person of my most beloved son, the duke of the Calabrias, proposed to it by me.

The Parliament, placing in me a confidence which, by the favour of God, I will justify, has not thought it necessary to select four persons to accompany me. On that point I must say, that I did and do still desire such an accompaniment, because I have liked and do like to profit by their information. If, after this explanation, the Parliament should think such a measure necessary, I cannot be otherwise than content with it, I do not, however, intend to exact it as a condition of my intervention at the Congress.

And finally, on the reflection that the sovereigns assembled at Laybach, expect a speedy answer, I desire that the Parliament will speedily decide on the affairs set forth above.

Naples, FERDINAND.
December 10.

The Secretary of State,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Duke of CAMPO CHIARO.

MILAN, DEC. 12.—Col. Browne some time ago went over to England, where, having learnt the particular charges brought against him, he returned to Italy to collect decisive evidence for the refutation of those calumnies:

He had nearly arranged his affairs at Milan, and had already forwarded all his papers to England, meaning to follow them himself in less than ten days, when, on the 9th ult., returning late at night, and alone from the Opera, he was attacked by two assassins, evidently with no intention of robbery; for, though they disabled him, they *did not* attempt to plunder him of his watch, money, or other valuables. The colonel defended himself resolutely; and a violent struggle ensued, in which he received four wounds in the head, apparently with a knife, and one in the chest, evidently with a stiletto. The last would certainly have been fatal but for the thickness of his great coat, coat, and waistcoat. As it was, the weapon penetrated on the left side of the chest, and considerably injured the seventh rib.

The following letter, dictated by Col. Browne, though written more than a month after the

transaction, may be properly introduced here.

"*Milan, Jan. 15.*—You will have heard, I am sure, with much concern, of the outrage which was offered me at this place on the night of the 8th instant, on my return home from the theatre.

"I am happy to say, that, thanks to skilful surgical treatment, and the unequalled kindness of my friends, I am making rapid progress towards recovery, though not yet quite strong enough to leave my bed. The wounds in my head, of which three were tolerably deep, have suppurated well, and are now healing fast. A discharge began the day before yesterday from that in the breast, which has operated most favourably, and has relieved me from a very troublesome cough and most acute pain. I am much weakened; but my spirits are excellent; so that I hope in the course of fourteen or fifteen days to be able to begin, by easy stages, my journey to England. Dr. Ciceri is doubtful on this point, but I trust much to a good constitution for strength to perform it.

"The authorities and police here have used, and still continue, every exertion to discover the perpetrators of this foul and cowardly deed, and the examination of 12 or 13 persons has given traces which they confidently expect will lead to a discovery. For my own part, I think the only chance is, that by-and-by one of the assassins will impeach the other.

"The indignation which has been excited in all classes of this city, by this painful transaction,

can be better imagined than described.

"You are aware that although I had my watch and some money about me, no attempt was made to rob me."

CONSISTORY COURT OF ROCHESTER.—*Best v. Best.*—The King's advocate, on the part of Mrs. Best, stated the case. The parties in this case appeared in a cause of separation, which had been instituted by Mrs. Best against her husband, by reason of cruelty; and on her behalf he had to move the court for an allowance by way of alimony. Mr. Best was a brewer, in a very considerable way of business at Chatham; and upon the whole of these proceedings the amount of his rents and profits appeared to be about 9,500*l.* per annum. But from this sum there were various deductions to be made and allowed, amounting to 3,600*l.* The profits of his brewery, however, increased this income to 10,000*l.* a year: and yet, although the value of the general stock on hand was admitted to be 45,000*l.*, he set forth in his answers that, after deducting all outgoings, his annual profits did not exceed 5,000*l.* a year.

Dr. Lushington, on the behalf of Mr. Best, would admit the income at 6,200*l.*; but the difference between this and the sums stated by the court not being material, he would take either.

The learned judge (Dr. Swabey) said, the income of the husband was about 6,000*l.* per annum, or one or two hundred a year more. Under all the circumstances, he thought that if he allotted the sum of 620*l.* a year, by way of alimony, to Mrs. Best, to be paid quarterly, he should allot

very liberally; and therefore the court decided to that effect.

12. Mr. John Olive, for whose apprehension, under charges of felony and forgery to a very considerable amount, a reward of 100 guineas was advertised, was taken, on board a Pill skiff, near Penarth Point, in the Bristol Channel, on the 12th inst. He had been cruising about in this vessel for a week. When taken into custody, Olive was in so weak a state, that it was deemed advisable to remain a day with him at Lamp-lighters Hall, where he was landed, as the boatmen could not

bring him further up the river, from want of water; and here, having artfully contrived to secrete a razor under the bed-clothes, he made a second attempt upon his life in the night by cutting his throat. In this effort he was too successful.

The Asylum for the houseless poor was re-opened this day.

The following table will show the number of persons admitted nightly into the Asylum, during the inclement season which commenced in the middle of January 1820, and also the number of meals distributed:—

January...	13th...	14th...	15th...	16th...	17th...	18th...	19th						
Persons housed	14	...	108	...	275	...	375	...	420	...	518	...	549
Meals given	14	...	122	...	700	...	1025	...	780	...	946	...	1075

January...	20th...	21st...	22nd...	23rd...	24th...	25th...	26th
Persons housed	615	642	722	799	747	679	470
Meals given	1167	1284	1444	2293	1404	1306	1025

January...	27th...	28th..	29th...	30th...	31st	Feb. 1st...	2nd
Persons housed	360	...	442	...	354	...	316
Meals given	1024	...	662	...	521	...	606

February...	3rd....	4th....	5th....	6th.....	7th.....	8th....	9th
Persons housed.....	279	252	219	178	175	115	99
Meals given.....	388	360	324	383	264	254	136

February...	10th...	11th...	12th...	13th...	14th...	15th...	16th
Persons housed.....	94	70	67	55	64	70	72
Meals given	151	118	109	170	104	105	161

February...	17th...	18th...	19th...	20th...	21st...	22nd...	23rd
Persons housed	95	.. 70.....	73 ..	122.....	78 ..	72.....	82
Meals given.....	116.....	124.....	192 ..	227.....	147.....	141 ..	160

February...	24th...	25th...	26th...	27th...	28th
Persons housed	79	.. 78.....	61	.. 72.....	62
Meals given.....	161....	157....	141	.. 132	.. 120

From the 29th of February to the 13th of March, five or six daily. Total meals given in the Asylum, 24,786.

The average number admitted nightly was 205; and the great-

est number at one time in the Asylum was 799.

The relief afforded was not confined to those who were received into the Asylum. The committee supplied with food,

clothing, and other necessities, hundreds of persons who could not safely be admitted; and they also furnished them with the means of procuring lodgings elsewhere.

14. The following report of some strange occurrences at Troppau, has been confidently circulated:—

A noble lord [Stewart] had the misfortune, at the congress of Troppau, to incur the displeasure of an imperial personage [the emperor Joseph], at whose suggestion, and on whose recommendation, that grave body was assembled. This potentate complained of the minister in question, for absenting himself from the conferences, and requested prince Metternich to call upon him for an explanation. Prince Metternich, it is said, wrote a letter, at which his lordship feeling hurt, set out immediately for Vienna, to make preparations for his departure. He thence returned to Troppau, where an open quarrel with prince Metternich ensued. The latter submitted the conduct of his adversary to the sovereigns, who enjoined the prince not to fight. Report says, that on the first representations made by the Austrian court to the British government, for co-operation and pecuniary assistance in suppressing the revolutionary movement in Naples, the answer was so far favourable, that though we could not afford them any pecuniary aid, they might rely on our countenance in their exertions to maintain the existing order of things, and to bring back the Neapolitans to their former obedience. But ministers found it dangerous to persevere in this course, and they sent new and contradictory instructions to lord Stewart.

Upon these he acted, to the utter astonishment of the allied potentates and ministers assembled at Troppau. Prince de Metternich held a conference with his lordship on the subject. Warm words arose at this interview, on an expression of the prince as to the truth of the instructions, which produced a challenge from lord Stewart. This challenge the Austrian prince submitted to the assembled council, who decided that he ought not to meet him. Upon this being made known to the noble lord, that he might compel the Austrian minister to fight, he insulted him by a blow. This also the old Nestor bore, and the assembled ministers wrote a declaration, which they all signed, that they could not again meet lord Stewart in council.

[The ministerial Journals distinctly, and, as it would seem, by authority, have contradicted the story of the altercation at Troppau. This mysterious transaction had been no further explained up to Midsummer 1821, but lord Stewart remained ambassador to that date.]

The new Neapolitan ambassador to our court, prince Cimitili, arrived in town this day. He was introduced to lord Castlereagh by count Ludolf, the Neapolitan ambassador, who is recalled. Prince Cimitili was received by the noble lord as a private gentleman. To the honour of the prince it must be said, that he was not employed by Murat; indeed he was quite out of favour with Napoleon.

This evening three men were going from their work in company, from Kingsland to Hoxton,
2 M

and on their road through a copse, called Rhodes' Field, they stumbled against the body of a man, who they supposed had got drunk, and fallen asleep on his way home. It being dark, they could not see his features; but on feeling his face, they found it so deathly cold as to excite apprehensions that the man had expired. They shook him, but could not awake him, nor could they hear him breathe. After some consultation, they agreed to carry the man to a neighbouring public-house. On their arrival, to their surprise and horror, they found that he had received several mortal stabs on his breast, and appeared to have been murdered.

FIRE AT KIRBY LONSDALE.—The family at the Rose and Crown on the night of the fire, consisted of Mrs. Roper, her two daughters, Mr. Preston, six servant men, five servant maids, and a girl who had formerly been a servant in the house, and who was lodging on that night at the inn. The family retired to rest about midnight; and Mrs. Roper, after looking over the premises to see that all was safe, retired to her own room. Soon after 1 o'clock, on Thursday morning, she was alarmed by the smell of fire. By the most extraordinary exertions, the daughters of Mrs. Roper and the six male servants succeeded in effecting their escape; but the flames had spread with such fatal rapidity, that it is probable the remaining five girls were not aware of their danger till all hope of escape was extinguished: they all sunk into the jaws of death without any attempt having been made to save them. The instant Mrs. Roper found herself in the

street, she ran through the town in the state in which she had risen from her bed to alarm the inhabitants, and to obtain their assistance. In a very short time a number of people were collected; and not suspecting that any persons were still in the house, their exertions were solely directed to preserving the adjoining buildings, and rescuing such part of the stock and furniture as they were able to save.

15. **NAPLES.**—The king went on board the *Vengeur*, captain Maitland, on Wednesday afternoon. He goes to Leghorn, on his way to Laybach, to join the other potentates. The nation has made him take a new oath to defend the constitution of Spain as established here. No fewer than three messages have been sent by him to the parliament, and in every one there is to be observed, "I'll say or do any thing, but to this congress I must go."

16. The *Revolutionnaire*, 46, hon. captain Pellew, met with a serious accident on the night of the 16th, whilst in company with the *Vengeur*, 74, captain Maitland, having the king of Naples on board. In crossing on opposite tacks, in a heavy gale of wind, the *Vengeur* came almost direct on the midships of the *Revolutionnaire*, when under full sail. The shock was fortunately received a little obliquely, or the *Revolutionnaire* must have gone down. The bow of the *Vengeur* has cut her down to the water's edge, and she was with difficulty saved from sinking.

NEW ROYAL SOCIETY.—A great literary establishment is about to be formed, under the patronage of the King: the

following plan has been published:—

“ Royal Society of Literature, for the Encouragement of Indigent Merit, and the Promotion of general Literature. To consist of Honorary Members, Subscribing Members, and Associates.

“ The class of honorary members is intended to comprise some of the most eminent literary men in the three kingdoms, and the most distinguished female writers of the present day.

“ An annual subscription of two guineas, will constitute a subscribing member. Subscribers of ten guineas, and upwards, will be entitled to privileges hereafter mentioned, according to the date of their subscription.

“ The class of associates is to consist of 20 men of distinguished learning, authors of some creditable work of literature, and men of good moral character; ten under the patronage of the King, and ten under the patronage of the society.

“ His Majesty has been pleased to express, in the most favourable terms, his approbation of the proposed society, and to honour it with his munificent patronage, by assigning the annual sum of one hundred guineas each, to ten of the associates, payable out of the privy purse; and also an annual premium of one hundred guineas for the best dissertation on some interesting subject, to be chosen by a council belonging to the society.

“ Ten associates will be placed under the patronage of the society, as soon as the subscription (a large portion of which will be annually funded for the purpose)

shall be sufficient, and in proportion as they become so. An annual subscriber of ten guineas, continued for five years, or a life subscription of one hundred guineas, will entitle such subscribers to nominate an associate under the society's patronage, according to the date of their subscription.

“ The associates under the patronage of the King, will be elected by respected and competent judges. The associates nominated by subscribers must have the same qualifications of learning, moral character, and public principle, as those who are elected, and must be approved by the same judges.

“ Every associate, at his admission, will choose some subject, or subjects, of literature for discussion, and will engage to devote such discussions to the Society's Memoirs of Literature, of which a volume will be published by the Society, from time to time; in which Memoirs will likewise be inserted the successive Prize Dissertations.

“ From the months of February to July, it is purposed that a weekly meeting of the Society shall be held; and a monthly meeting during the other six months of the year.”

[*Note.*— Nothing had been done towards the institution of this Society in the month of June 1821.]

OLD BAILEY.—J. Harwood was indicted for marrying Rachael Parsons, his lawful wife being alive at the time of his second marriage. The Jury found the prisoner guilty; the common sergeant instantly sentenced him to transportation for 14 years.

On hearing the sentence, the

prosecutrix burst into tears, and requested him to apply in her name to the government for a mitigation of the prisoner's punishment.

The common sergeant refused the application.

17. DECREE ISSUED BY FERDINAND VII.

Ferdinand VII, &c. King, &c.

Having been credibly informed by some of the deputies to the Cortes, and by other means, that various abuses exist in the provinces of our kingdom that require amendment and redress, particularly with regard to pecuniary exactions in the shape of taxes, or under the pretence of commercial and other imposts: having been informed also, that many of our subjects are at this moment suffering under temporary distresses, capable of a remedy without injury to the public revenues: being informed also, that many grievances have been long endured by our subjects, in consequence of the decay or neglect of provisional establishments created for the better administration of justice, and being convinced that their restoration to a state of activity and force is of the utmost importance to the happiness and prosperity of our people, we have ordained as follows, viz. :—

1. That certain individuals, to be elected from among the members of the Cortes, and others, shall be appointed under the seal of our kingdom, to proceed into the provinces where any of the above enumerated evils are alleged to exist, to inquire into the same with as little delay as is consistent with the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

2. That the commissioners for the examination of abuses in the collection of taxes and commercial imposts, shall not be the same individuals appointed to inquire into the pecuniary distresses of our subjects, and those to inquire into the pecuniary distresses, not the same as those whose duty it shall be to investigate the state and condition of the inferior courts of justice, and whether they are still effectual for the purposes for which they were originally instituted.

3. That each set of individuals so chosen or to be chosen, shall make their reports to our minister of the interior, from time to time, as facts and matters shall come to their knowledge.

4. That these reports shall contain evidence taken, with the opinions of the commissioners founded upon such evidence, and upon the information and instruction they shall receive in the course of their undertaking.

(Signed) I, the KING.

Given at our Palace, &c.

Dec. 17, 1820.

“ST. HELENA, 17th of December, 1820. — Buonaparte's new house is finished, but not yet furnished. It is one story high, and is situated about 200 yards from the old building, and forms three sides of an oblong square.

“Buonaparte rode out some time ago to sir William Doveton's, in Sandy Bay, to breakfast, taking with him a Sumpter mule, laden with provisions, and ate his meal on the grass near sir William's house. This was nearly the first time he was on horseback for four years, and he was so fatigued, that he was obliged to send for the carriage to convey him back to Longwood. He appears very

unhappy. The governor will have no communication with Bertrand, and Buonaparte will not receive any, except through him. This system of vexation is said to annoy him considerably, and, combined with the other measures adopted towards him and his followers, tends to keep his mind in a state of continual irritation.

18. THE JEWS AT LEIPSIC.—An article having recently appeared in the London newspapers, dated Nuremberg, Nov. 25, 1820, stating that the agents of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, did, at the late Leipsic Fair, "give to every Jew, who was willing to profess the Christian faith, from ten to fifty Louis d'ors, according to the quality of the new convert."

We, the undersigned members of the above institution, take this method of publicly declaring, that the aforesaid statement is totally void of foundation. Such an application of the funds of the society would not only be contrary to the spirit of the institution, but in direct opposition to its standing rules and regulations.

The society has formerly administered to the temporal necessities of the Jews, but (except for the purposes of education) that part of their system has long since been altogether abandoned.

The idea of holding out a bribe to induce a hypocritical profession, is, and ever has been, viewed by the members of the London Society, as it must be by every Christian, with the greatest abhorrence.

THO. BARING, President.

L. WAY, Vice-President.

R. H. INGLIS, Treasurer.

CMA. S. HAWTREY, Sec.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 18th ult. state—A contest for the sovereignty was carrying on in the empire of Morocco. The new candidate for the throne is Muley Ishmael, the son of the celebrated Muley Yezzeid, and nephew to the reigning emperor. An official announcement has been issued by the governor of Gibraltar, declaring the coast of Barbary free from the plague.

19. FIRE AT VIENNA.—Extract of a letter from Vienna, Dec. 19:—

"I left lady Stewart about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, and had not retired to my own room more than five minutes when I heard a loud explosion, which appeared to come partly from the street, and partly from within the house. Hearing a great bustle among the servants, I immediately opened the door, and found them in a state of agitation and alarm, crying, "Fire!—where is lady Stewart?" I hastened to the bed-room and boudoir, in order to prevent her ladyship from being alarmed, or to appease her fears. To my astonishment and dismay I found the boudoir in flames;—walls, ceiling, furniture, all burning. After a perilous and unsuccessful search, I quitted the burning-rooms, fully persuaded that lady Stewart had perished, and continued under this frightful impression until I unexpectedly found her lying upon the landing place of the great stair-case, in the midst of the noise, hurry, and confusion of people passing and repassing, in her robe de chambre, in an intensely frosty night and shivering with cold, and just recovering from a fainting fit. The Turkish minister came up

almost the same instant: we assisted lady Stewart into the neighbouring house of baron Parish, who, on hearing of the fire, hastened over to offer his assistance, and his house as an asylum. The presence of mind which lady Stewart demonstrated on this trying occasion was remarkable."

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Proclamation to the People and the Army of the Artibonite and the North.

Jean Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti;

Citizens! Soldiers!—The horrid despotism under which you have groaned these last fourteen years, and the misery you have undergone, appear to approach to their end. The first effort for your liberty is given you by St. Marc's, which has just ranged itself under the banner of the republic. It was nothing, my dear countrymen, to have fought the French, to acquire our national independence, if a wise organization, and a well-represented government, had not come to assure, not only for our present generation, but to our children, the benefits of the church and the equality of rights; and, in the end, to guarantee a long existence to regenerated Haytians. It is for that object that the representatives of the people are labouring, while general Christophe consulted nothing but his ambition and passions. He misused the authority which had vanquished our ancient tyrants, entered this town like a desperado, where were collected the constitutional assembly, and commenced a civil war because our legislature had judged it necessary to limit the magistrate's au-

thority over the people. God has not permitted, that this haughty man should succeed in his project—he was repelled in his attempt—the government of the republic was organised from the constitution, emanating from the general will. The laws are equally beneficial to all citizens, and have established its empire, and the state, a slow step, but a secure one, has constantly marched, since that period, towards its solidity and prosperity, whilst the phantom of power which general Christophe has usurped over you, has fallen by catastrophe. The iron rod which he held weighty over your heads, will now be broken in his own hands.—Citizens! Soldiers! I will not repeat to you all the horrors which the chief of the north or his agents have committed. They are repugnant to my heart, and I hasten to drive them from my imagination; but I will recall to you this incontestible truth, "When virtue is enlisted against vice, the triumph of the latter cannot be very lasting;" this is the will of the Most High.

Like my predecessor, Alexander Petion, the founder of our republic, I had always calculated, that with your aid, we should, one day, break the iron yoke of the oppressor, who has so frequently violated personal rights, and heaped accumulated misery on Hayti. Follow the example of the 8th brigade and the garrison of St. Marc's. Follow these brave men. All the military men who may join the republic, shall be amply rewarded. After this day of pain and sorrow will succeed those of union and friendship.

Inhabitants of the Artibonite

and of the North! Soldiers of all ranks, my companions in arms, the Haytians can no longer have any disputes to cause the effusion of blood among themselves—let us thank the Almighty—let us forget all that has passed, and be mindful of the unfortunate. The republican army which you see at St. Marc, the commune of Berettes, the Cahos à Saint Raphael, à la Grand Rivière, à Valière, is placed there solely for the purpose of maintaining the public tranquillity, and protecting your families, your fortunes, and your rights. It will violate none of your rights; and what it may take, shall be scrupulously paid for.

Thus, my friends, unite in replanting the tree of liberty, which has been torn down by your tyrants. Rally round it, and partake of all its enjoyments, but avoid all reproaches of your brethren. The republic requires no bloody conquests. It wants only those of the heart, and its kindest affections. If any one errs, the laws will punish him. Forget, I say, once more, all that has passed, and think only of the future. Come, like children, and enjoy the benefit of your laws.

Vive la Republic of Hayti!
Live Independence! Vive la Liberty and Equality!

Given at the National Palace of St. Marc, 16th October, 1820: 17th year of our Independence.

By the President.

(Signed) BOYER.

The Secretary-General,

B. TRIGENAE.

20. SICILY — *Palermo*. — Tranquillity is re-established in Sicily, but the revolutionists at Naples must not reckon on the

aid of the Sicilians, whose desire for independence is deeply engraven on their hearts.

21. This night, the Kingston, or Lower Assembly Rooms, Bath, were totally destroyed by fire. The insurances effected amount to 13,400*l*. How the accident happened is not known; the vaults, or rather the rooms under those appropriated for balls, reading-rooms, &c. were used as a private theatre, and a play had been performed there that evening, next to which was a carpenter's shop, and adjoining that a large quantity of oil; consequently a fire breaking out amidst such inflammable matter, could not be otherwise than destructive. A gentleman named Houlton, one of the proprietors, had lately fitted up a suite of rooms in the premises, with much taste and elegance, for his residence, where he had collected musical instruments, pictures, and many fine specimens of art which can never be replaced; the whole of these were destroyed. The loss to the renter, Mr. Mills, is very great. Fortunately no lives were lost. The elegant chandeliers, pictures of Beau Nash, &c. were all consumed. Some gentlemen were playing cards at the time the fire broke out, but such was its fury, it could not be got under.

22. This day, a meeting of freeholders was held in the city of Edinburgh. An Address, expressive of respect to the laws, of attachment to the King's person and government, was proposed; and notwithstanding an opposition on the part of Mr. Jeffrey, was carried by a majority of 110 to 26.

In Dublin, an Address, in all

respects similar, was on Wednesday last unanimously voted by the whole corporation.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.
—*The Attorney-General, at the Relation of the Marquis of Blandford v. the Duke of Marlborough.*

—Mr. Bell said this was the petition of his Grace, the defendant, and it prayed that the injunction mentioned in the petition be dissolved. The petition stated, that the mansion-house and park being settled as described in the acts of parliament, are now vested in the petitioner, and he is entitled to all the timber thereon, except such as are planted or growing for the protection, shelter, or ornament of the mansion; and to this, if not entitled absolutely, yet he was entitled to all such as ought to be cut down in the course of good husbandry, and the management of the grounds, or by reason of any proper variation therein.

The Vice-Chancellor. — The only way in which I can treat it is, to direct an inquiry by the Master respecting the state of the timber. The way in which I consider it is this:—Had the duke the power to destroy the house? I think not; and if not, he cannot have the power to cut the timber which is growing for the shelter and ornament of the house. He has an unlimited right over all the timber that is not ornamental, or affords a shelter to the house. I shall refer it to the Master to inquire what timber may be cut down without prejudice to the trees which are essentially necessary to the ornament or shelter of the house.

At the Schoolmasters' dinner,

this day, Dr. Kelly announced that the duke of Orleans had presented to the society a lithographic engraving, from a picture painted at his royal highness's command, exhibiting the royal duke in the character of a schoolmaster, he having, during the French revolution, become a teacher of mathematics in Switzerland.

The Society for the Suppression of Vice arrested Mrs. Carlile on the former indictment, for selling the *Life of Paine*. This makes the fifth prosecution pending against her at present.

The emperor of Morocco has written to Mr. Graberg, secretary to the Swedish consulate, at Tangier, the following letter:—

“ Write directly to our mighty and much-beloved friend thy king, and request him to send us, as soon as possible, twenty small cast cannon, five palms long, and only so heavy that one with its carriage may be transported on the back of a mule; or like those which Melel Jarid has received from England. What they cost we will pay, and if thy king should want any thing for his army, or any thing else, be it what it may, and we possess it, let us know, and we will not refuse to give what you desire.”—In obedience to this order, the cannons were prepared for the barbarian.

LETTER FROM MR. CANNING TO ONE OF HIS CONSTITUENTS.—

“ *Tuddenham, Norfolk, Dec. 22.*
—My dear Sir; I left town on Wednesday, a few minutes after I had written to you, not thinking that I should be quite so soon set at liberty to make to you the communication promised in my

letter of that morning. I had hitherto forbore to make that communication, in order that I might not any way embarrass others by a premature disclosure; and I certainly expected, in return, due notice of the time when it might suit them that the disclosure should be made. I have no doubt that the omission of such notice has been a mere oversight. I regret it only as it has prevented me from anticipating, with you and the rest of my friends at Liverpool, the announcement in a newspaper of an event in which I know your kind partiality will induce you to feel a lively interest. The facts stated in *The Courier* of Wednesday evening are stated in substance correctly. I have resigned my office. My motive for separating myself from the government (however reluctantly at a conjuncture like the present) is to be found solely in the proceedings and pending 'discussions' respecting the Queen. There is (as *The Courier* justly assumes) but this 'one point of difference' between my colleagues and myself. Those who may have done me the honour to observe my conduct in this unhappy affair from the beginning, will recollect, that on the first occasion on which it was brought forward in the House of Commons, I declared my determination to take as little part as possible in any subsequent stage of the proceedings. This declaration was made advisedly. It was made, not only after full communication with my colleagues, but as an alternative suggested on their part for my then retirement from the administration. So long as there was

a hope of amicable adjustment, my continuance in the administration might possibly be advantageous: that hope was finally extinguished by the failure of Mr. Wilberforce's address. On the same day on which the Queen's answer to that address was received by the House of Commons, I asked an audience of the King; and at that audience (which I obtained the following day), after respectfully repeating to his Majesty the declaration which I had made a fortnight before in the House of Commons, and stating the impossibility of my departing from it, I felt it my duty humbly to lay at his Majesty's feet the tender of my resignation.

"The King, with a generosity which I can never sufficiently acknowledge, commanded me to remain in his service, abstaining, as completely as I might think fit, from any share in the proceedings respecting the Queen; and gave me full authority to plead his Majesty's express command for so continuing in office.

"No occasion subsequently occurred in Parliament (at least no adequate occasion) for availing myself of the use of this authority; and I should have thought myself inexcusable in seeking an occasion for the purpose. But, from the moment of my receiving his Majesty's gracious commands, I abstained entirely from all interference on the subject of the Queen's affairs. I did not attend any meetings of the cabinet upon that subject: I had no share whatever in preparing or approving the bill of Pains and Penalties: I was (as you know) absent from England during the whole progress of that bill, and returned

only after it had been withdrawn.

"The new state in which I found the proceedings upon my return to England, required the most serious consideration. It was one to which I could not conceive the King's command of June to be applicable. For a minister to absent himself altogether from the expected discussions in the House of Commons, intermixed, as they were likely to be, with the general business of the session, appeared to me quite impossible. To be present as a minister taking no part in those discussions, could only be productive of embarrassment to myself, and of perplexity to my colleagues. To take any part in them was now, as always, out of the question.

"For these difficulties I saw no remedy, except in the humble but earnest renewal to my sovereign of the tender of my resignation; which has been now as graciously accepted as it was in the former instance indulgently declined.

"If some weeks have elapsed, since my return to England, before I could arrive at this practical result, the interval has been chiefly employed in reconciling, or endeavouring to reconcile, my colleagues to a step taken by me in a spirit of the most perfect amity, and tending (in my judgment) as much to their relief as to my own.

"It remains for me only to add that, having purchased, by the surrender of my office, the liberty of continuing to act in consistency with my original declarations, it is now my intention (but an intention perfectly gratuitous, and one which I hold

myself completely free to vary, if I shall at any time see occasion for so doing) to be absent from England again, until the agitation of this calamitous affair shall be at an end.

"You may depend upon my providing that the local interests of Liverpool shall not suffer from my temporary absence.

"I request you, my dear sir, to have the goodness to communicate this letter to my friends at Liverpool, as widely as you may think necessary; taking precautions only that it may not find its way into print. It is only to my friends and my constituents that I should feel myself either bound, or entitled, to make so full and particular a communication.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest regard and esteem, my dear sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

"GEO. CANNING."

"P. S. I write in a part of the country where the arrival and departure of the post are so inconveniently arranged, that I hardly know when this letter will reach you, if addressed directly to Liverpool. I think it best, therefore, to send it to town, whence I hope it may be forwarded to-morrow, so as to reach you on Monday.

"The newspaper which has given occasion to it, only came to my hands late last night."

23. CHRISTMAS WAITS OR WAKES.—The persons who perform the Christmas Waits in the cities of London and Westminster are of a different description to those of any other place: in London they are purchased, and are filled by very respectable persons; in Westminster they are appointed by the high steward

and court of burgesses. On the death of Mr. Clay, which happened lately, a Mr. Monro applied to the court of burgesses to succeed him, and he was appointed accordingly. He employed a number of persons in different parts of the city and liberty of Westminster to serenade the inhabitants, trusting to their liberality at Christmas as a remuneration; but he learned that a number of other parties were going about, unauthorized, and which had been the case for some years past, in consequence of the late Mr. Clay's neglect; and as the time was approaching for collecting Christmas boxes, he applied on the 22nd to sir R. Baker, for his assistance, to enable him to suppress such intrusions upon his rights and privileges, and prevent them collecting Christmas boxes. Sir Robert Baker promised to assist him.—A number of intrusive performers were in consequence taken up, and admonished against repeating the invasion of Mr. Monro's exclusive right.

25. Such was the mildness of the season before the present frost began, that upon this [Christmas] day the geranium molle (dove's foot geranium) and the primula officinalis, or common paigle, were in full flower in the open air.

John Palin, a man who was taken into custody some time ago, after a reward of 200*l.* for his apprehension had been offered by the home-secretary, upon a charge of high-treason, and conspiring with Arthur Thistlewood, and others, to assassinate his majesty's ministers at a cabinet dinner, was brought from Cold-bath-fields prison, by Adkins, the go-

vernor, before the privy council, at Whitehall, and was examined by the attorney-general, and about nine of his majesty's privy council, for upwards of an hour and a half. He declared that it never was his intention to join in the horrid deed, and that he had all along endeavoured to persuade Thistlewood and his companions from the act which they meditated. Palin was called upon to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of 500*l.* for seven years, for which period he was held to keep the peace. He entered into the recognizances, and was discharged.

SICILY.—Sicily is far from being contented. While the Neapolitans exclaim against the injustice of occupying their country by military force, they hold the city of Palermo in a situation which perfectly resembles a military occupation. General Florestan Pepe, who is a moderate man, had left at Palermo an honourable reputation: he has in vain claimed the execution of the convention which he had concluded with the prince of Villa Franca, in conformity with the literal tenor of the instructions signed by the prince vicar-general. Gen. Pepe, indignant at the bad faith of the Neapolitan parliament, had his instructions printed and publicly posted up. After his departure, the Neapolitan authorities gave a loose to all their bad dispositions. The journal called the *Phoenix* having spoken of the contribution of 100,000 ounces imposed on the city, general Campana had the editor and the bookseller, Pedrone, thrown into prison. Since that time no Sicilian journal dares to mention facts which passed be-

fore every body's eyes. It is added, that the government, in its excess of precaution, intercepts the Sicilian journals before they leave the island, and nobody dares to put a letter in the post containing political intelligence. The Sicilians protested, by their silence, at the time of the election of deputies to the parliament. At Palermo, out of 6,000 electors, only 200 appeared.

The death of the unfortunate man who was killed in Rhodes' fields [See page 529, *ante*], has been followed by a very melancholy event. He had resided at the Rose and Crown public-house, Bunhill-row, about 13 weeks; and very soon after his arrival at that house introduced a young female, who he said was his wife. The landlord, seeing that the woman was a person of respectable appearance, agreed without hesitation, and both were at once admitted to a room. The name by which the man introduced his wife was Taylor. She had at the time she went to the house two or three trunks, which were very heavy, but the pressure of bad circumstances (it is supposed) in a short time rendered it necessary for her to dispose of most of the contents for the support of herself and her husband. They were very economical in their conduct, and paid for every thing they had for some time; but a short time before the death of Taylor, they found it necessary to run in debt to Percy [the landlord] for the necessaries of life. The female, whose clothes when she first took up her abode at the Rose and Crown were very good, gradually became shabby, and at length she presented the appearance of

a person in great distress. Taylor had always appeared as a working man, but had not been at work for some time. His clothes underwent no change; but his conduct became more reserved, and he seemed constantly in a state of weariness and apprehension at the difficulty of procuring work, which he always expressed a willingness to undertake at any price. On Friday morning last Taylor left the house soon after 10 o'clock in the morning, with the view of looking for work. Mrs. Taylor was not alarmed at his absence, until that absence far exceeded the usual hours of labour. Her distress at his stay then became very great. The night passed over, but the terror of the unfortunate young woman increased with the appearance of day. Her conversation became incoherent; but she retained her faculties sufficiently to judge, upon hearing that a man had been killed under peculiar circumstances, that he was her miserable partner. She expressed a most anxious wish to see the body of the deceased. Mr. Percy, who by no means apprehended from her manner that she entertained a thought of destroying herself, consented to attend her to Shore-ditch church on Christmas morning, and after another day spent in misery, the poor creature retired to her bed; 9 o'clock in the morning was the time at which Mr. Percy and she were to set off. The hour arrived, but she did not make her appearance below stairs. At 10 Mr. Percy determined to call her up; but knocking at her door, he was surprised at receiving no answer. He then went to the room next her's, where the partition was

thin, and knocked very loudly, and called Mrs. Taylor to get up : still no answer was given. Mr. Percy then ran up stairs, and called loudly to Mrs. Taylor, who, apparently with great difficulty, said, "I can't get up, I can't get up." Mr. Percy at the same time thought he heard a strange noise. With the assistance of a young man who lodged in the house, he broke down the partition, and saw a very dreadful spectacle. The poor wretched creature was lying in bed bleeding at the throat and at both arms. She was still alive, but the effusion of blood was so violent, nothing but the most immediate aid could be of the slightest avail. Unfortunately, even that proved abortive. Mr. Percy ran for a surgeon, while the young man, who joined him in rendering assistance, placed clothes to the neck of the sufferer, and endeavoured to stop the blood. In a few moments she was a corpse. The last words she had spoken were those which she addressed to the landlady. At the bed-side was lying a carving knife covered with blood, and her scissors. The surgeon, upon examining the body, ascertained that the deceased had three wounds in the neck, one of which extended several inches into the throat, and was sufficient to deprive the deceased of life. The wounds in the neck were stabs ; those on the arms appeared to have been inflicted with the same instrument, and the surgeon was of opinion that the knife was that instrument.

The following day a coroner's inquest was held upon the body of Charles Taylor.

The first witnesses examined,

were the men who found the body [See page 529].

A person not sworn, stated, that on passing the same pathway on Friday night, a little before eight, he was met by a man who struck at him with a stick.

James Kennedy, a police officer of Worship-street, deposed, that he saw the deceased's body on Saturday night ; that he knew it to be the body of C. Taylor, a bricklayer, whom he had known for eight years, but had not seen him for the last twelve months. The witness also stated, that he had seen the deceased's wife, who said the young woman with whom he lived, and who since his death has committed suicide, was his niece, and that her name was Martha Singleton.

Mr. Stirling, the coroner, attended in consequence of an anonymous letter he had received the day before relating to the transaction. He conceived that the letter was a statement of facts, although without a signature, and recommended that it should be read ; at the same time stating, that it could not, of course, be received as evidence. The letter was as follows :—

" To — Stirling, Esq.

" Sir — Having read in the newspapers various accounts respecting the unfortunate man who was found killed in Hoxton Fields on Friday evening last, I beg leave to state the following certain facts respecting him, for the consideration of yourself and the jury who may hold the inquest :—

" Passing through the above-named fields on Friday last, about

eight o'clock, I met the deceased, who ordered me to stop and deliver my money, which I refused. He repeated, 'If you make the least noise, I will blow your brains out.' I replied, 'If you touch me, I have pistols, and will shoot you.' Whilst speaking, he made a kind of thrust or straight forward blow at me, which I parried off with my umbrella, and he again repeated he would 'blow my brains out if I spoke a word.' I continued retreating backwards from the moment I met him, and he followed, showing a determination to close upon me, notwithstanding I had renewed my threat to shoot him. The darkness of the night prevented my discovering what he was armed with, but I felt it was something rough which struck my umbrella, and concluded he had fire arms, from his often repeated threat to blow my brains out.

"Finding escape from apparently instant destruction impossible by any other means, I made a more sudden spring back, and fired at him from the distance (as near as I can judge) of 10 or 12 feet; he received the charge (a bullet) in his body; he immediately exclaimed, 'Oh! I am killed!' leaned against the rails a few seconds, and then fell * * *

"Many reasons connected with business induce me to withhold my name, but the relation of the true cause may be as much relied on as if it were attested by the most unquestionable names in London; and I solemnly swear to the truth of it. My object in writing to you is to prevent suspicion of his having been killed by robbers. From his deliberate manner of attack, I believe him

a practised footpad. To account for my carrying pistols, it may be necessary to state, that this is the second assault I have met within four months; in the first of which I was robbed of considerable property, and have since carried them for self-defence."

Mr. Heath, the surgeon, who had probed the wound, then opened the body, and upon his return, informed the jury that he had found a bullet among the ribs. This wound was no doubt the cause of the death of the deceased.

The coroner then addressed the jury, who, after some deliberation, returned the following verdict:—

"That Charles Taylor, the deceased, was killed by a pistol shot on the 22nd instant; but by whom, or under what circumstances, the said pistol was fired, there was no evidence adduced to the jury."

26. NORTHUMBERLAND MEETING.—In consequence of the unexpected refusal of the sheriff to assemble, under his authority, a meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, freeholders, and inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, in conformity with the requisition lately presented to him, we feel it to be our duty to request the independent freeholders and inhabitants of this county to attend a meeting to be held within the town-hall, at Morpeth, on Wednesday, January 10, at twelve o'clock, to consider of the steps necessary to be taken in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of the sheriff, and for the other purposes specified in the requisition. We regret extremely that the distance of

many of those who signed the late requisition has obliged us, in order to avoid any unnecessary delay, to take this measure without waiting for their formal concurrence.

GREY.

JOHN E. SWINBURNE.

CHARLES MONCK.

T. W. BEAUMONT.

C. W. BIGGE.

JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON.

GEORGE BAKER.

Correspondence between the Rev. Mr. Beresford, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Ald. Waithman.

Letter from Mr. Beresford to Ald. Waithman.

Sir; I have heard with the deepest concern that the privilege assumed on the ground of ancient usage, of holding a wardmote for the election of common councilmen in Saint Andrew's church, was, on the 21st instant outrageously abused, by the introduction of much scurrilous and irreverent declamation, and the recital of a blasphemous parody, in derogation of the sanctity of the place, and irrelevant to the occasion of the meeting.

It might have been presumed, sir, when the accustomed offices of religion had been suspended for the purposes of your temporal court, that you, as president, would not have quite forgotten where you were sitting, or have been negligent in restraining discussions which would have been highly offensive in a less sacred place.

I lament, sir, for your own sake, and for the sake of all to whom the influence of your example extends, that you have not

more reverence for the sanctuary; and I sympathise with no small number of my parishioners, whose feelings have been wounded by an act of gross profanation, which, if you did not promote, you certainly took little pains to prevent.

I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

GILBERT BERESFORD.

St. Andrew's-court, Dec. 23.

Alderman Waithman's Reply —
[Extract.]

Alderman Waithman acknowledges the receipt of a note from the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, and begs to inform him, that while he is ever ready publicly to vindicate his conduct and opinions, he does not consider himself bound to enter into any explanation of his public conduct with any individual who may choose to consider himself warranted in privately addressing him; nor does he admit the authority assumed by Mr. Beresford, of reprehending him in the exercise of his official duty as presiding officer of the ward of Farringdon Without * * *

Although alderman Waithman is in no way bound to correct the errors of Mr. Beresford, yet in courtesy he condescends to inform him that there was no "recital of a blasphemous parody in derogation of the sanctity of the place, and irrelevant to the occasion of the meeting," nor "any act of gross profanation;" much less could any such act have had ald. Waithman's sanction or permission. It is true, that when a candidate was brought forward by certain persons, who, with Mr. Beresford, had signed the pretended loyal declaration, an inhabitant of the ward did produce the parody thus described,

with the sole view of showing the unworthiness of the candidate by whom for his own benefit it had been edited and published, and of exposing the inconsistency and hypocrisy of these pretended loyalists; but when only a few lines of this parody, containing, he believes, twenty stanzas, had been read, alderman Waithman then, perceiving its tendency, requested the gentleman not to proceed, which request was immediately complied with. Notwithstanding this exposition, the loyal declarers continued to support and vote for this very candidate * * * *

28. This day Francis Jeffrey, esq. was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. After the installation, Mr. Jeffrey addressed the audience in an eloquent speech.

29. COMMISSARY COURT, EDINBURGH.—*Lord Erskine v. Lady Erskine*.—On Friday, the 29th December, an action of divorce, at the instance of lord Erskine against lady Erskine, his wife, for adultery, alleged to have been committed in England, was finally disposed of by the commissary court of Edinburgh.

In defence against that action, lady Erskine had pleaded that she was not amenable to the jurisdiction, because she had never been in Scotland but for a few hours when she was married to the pursuer at Gretna, and because the true and proper domicile of both parties had, since their marriage as well as for many years before, been exclusively in England, where alone they had a fixed residence, home and establishment, although lord Erskine himself was by birth a Scotsman, and had been on a visit in Scotland a short

time previous to the date of his action. Her ladyship also positively denied the truth of the accusation.

Upon the other hand, lord Erskine, in his condescendence, alleged that he had resided in Edinburgh for the space of forty days previous to the date of the action, which residence, he contended, was by law a sufficient domicile; but he did not deny that his permanent residence and establishment, and the home of both parties, were in England, where lady Erskine had remained during her coverture.

At the close of the debate, lord Erskine, in a minute lodged by him, spontaneously stated, that lady Erskine had for some time been under restraint while he was in Scotland; but no such circumstance had been alleged or founded upon by her. His lordship did not, however, deny in any respect lady Erskine's allegations, that at the date of the action, the true and proper domicile of both parties, by the law of which the succession to the personal estate of either would have been governed, in case of dying intestate, was in England; and, finding her objection to the jurisdiction on these grounds to be seriously maintained, his lordship in his minute, *ex proprio motu* stated that he should abandon this suite, and institute a new one in the English consistorial court. Lady Erskine was, therefore, of consent, absolved with expenses.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held this day on the body of Mary Singleton, at the Rose and Crown, Bunhill-row.

William Walpole was the first witness examined. He stated

that on Monday morning, about 20 minutes after 10 o'clock, he was called upon by the landlord, Mr. Pearcey, to go into the room of the deceased through the wainscoat, as the door was locked on the inside. When he got into the room, he perceived the woman in bed, and saw some blood on the floor at the foot of the bed. She was still alive, and spoke to him, and said "I am dying." He perceived a wound on her neck, but did not see any blood come from it. There was also some blood on the bed. No medical assistant came, and she died about ten minutes afterwards.

James Pearcey, the landlord, made a similar statement, and detailed the previous circumstances of the unhappy woman's history while in his house, as we have inserted them in page 540.

John Hall stated, that upon looking round the room, he found a sealed letter upon the table. Upon searching the pockets of the deceased, a seal was found which corresponded with the impression on the letter.

The letter was stated to be in the hand-writing of Taylor, and appeared to have been intended to be sent to the brother of the deceased, as the letter of both. It was directed to Robert Singleton, at Mr. Charles Campbell's, Bennington Park, near Stevenage, Herts. The following is a copy:—

"Dear Richard—I have taken this opportunity to inform you, that your sister Martha is very well, and she hopes that her father and mother, and all of you, make yourselves as comfortable as the case will admit, and not to think that she will be left without a friend in the world, as that will

never be the case while I have the use of my limbs to work for her; and what we have done we beg will in time be overlooked. Please to give my love to them all, which I hope they will accept, and you the same. Ask Charles if he will come and live with me in the Spring if I send for him up? and please to send me an answer back as soon as you can, as I do not know but I shall be in that part of London where I am now a very little while: so I shall expect an answer before the end of Christmas week.

"From your loving sister, &c.

"MARTHA SINGLETON."

Signed in the same hand-writing.

James Crockwell, one of the beadles of the parish of Shore-ditch, stated, that understanding that the landlord of the Rose and Crown had been to view the body of Charles Taylor under the Church, he came to the public-house to see if he could obtain an interview with the deceased woman. When he first went up, she appeared to be in a distracted state. She told him that her husband had gone out and left her on Friday morning, about 11 o'clock, and that she had not seen him since. She said he was a bricklayer by trade, and when he left her, he said he was going to some gentleman in Bishopsgate-street for 71., which was due to him for work done at a house in Norwood. She added, that he had done no work for seven or eight weeks, and that they had latterly lived upon her property. During the whole time she was in the greatest agitation. She said she had no father living; she had brothers, but they were all in the country. His opinion

he recognised her to be Mrs. Hunnam, the landlady of the above house, whom he knew to be subject, for a length of time, to temporary fits of mental derangement.

EAST INDIES—Head Quarters, Calcutta, June 24, 1820.—At a native general court-martial assembled at Sumbhulpore, on Thursday, the 1st of June, 1820, Emaun Buksh Khan, late Nuggarchee of the 1st Ressallah of Ramghur Frontier Horse, was arraigned on the following charge, viz. :—

“Emaun Buksh Khan, late Nuggarchee of the 1st Ressallah of Ramghur Frontier Horse, charged with murder, in wilfully and maliciously shooting to death, with a ball from a pistol, between the hours of six and eight of the evening of the 2nd of May, 1819, in the bed of the River Maha Nuddee, opposite the Fort of Sumbhulpore, a woman named Chooahun, the daughter of Mudara Shah Faqueer.”

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding—“The Court, after the most mature deliberation on the evidence given in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has said in defence, find him guilty of that part of the charge, viz. For having shot to death with a ball from a pistol, between the hours of six and eight of the evening of the 2nd of May, 1819, in the bed of the River Maha Nuddee, opposite the Fort of Sumbhulpore, the daughter of Mudara Shah Faqueer. But the Court acquit the prisoner in having wilfully and maliciously done so.”

Sentence—“The Court having found the prisoner guilty of

that part of the charge above stated, does sentence him, the said Emaun Buksh Khan, late Nuggarchee of the 1st Ressallah of Ramghur Frontier Horse, to be imprisoned for a period of six years.

“In consideration of the prisoner’s long confinement in irons since the 2nd of May, 1819, the Court most respectfully beg leave to recommend him to the clemency of the commander-in-chief, and that the period of his imprisonment may commence from the above date.

“Disapproved.

(Signed) “HASTINGS.”

Remarks by his excellency the commander-in-chief.

The commander-in-chief entirely disapproves the sentence.

The prisoner Emaun Buksh Khan was charged on circumstances furnishing strong suspicion, with having deliberately murdered the woman who lived with him.

The inference from those circumstances was, that he killed her to prevent her surviving, when he had determined to put himself to death, though his heart failed him as to the latter purpose, and he did not effectually carry it into execution.

Against those particulars, which seemed to fix the crime directly on the prisoner, there is not a tittle of evidence adduced beyond his own assertion. He states that, having resolved to put an end to himself, he went to the bed of the river for that object; that the woman, suspecting his intention, followed him silently and unperceived; lastly, that on his preparing to use the pistol against himself, she suddenly seized it, which turned the

muzzle towards her, and by the pistol's going off in the struggle, she was accidentally killed.

The points of the defence are thus rebutted:—By the pregnant fact of the prisoner's having taken two ball cartridges with him: by the testimony of Peer Khan, first witness for the prosecution, who swears that he saw the deceased walking towards the river about forty paces in front of the prisoner, and of course in his view; by the testimony of Shaick Ainodeen, second witness for the prosecution, who deposes that he heard Jamadar Mahommed Khan (since dead) ask the prisoner where his woman was? to which question Emaun Buksh answered, that he had shot her, and that she was lying in the bed of the river. The commander-in-chief is utterly at a loss how to reconcile to such evidence the finding of the Court, that the prisoner had not wilfully and maliciously shot the deceased.

Supposing the above conclusion of the Court to have been borne out by what appears on the proceedings, then the sentence

would be altogether inapposite. Six years' imprisonment for an unintentional homicide is a punishment too extravagant to admit a moment's countenance.

The finding on the charge of murder being an acquittal, the commander-in-chief will not direct the Court to revise its opinion. In other respects he must consider the proceedings as too incorrect to have any validity attached to them; therefore the commander-in-chief orders the prisoner Emaun Buksh to be liberated, but forbids his being retained in the service, or being readmitted on any future occasion.

JAMES NICOL.

Adj. Gen. of the Army.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—It was on the 23rd that a courier, despatched by Count Appeni, our minister at the court of Tuscany, brought here the positive information of the speedy arrival of his Majesty the king of the Two Sicilies. Immediately the equipages of the Court, which had long been ready to set out at the first order, were sent to Laybach.

NEAPOLITAN BUDGET.

The following Abstract of the Income and Expenditure of the Kingdom of Naples has been submitted to the Neapolitan Parliament:—

	Ducats.
Total amount of Income.....	19,380,734
This amount may be augmented by ameliorations in the financial system	4,817,200
	24,197,934
In which the expenses of collection are not included	156,806
	Ducats.
Total Sum of Expenditure	21,014,866
This Expenditure may, by a saving of.....	4,211,049
be reduced to	16,803,817

Let this sum be deducted from the income, and there will remain a surplus of	7,394,117
To which may be added various accidental items of Revenue, amounting to	1,105,882
Thus the Excess of Revenue over Expenditure may amount to.....	8,499,999
The ducat is about 3s. 7d.	

NEWSPAPERS.—The following is a statement of the number of stamps (exclusive of the Irish) which were issued from Somerset House during the last two years, for the London and country newspapers, at four-pence each:—For 1819, 21,838,094; for 1820, 24,820,307; being an increase to the revenue, during the last year, of 2,982,213 four-pences, which, deducting the discount allowed to the newspapers for prompt payment, amounts to 39,762 pounds sterling.

It appears, by an account laid before Parliament of the total weekly amount of Bank notes and Bank post-bills in circulation, between the 18th of July, 1820, and the 6th of Feb., 1821, that the following were the totals at those respective periods:—July 18, 26,043,360*l.*; February 6, 23,563,680*l.*, making a diminution of nearly 2,500,000*l.* The lowest amount was 20,785,460*l.* on the 12th of Dec. last. The highest never exceeded that above stated on the 18th of July.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1820.

<i>Bedfordshire</i>	Sir John Burgoyne, of Sutton, bart. afterwards C. Barnett, of Stratton Park, esq.
<i>Berkshire</i>	Timothy Hare Altabon Earle, of Swallowfield Place, esq.
<i>Bucks</i>	Charles Shard, of Hedgerley Park, esq.
<i>Camb. and Hunt.</i>	Thomas Burges, of Benwich, esq.
<i>Cheshire</i>	James France France, of Bostock, esq.
<i>Cornwall</i>	William Rashleigh, of Menabily, esq.
<i>Cumberland</i>	Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton House, esq.
<i>Derbyshire</i>	Francis Munday, of Markeaton, esq.
<i>Devonshire</i>	Robert Hunt, of Sidbury, esq.
<i>Dorsetshire</i>	Thomas Billett, of Warmwell, esq.
<i>Essex</i>	Sir Thomas Neave, of Dagnam Park, bart.
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	Sir Edwin Bayntum Sandys, of Miserden Park, b art.
<i>Herefordshire</i>	Thomas Perry, of Eardley Park, esq.
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	John Earley Cook, of Nunsbury, esq.
<i>Kent</i>	Sir Thomas Dyke, of Lullingstone, bart.
<i>Lancashire</i>	Robert Heaketh, of Rossall, esq.
<i>Leicestershire</i>	John Clarke, of Little Peatling, esq.
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	William Thompson Corbett, of Elsham, esq.
<i>Monmouthshire</i>	Sir Robert Jones Allard Kemeys, of Malpas, knt.
<i>Norfolk</i>	George Samuel Kett, of Brook, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i> ..	John Cook, of Hootorpe, esq.
<i>Northumberland</i>	William Clarke, of Benton House, esq.
<i>Nottinghamshire</i> ..	Sir Robert Clifton, of Clifton, bart.
<i>Oxfordshire</i>	Thomas Fraser, of Woodcot House, esq.
<i>Rutlandshire</i>	Robert Shield, of Wing, esq.
<i>Shropshire</i>	Thomas Taylor, of Ellerton, esq.
<i>Somersetshire</i>	Gerrard Martin Berkeley Napier, of East Pennard, esq. afterwards Sir C. W. Bampfylde.
<i>Staffordshire</i>	Moreton Walhouse, of Hatherton, esq.
<i>Southampton</i>	James Scott, of Rotherfield Park, esq.
<i>Suffolk</i>	George Thomas, of Woodbridge, esq.
<i>Surry</i>	Hutches Trower, of Unsted Wood, esq.
<i>Sussex</i>	William John Campion, of Danny, esq.
<i>Warwickshire</i>	Christopher Roberts Wren, of Wroxhall, esq.
<i>Wiltshire</i>	Ambrose Goddard, of Swindon, esq.
<i>Worcestershire</i>	Richard Griffiths, of Thorngrove, esq.
<i>Yorkshire</i>	Henry Vansittart, of Kirk Leatham, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

<i>Breconshire</i>	Thomas Price, of Bulth, esq.
<i>Cardiganshire</i>	Henry Rogers, of Gelly, esq.
<i>Carmarthenshire</i>	Ralph Stephen Pemberton, of Llanelly, esq.
<i>Glamorganshire</i>	Richard Blakemore, of Velindra, esq.
<i>Pembrokeshire</i>	Nath. Phillips, of Slebech, esq.
<i>Radnorshire</i>	James Crummer, of Harvey, esq.

NORTH WALES.

<i>Angleseyshire</i>	Robert Lloyd, of Treguan, esq.
<i>Carnarvonshire</i>	William Ormsby Gore, of Clennency, esq.
<i>Denbighshire</i>	John Lloyd Salusbury, of Galtvaynan, esq.
<i>Flintshire</i>	James Knight, of Rhual, esq.
<i>Merionethshire</i>	Thomas Fitzhugh, of Cwmbeision, esq.
<i>Montgomeryshire</i> ..	John Buckley Williamses, of Glanhafan, esq.

BIRTHS.

JANUARY.

HANNAH DAVISON, a labourer's wife of Winningham, near Malton, Yorkshire, was delivered on the 10th March 1819, of two children, a boy and a girl, who both died; and on Dec. 28, was delivered of three more, two boys and a girl, who, with the mother, are all likely to do well.

1. At Paris, the duchess of Orleans, of a prince, who will bear the name of Pon-thievre.

3. In George-street, Hanover-square, the lady of sir John S. Copley, solicitor-general, a daughter.

5. At Bill-hill, the lady of Philip Francis, esq., a daughter.

10. In Manchester-square, the lady of governor Jones, a son.

14. At Chiswick, Mrs. Harley Brown, twins.

17. At Limehouse, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Rudge, a son.

20. In Park-place, the hon. Mrs. Lane, a daughter.

At Litchfield, Mrs. general Johnson, a son.

21. In Seymour-place, the lady of lieutenant-colonel Hickson, a son.

25. At Paris, the lady of Urbanus Sartoris, esq., a son.

In Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. Wharton, a daughter.

31. In Strafford-place, the lady of Robert Smirk, esq., a daughter.

At Edinburgh, viscountess Duncan, a son.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Weymouth, the hon. Mrs. King, twins.

At Buckingham-house, Pall Mall, countess Temple, a daughter.

2. At Exeter, the lady of the Rev. Richard Dixon, a daughter.

In Portman-square, the lady of general Collins, a son.

4. The marchioness of Sligo, a son and heir.

7. In Wimpole-street, the lady of the hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, a daughter. At Weston House, Warwickshire, the countess of Clonmell, twin daughters.

8. In George-street, Hanover-square, countess Cowper, a daughter.

9. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of the hon. T. Knox, M.P., a daughter.

10. At Dublin, lady H. Paget, of a daugh.

11. At Clapton, Mrs. B. Dobtree, a daughter.

14. In Staffordshire, the lady of sir O. Mosely, of a daughter.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Charles Baldwin, a daughter.

16. In Dublin, the countess of Wicklow, of a daughter.

17. At Wimbledon, the lady of the Rev. Joshua Ruddock, a son.

19. At Camberwell, the lady of capt. sir G. N. Keith, bart., a daughter.

23. In Fleet-street, Mrs. Devcy, twins.

24. In Portman-square, the lady of lieutenant-colonel Lane, a son.

27. In York-place, Baker-street, Mrs. Colonel Colville, a son.

At Guildford, the hon. Mrs. Legge, a daughter.

Viscountess Massarene, a son.

At St. Helena, the lady of sir H. Lowe, a son.

MARCH.

1. At Cheam, the lady of the Rev. Richard Mues, a son.

3. In Bedford-row, the lady of Frederic Pollock, esq., barrister-at-law, a daughter.

4. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, lady Shone, a daughter.

At Tournford, Herts, the lady of colonel Bliss, a daughter.

7. In Seymour-place, the hon. Mrs. Leigh, a daughter.

18. The hon. Mrs. Johnstone, a daughter.

20. At Brighton, Mrs. General Cox, twins.

21. In Manchester-square, the countess of Buckinghamshire, a daughter.

At Haresfield, Gloucestershire, the lady of baron C. de Thierny, a son.

22. In Hyde Park, the lady of W. Terry, esq., 1st Life Guards, two sons.

26. The duchess of San Carlos, wife of his excellency the Spanish ambassador, a son; he bears the title of Comte de l'Union.

28. At Hampstead Heath, the countess of Huntingdon, a son. This amiable lady died on the 31st.

Lady H. Clive, a daughter.

29. At Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset, the lady of colonel William Raban, a son.

At Hendon-place, the lady of Joshua Walker, esq., M.P., a daughter.

31. Viscountess Monck, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the lady of major-general the hon. Alexander Duff, a daughter.

The hon. Mrs. Elliot, a daughter.

In Rutland-square, Dublin, the countess Longford, a son.

The lady of colonel Owen, a son.

In Cork, the hon. Mrs. Murray, of a son.

At Glin-house, the lady of the knight of Glin, a son.

In Killarney, the lady of lieutenant-colonel McCarthy, a son.

At Boulogne sur-le-Mer, the lady of sir Thomas Strange, late chief justice of Madras, a daughter.

The lady of sir John Neubolt, chief justice of Madras, a son.

APRIL.

2. In Guildford-street, the lady of Dr. Dennison, a daughter.

3. Lady Sarah Lytleton, a son.

Lady Arbuthnot, a son.

14. At Brompton, the right hon. lady Charles Bentinck, a daughter.

In Hanover-square, the lady of the Rev. W. Gibbs, D. D. a son.

At Kensington, the wife of col. Kenton, a daughter.

16. At Twicken Hall, Herts. Mrs. E. Roberts, twins.

17. At Cheltenham, Mrs. General Jones, a son.

At Reading, the lady of the Rev. P. Morris, a daughter.

18. At the Ordnance Barracks, Chatham, the lady of lieutenant-colonel Pasley, Royal Engineers, a daughter.

19. In Pall Mall, lady Fitzroy Somerset, a son.

20. At Preshaw House, Hants, the hon. lady Mary Loug, a daughter.

The lady of major-general Goise, a son.

21. In Bruton-street, lady Augusta Millbank, wife of Mark Millbank, esq. M. P. a son.

The lady of M. Wyvill, esq. M. P. a son.

22. At Fareham, Mrs. Wainwright, widow of the late captain Wainwright, R. N., C. B. a son.

23. At Colchester, the lady of lieutenant-col. the hon. W. H. Gardner, a son.

25. The lady of the Rev. Dr. Jones, a son.

In Montague-place, Mrs. Serg. Gooch, a daughter.

28. In Pall Mall, lady Fitzroy Somerset, a son, still-born.

A few days since, at Sandhurst, Mrs. Balland, of three children, who, with their mother, are in a fair way of doing well.

30. In Manchester-square, the hon. Mrs. Markham, a son.

At Rio de Janeiro, Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of his majesty's consul-general, a son.

At St. Helena, the lady of lieutenant-colonel Wynyard, of the grenadier guards, a son.

MAY.

5. In Whitehall-yard, the lady of sir Robert Gifford, attorney-general, a daughter.

17. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-sq. viscountess Duncannon, a son.

21. At Alresford, the lady of the hon. captain Robert Rodney, R. N. a son.

23. In St. James's square, the lady of sir Watkin W. Wynne, bart. a son.

24. At Peover-hill, lady Mainwaring, a daughter.

26. At Bitton Vicarage, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev. H. T. Ellicombe, a daughter.

28. At the Admiralty-house, Rochester, lady Gore, a daughter.

29. In Woburn-place, the lady of J. H. Merivale, esq. a daughter.

30. At Gayhurst, Bucks, lady Sophia Pierrepont, a daughter.

The hon. lady Stopford, a daughter.
At Arbuthnot House, lady Arbuthnot, a son.

Lady Jane Peole, a son.
At Burntisland Castle, the lady of major-general Broughton, of Rosend, a daughter.

At Tossinich, the lady of colonel Monro, a son.

The lady of Arthur Henry, esq. high sheriff of Kildare, a son.

The lady of general Aylmer, a son.

At Moncrief House, lady Moncrief, a daughter.

The countess of Dundonald, a daughter.

At Paris, the lady of the right hon. Edward Thornton, minister plenipotentiary, a son.

JUNE.

1. At Knowle Farm, near Tunbridge Wells, the lady of major-general Beaton, a daughter.

2. At Earls Terrace, Kensington, the lady of major H. G. A. Taylor, of the Madras Establishment, a son.

At Rochdale, the lady of lieutenant-colonel Macgreggor, 88th regt. a son.

At Galscomb House, Hants, the lady of sir Lucius Curtis, bart. a son.

At Beaulieu House, the lady of Henry Metcalfe, esq. M. P. twin daughters.

5. In Grosvenor-place, lady Emily Drummond, a daughter.

6. At Chislehurst, the lady of Hubert Jenner, LL.D. a son.

7. At Chichester, the lady of the Rev.

Barré Phipps, Prebendary of Chichester, a son.

At Bishops-court, Isle of Man, lady Sarah Murray, a son.

11. At Twickenham, lady Elizabeth Cole, a son.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, her grace the duchess of Richmond, a son.

21. At Halden House, Devonshire, the lady of sir Lawrence V. Falk, bart. a daughter.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of the hon. W. Cost, M. P. a daughter.

In Arlington-street, her grace the duchess of Rutland, a son.

The hereditary princess of Oldenburgh, a daughter.

The duchess of Rutland, a son.

28. The lady of sir J. Montgomery, M. P. a daughter.

In Dublin, the lady of F. W. Brady, esq. elect high sheriff, a daughter.

In the county of Louth [Ireland], the lady of H. Metcalf, esq. M. P. of twin daughters.

At Richmond Barrack, Dublin, the lady of Dr. Macpherson, of the 42nd Highlanders, a son.

At Frescati, the lady of col. M'Mahon, a daughter.

At Macmine Castle, county Wexford, the lady of Thomas Newton King, esq. a son.

JULY.

2. At Lyme, Dorsetshire, the lady of sir Edward Synge, of Lister Court, county of Cork, bart. a son.

3. At the countess dowager of Mount-norris's, in Piccadilly, lady Frances Webster Wedderburn, a son.

10. In Hamilton Place, the countess of Shannon, a daughter.

11. In South Audley-street, the lady of W. L. Hughes, esq. M. P. a daughter.

12. The lady of the hon. colonel Lowther, a son.

At Paris, lady Sinclair, a son.

14. At the Rectory Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, a son.

At Dogmersfield Park, Hants, the lady of Paulett St. John Mildmay, esq. a son.

19. In Devonshire-place, the lady of lieutenant-general sir William Anson, K. C. B. a son.

23. At Castle Bromwich, the viscountess Newport, a daughter.

24. At Walton on Thames, the lady of the hon. Grey Beunett, a daughter.

At the Brownlow-street Hospital, the wife of a gentleman's servant, three fine boys.

28. At West Hill Lodge, near Tickfield, the right hon. lady H. Paulet, a daughter.

29. At Gorbamery, the countess of Verulam, daughter.

At Shandwick-place, Edinburgh, the lady of general Dundas, a son.

At Cockairny House, Fifeshire, the lady of lieutenant-colonel Mowbray, a son.

In Dublin, the lady of the hon. A. A. Hely Hutchinson, a son.

AUGUST.

2. Lady Minto, a daughter.

4. In North Audley-street, viscountess Ebrington, a son.

13. The lady of sir John Boyd, bart. a son.

17. At the Fort, Gravesend, the lady of major sir George Hoste, of the Royal engineers, a daughter.

20. The right hon. lady Ann Fraser, a son.

At Apley Park, Somersetshire, the lady of T. Whitmore, esq. M. P. a daughter.

21. At Langley Farm, Kent, the late Mrs. Colville, a daughter.

23. At Willey Place, Farnham, the lady of Charles Grant, esq. a daughter.

At Buckland Abbey, near Plymouth, the lady of sir J. Gordon Sinclair, bart. a son and heir.

24. At Nun Monkton, the lady of the hon. Henry Butler, a daughter.

Lady Georgiana Quins, a son.

28. At his lordship's house in Piccadilly, the countess of Roseberry, a daughter.

At Sligo, the lady of C. Phillips, esq. barrister at law, a daughter.

In York Place, Edinburgh, the lady of rear-admiral Otway, a son.

The hon. Mrs. P. La Touche, a daughter.

At Armagh, the lady of sir Jeremiah Dickson, a son.

At Lisheen, county of Tipperary, the lady of sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, bart. a son and heir.

SEPTEMBER.

2. The lady of sir T. Trowbridge, a daughter.

7. At Twinstead Hall, Essex, the lady of sir G. Denys, bart. a daughter.

At Ballygiblin [Ireland], the lady of Wm. Wrixon Beecher, esq. M. P. [late M^r]

O'Neil, of Covent-garden Theatre], of a son, who died the following day.

14. In Bath, the hon. lady Elizabeth Baker, a son.

16. In York Place, the lady of Joseph Hume, esq. M. P. a son.

18. Lady Charlotte Neville, a daughter.

19. At Great Hallingbury Parsonage, Essex, the lady of the Rev. C. Spencer Bouchier, twins.

22. At Longford House, near Gloucester, the right hon. lady John Somerset, a son.

At Bourne Hall, Cambridgeshire, the countess de la Warr, a son.

At Yester, the marchioness of Tweeddale, a daughter.

26. At Priors, Essex, the lady of col. Hamilton of the 3rd regt. guards, a son.

The lady of Ralph Bernal, esq. M. P. a daughter.

27. At her father's house, Bedale, Yorkshire, the lady of rear-admiral J. P. Beresford, bart. a son.

28. The lady of Jas. Stuart, a daughter. In Edinburgh, the lady of capt. Houston Stewart, a son and heir.

At Glentown, near Cork, the lady of major-general sir T. Brisbane, K. C. B. a daughter.

At Fortland, county of Cavan, the lady of J. Courtney Cottingham, a son.

At Tourin, the lady of R. Musgrave, esq. high sheriff of the county of Waterford, a son and heir.

At Garryhunden, county of Carlow, the lady of sir T. Butler, bart. a son.

At Boulogne, the lady of H. Cowper, esq. a son.

OCTOBER.

1. The lady of the Chevalier Romano, a daughter.

5. The lady of sir G. Sitwell, a son.

7. The lady of captain J. Bastard, R. N. and M. P. a son.

The lady of sir Richard M. Jephson, bart. a daughter.

8. In Grafton-street, lady Ridley, a daughter.

At Culland's-grave, the lady of William Curtis, esq. a son.

9. The lady of major Cator, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

12. At Waresby-park, Huntingdonshire, the lady of the hon. Orlando Bridgeman, a son.

14. The lady of the Rev. Dr. Blomfield, Chesterford, Essex, a son.

At Park-house, Kent, the lady of sir

Henry R. Calder, bart. a son and heir.

At Cumber, the seat of his grace the duke of Newcastle, the duchess of Newcastle, a son.

15. Lady Sophia Macdonald, wife of J. Macdonald, esq. M. P. a son.

At the marquiss of Cholmondeley's, in Piccadilly, lady Charlotte Seymour, a son and heir.

21. At Southsea, the lady of sir James A. Gordon, K. C. B. R. N. a daughter.

The lady of the Rev. Weedon Butler, A. M. a daughter.

22. In Grosvenor-square, lady Belgrave, a daughter.

25. In Hill-street, the lady of A. W. Roberts, esq. M. P. a daughter.

27. The lady of M. A. Goldsmid, esq. Finsbury-square, a daughter.

28. At the house of his royal highness the duke of Clarence, in Audley-square, the lady of colonel Fitz-Clarence, a daughter.

30. At Barrock Lodge, near Carlisle, the lady of William James, esq. M. P. a daughter.

At Dunniker house, Fifeshire, the lady of lieutenant-gen. sir John Oswald, K. C. E. a son and heir.

At Castlebar, the lady of lieutenant-col. M'Bean, a daughter.

At Downhill, County Derry, the seat of sir Hervey Bruce, bart. the lady of James Robertson Bruce, esq. a son.

NOVEMBER.

6. At his lordship's house in Mansfield-street, the viscountess Ashbrook, a daughter.

17. At his house, in Southampton-row, the lady of the hon. Charles Law, a son.

23. At Ormond-house, near Bath, the lady of major-general A. C. Jackson, a daughter.

At Burlington-house, lady Catherine Cavendish, a daughter.

29. At Chichester, the lady of Dr. Barnett, Physician of the Fleet, a daughter.

At the Hague, the countess of Athlone, a son.

In Dublin, lady Killen, a son.

At Chesterfield, the ladies of three gentlemen, the only skinnors in the town, each two daughters.

In Edinburgh, at his house, in George-street, the lady of lieutenant-gen. Hope, a daughter.

At Pensaitland, East Lothian, the wife

of Andrew Eller, a farmer's servant, safely delivered of three fine boys.

At Limerick, the lady of lieutenant-colonel Douglas, 79th regiment, a daughter.

At Boulogne sur Mer, the lady of Henry Erskine, esq. of Arundelle, a daughter.

DECEMBER.

Royal Birth.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 10th, her royal highness the duchess of Clarence, a princess. [See page 522.]

13. In Grosvenor-square, the lady of John Maberly, esq. M. P. a daughter.

At La Tour, near Vivey, the lady of George Baring, esq. a daughter.

At Boulogne sur-Mer, the lady of the hon. lord Cringletre, a daughter.

hon. Robt. Leeson, uncle and presumptive heir of the earl of Milford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Ralph Marshall, esq. of Callinacerry (Kerry).

15. At Exeter, David Hobbs, esq. to the hon. lady Peake.

19. William Wilberforce, esq. jun. to Mary Frances, daughter of the Rev. J. Owen.

20. John Newbolt, esq. son of the hon. sir J. Newbolt, to Blanch, daughter of the late J. Knight, esq.

Captain sir E. F. Stanhope, R. N. to Mary, daughter of major Dowell, E. I. C. S.

Sir J. Stuart of Allanbank, bart. to Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of the late Elborough Woodcock, esq.

21. At Coventry, the hon. and Rev. W. Eden, to Ann Maria Lady Gray de Rithyn.

J. Yonge, esq. of Cardwood, to Margaret Crawley, daughter of the late sir T. Crawley, Boovey, bart.

27. Alexander Teixeira Sampeyo, esq. of St. Helen's-place, youngest brother of the baron Teixeira of Lisbon, to Harriet, daughter of the late Nathaniel Kent, esq. of Fulham.

28. Charles James Fox Combe, esq. youngest son of the late Harvey Christian Combe, esq. to Henrietta Anna, eldest daughter of John Church, esq. of Bedford-place.

30. At Weymouth, George Arden, esq. to Marianne, second daughter of the late Samuel Weston, esq. of the same place.

Sir J. Litchford, bart. to L. E. sister of sir C. Eggleton, Kent.

At Edinburgh, F. W. Campbell, esq. to lady Elinor Charteris, daughter of the right hon. the earl of Wemyss and March.

FEBRUARY.

1. Captain sir Edwyn F. Stanhope, bart. R. N. to Mary, eldest daughter of major Dowell.

3. In Dublin, the Dean of Killala to Sophia, daughter of the late sir G. Ribbles, bart.

8. The earl of Uxbridge, eldest son of the marquiss of Anglesey, to Eleanor, second daughter of the late John Campbell, esq. of Shawfield, having been previously married in Scotland.

10. W. S. B. Turner of Newington, esq. to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late S. Steele, esq. barrister at law.

T. Davis, esq. of the Inner Temple, Bar-

MARRIAGES.

JANUARY.

Latelý at the Hague, lieutenant-col. sir J. R. Colleton, bart. to Septima Sexta Colleton, daughter of rear admiral Richard Graves, of Hembury Fort, Devon.

1. At Plymouth, captain Henry Masters, R. N. to Susan, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Small, of Stoke.

The hon. Thomas Lee, to lady Mary Foxall, relict of sir John Foxall.

2. At the seat of the earl of Glasgow, Alexander Fraser, esq. of Kepperburn, to lady Augusta Boyle, youngest daughter of the earl of Glasgow.

3. The Rev. David Williams, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Bartlett of Newark.

At Charlton Adam, the Rev. W. Sharp, M. A. to Lucy Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Adam Gapper, M. A.

Thomas D'Oyley, esq. sergeant-at-law, to Eliza, third daughter of the Rev. N. Simons.

R. Bell, esq. barrister-at-law, of Farley-hall, to Louisa, daughter of the late Philip Dauncey, esq.

6. The right hon. lord viscount Kingsland, to Julia, daughter of John Wilks, esq. of Lambeth.

The Rev. Henry Fardell, Prebendary of Ely, to Eliza Sparko, eldest daughter of the lord bishop of Ely.

8. Mr. Noble to Miss Luppino of Covent-Garden Theatre.

11. The Rev. C. Willis, to Emily, second daughter of the Rev. J. S. Vigor.

12. At Marseilles, Robert, son of the

sister at Law, to Jane Ayerst, only daughter of J. Houseman, esq. of Soho-square.

15. R. H. Barber, esq. to ——— daughter of S. Wordsworth, esq. of Edinburgh.

17. G. J. Parry, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary, eldest daughter of lieutenant-col. W. Brooks of the hon. East India Company's service.

20. At Maidenhead, Rev. P. Morris, to Rebecca Love, of Marlows.

21. F. W. Campbell, esq. of Barbeck, N. B. to Sophia, daughter of the late sir E. Winnington, bart. of Worcestershire.

At Litchfield, the Rev. Henry Gregory, D. D. to Sophia, relict of the late Rev. Edward Knight.

22. At Billericoy, the hon. capt. Freemantle, R. N. to Emma, youngest daughter of sir James Long, of Writtle.

23. W. J. Heath, esq. to Matilda, third daughter of James Heath, esq. of Russell-place.

Rev. F. Dollman, of Milton, Kent, to Amelia, youngest daughter of James Heath, esq. of Russell-place.

27. Richard Smith, esq. of Portman-square, to Hester, third daughter of lieutenant-col. Green, of Maidstone.

At Colchester, J. Lucock, esq. of Ipswich, to Jessy, widow of the late Rev. Paul Cooke, D. D.

F. W. Campbell, esq. of Banbreck [Scotland] to Sophia, daughter of the late sir E. Winnington, bart.

Mr. John Whitehead of Gomersall [York] clothier, to Miss Ross. The bride is daughter, niece, and sister to her father and mother, aunt and cousin to her brother and sisters, niece to her husband, sister to her uncles and aunts, and daughter to her grandfather.

Captain Lougharne, R. N. to Mary Amelia, daughter of the late sir S. Shuckburgh, bart.

The hon. R. P. W. Curzon (now viscount Curzon) to Harriette Georgiana Brudenell, daughter of the earl of Cardigan.

MARCH.

1. Alexander Jamieson, esq. to Miss Frances Thurtle, of Brompton, known in the literary world by her histories of France and Spain.

4. At Chelmsford, the Rev. Edward Harper, A. M. to Beth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Monson, of Stock.

6. Henry Townsend, esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Hill, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

11. The hon. Charles Aug. Fitzroy, to lady Mary Lenox, daughter of the late duke of Richmond.

12. At Portsmouth, captain Edward Copplestone, R. N. to Eliza, only daughter of Charles Lees, esq. of Fratton.

R. C. Thwaits, of Berkley-square, esq. to Mary, relict of the late lieutenant-colonel Jones, of Stonehouse.

13. Richard Jones Tilson, of Stamford Hill, esq. to Anne, second daughter of the late sir James Turner, bart.

At Oxford, the Rev. Phil. Thomson, A. M. of Magdalen College, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Hill, D. D. of Blenheim.

15. David Shaw, esq. barrister at law, to Sophia Tomlinson, eldest daughter of Richard Tomlinson, esq. of Leeds.

At Cambridge, the Rev. John Edwards, of King's College, to Sarah, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Foster, of Barkway.

16. The Rev. Robert Holdsworth, vicar of Brixham, to Eleanor, daughter of the late John Cutler, esq. of Upton House, Devonshire.

At Stamford, John Clare, the poet, to Martha Turner, of Great Castleton, Rutlandshire.

20. At Chiswick, major-gen. Knox, late of Bombay, to Eliza, widow of captain Kendrick, of the hon. East India Company's service.

At Cheshunt, Rev. John Dorion, A. M. to Emma, daughter of the Rev. C. Hunt, of Cambridge.

24. The hon. W. R. Penn Curzon, to lady Harriet Georgiana Brudenell, second daughter of the earl of Cardigan.

27. George Norton, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Rose, eldest daughter of John Rose, esq. of Gray's-inn.

28. Lord Kircudbright to Miss Cortes.

28. At Exeter, Thomas Wren, esq. major in the Madras army, to Delilia Montague, youngest daughter of vice admiral Barton.

30. At Charmouth, the Rev. B. H. Drury, of Eton College, to Catherine Sarah, eldest daughter of J. Bear, esq. of Clapham House, Sussex.

The hon. H. R. Westcote, M. P. for Monaghan, to Anne Douglas Hamilton, daughter of the late Douglas, duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

In Lanarkshire, sir Charles Mackdonald Lockart, of Lee and Carnwath, to Amelia Olivia Ross, daughter of the late general sir Charles Ross, bart. of Bainsgowa.

At Rio de Janeiro, the hon. captain Bridgman, R. N. to Eliza Caroline, eldest daughter of Henry Chamberlin, esq. consul general in the Brazils.

At Florence, baron Henry de Maltahn, major in the Bavarian service, to Julia, fifth daughter of J. P. Thomson, esq. of Waverly-abbey, Surrey.

APRIL.

3. Thomas Benwell, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of sir Edward Hitchin, of Oxford.

4. At Eton College, Mr. Bird, astronomical lecturer, to Eliza, eldest daughter of R. Benfield, esq. of Eton.

5. George Grote, jun. esq. banker, to Harriet, second daughter of T. Lewin, of the Hollies, Kent, esq.

6. At Hadley, the Rev. Thomas King of Wallington, to Amelia, third daughter of the late James Quilter, esq. of Hadley.

At Brentford, H. Ronalds, esq. M. D. to Elizabeth Lucy, only daughter of W. Robertson, esq. of Upper Canada.

7. The Rev. Edward Banks, son of H. Banks, esq. M. P. to the hon. F. J. Scott, daughter to the Lord Chancellor.

13. Brigadier-general J. P. Coffin, C. B. to Maria, daughter of the late G. Monkland, esq. of Belmont.

15. G. R. Barrett, esq. to Anna Maria, widow of major-general Seymour, late governor of St. Lucia.

Lord J. Campbell, to Miss Glassell, of Long Niddrie.

17. John Scott, esq. to Madaline, daughter of sir A. Hope, bart.

20. The hon. and Rev. W. Addington, second son of lord viscount Sidmouth, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Young, rector of Thorpe, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. T. F. Glynn, of Fairsted, Essex, to Jemima Julia, daughter of Wm. Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's-court, Kent.

23. At Aldborough, Edward Fairfax, esq. R. N. to Harriet Mary, daughter of the Rev. W. Bradley, vicar of that place.

26. At Clifton, the Rev. Allen Cooper, to Harriet Anne, daughter of the late Rev. John Turner, of Wells.

28. At Bath, captain H. E. Smith, Royal Artillery, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Charles Ford, of Oxford.

30. John Gibson Lockhart, esq. advocate, and of Balliol College, to Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, bart. [the distinguished poet.]
F. Newdigate, esq. to lady Barbara Legge, daughter of the countess Dartmouth.

At St. Helena, count Bolmain, commissioner of the emperor of Russia, to Charlotte Johnson, step-daughter of sir Hudson Lowe.

Rev. H. Roade Quamley, to Louisa Catherine, sister of sir John C. Honeywood, bart.

In Edinburgh, major-general Henry Elliott, colonel of the 5th Royal Veterans Batt. to Miss Pringle, of Rosebank.

The hon. Edward Knox, to Miss Sarah Jackson, of Perth.

Samuel Meade Hobson, of Marriens-square, Dublin, esq. barrister, to Maria Alicia, daughter of the late Richard Le-Hunte, esq.

At St. Helena, Guy Rotten, esq. to Maria, youngest daughter of lieutenant-colonel Smith.

At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, Hector Harvest, esq. to Susanna, third daughter of his excellency lieutenant-governor Smith.

At Nassau, New Providence, lieutenant-col. F. Tomkins, of the 58th regiment, to Anne Susan, only remaining daughter of commissioner Woodrife, of H. M. Naval Yard, at Port Royal.

MAY.

2. Sir W. Newry Clerk, bart. to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of G. W. Kendrick, esq.

3. At Cambridge, the Rev. S. Jackson, A. M. to Mary, daughter of R. Conway, esq. Barkway.

20. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Mr. Franks, to Miss Nicholl, daughter of sir John Nicholl.

22. Launcelot Baugh Alleys, esq. late master of Dulwich College, to Caroline Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas P. Romilly, esq. and niece of the late sir Samuel Romilly.

24. Major Ellison, of the Coldstream Guards, to Mary, fifth daughter of Mat. Montagu, esq. of Portman-square.

At Warsaw, the grand duke Constantine [See page 140, ante] to the princess of Krucinaka.

At Prague, the archduke Raimier, to the princess Francisca, of Savoy Carignano.

At Edinburgh, Alex. Ivanovitch Saltan Katto Gherry Krim Gherry, to Anne, daughter of J. Neilson, esq. of Millbank.

At Armagh, Latham Blacker, esq. to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Doctor Miller, of Armagh.

At Secunderbad, captain J. Wetherall,

Royal Scots, to Almeida Laura; and captain Frederick Larkins Doveton, of the Madras cavalry, to Amelia Sophia, twin daughters of C. T. Grant, esq. Royal Scots.

At Rome, the hon. William Dawson, to Patience, daughter of lieutenant-gen. Scott.

JUNE.

1. Admiral James Douglas, second son of the late admiral sir James Douglas, bart. to Mrs. Blithway, of Bryanstone-square.

At Mary-le-bone, William Mac Intyre, M. D. to Mary Warren, only daughter of the late Rev. John Plowman, of Tolere county, Dorset.

At Ipswich, George Helyar, esq. barrister at law, third son of William Helyar, esq. of Coker-court, Somerset, to Louisa Matilda, third daughter of the late W. Rawstone Russell, esq. of Barningham-hall, Norfolk.

6. His excellency count Reginald Victor Romanzoff, eldest son of the prince de Ligolteinstene, to Miss Anna P. Short, eldest daughter of J. B. Grantham, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, esq.

8. At Godalming, Surrey, William Pontifex, esq. to Miss Ann Marshall: at the same time and place, Edmund Pontifex esq. to Miss Sarah Marshall.

At the house of lady Floyd, in Upper Seymour-street, the right hon. Robert Peel, M. P. to Miss Julia Floyd, youngest daughter of the late general sir John Floyd, bart.

13. By special licence, at the house of Samuel Farmer, esq. in Mortimer-street, George Ch. Porter, esq. to Madame de Segond de Sederon, only daughter of his excellency the count de Vaublanc.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, lieutenant. sir C. Halkett, K. C. B. to Letitia Sarah, widow of the late major Taylor, R. A. and only daughter of John Crickitt, esq. Townsend-house, Hemel Hempstead.

At Clyro, Radnorshire, Thomas Kennedy, of Dunera, Ayrshire, M. P. to Sophia, only daughter of the late sir Samuel Romilly.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles John Kermoy's Tynte, esq. only son of C. K. K. Tynte, esq. M. P. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Swinnerton, esq. of Butters-ton-hall, Staffordshire.

19. At St. Luke's Chapel, Norwich, by the lord bishop of the diocese, the Rev. Heaton C. De Crespigny, second son of

sir W. De Crespigny, bart. M. P. to Miss Caroline Bathurst, third daughter of his lordship.

21. At Bath, captain Grant of the E. I. service, nephew to the celebrated Mrs. Grant, the highland authoress, to Miss Griffies Williams, daughter of sir George G. Williams, of the Circus.

22. The hon. and Rev. George, second son of viscount Exmouth, to the hon. Frances Addington, second daughter of lord viscount Sidmouth.

23. At Corfu, major-general, sir F. Adam, to Signora Diamantina Palladiano.

27. At Derby, vice-admiral sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G. C. B. of Durrent-house, Devon, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Francis Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley, Derbyshire.

29. Richard Messing, esq. barrister at law, to Sarah, daughter of the late G. Delmont, esq.

At St. George's Hanover-square, the hon. Charles Noel Noel, eldest son of sir Gerard Noel, bart. and baroness Barham, to Arabella, second daughter of sir James Hamlyn Williams, of Clovelly-court, Devon, bart.

At Exeter, captain Barton, R. N. eldest son of admiral Barton, to Miss Rebecca Lopes Franco, niece to sir M. M. Lopes, bart.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the right hon. John Bowes, earl of Strathmore [since dead], to Miss Mary Millner.

The hon. G. Finch, M. P. to Jane, daughter of admiral Holliday.

At Belra, the Rev. George Trulock, to Miss Catherine Jones, of Fortland, county Sligo.

JULY.

6. T. H. Fenwick, esq. Royal Engineers, to Marianne, daughter of the hon. Mr. justice Burroughs.

10. At Stroud, Gloucestershire, the Rev. H. B. Tristram, vicar of Bramham, Yorkshire, and nephew of the bishop of Durham, to Charlotte Jocelyn, daughter of the late John Smith, esq. of the Inner Temple, and niece to lords Donoughmore and Hutcheson.

11. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, major-general sir James Lyon, K. C. B. to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Edward Cox, esq. Hampstead-Heath.

At Paris, at the hotel of the British ambassador, Philip James Green, esq. consul-general for the Morea, to Frances Dorothea, daughter of John Larking, esq.

12. Lieutenant-col. Gordon of the 5th dra-

goon-guards, to Anne, daughter of the late Joseph Bilton, esq. of York.

The Rev. David Daniel, son of John Daniel, esq. of Cwrtmawr, Cardiganshire, to Clementina, daughter of the late major Lyons.

Lieut.-gen. sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B. &c. to Letitia Sarah, widow of the late major Tyler, R. A. and daughter of J. Crickett, esq. of Towns-end-house, Hemel Hempstead.

22. At Rochdale, sir Bagenal William Burdett, bart. of Clontarf, in the county of Dublin, to Esther, eldest daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of the late T. Smith, esq. of Castleton-hall, Lancashire.

27. At Mary-le-bone New Church, Henry Porter, esq. Chedzoy, Somersetshire, to Rose Aylmer, youngest daughter of sir Henry Russell, bart. Wimpole-street.

28. The hon. Arthur Chichester, eldest son of the late lord Spencer Chichester, to lady Augusta Paget, daughter of the marquis of Anglesey.

31. At Broadstairs, Kent, W. Evans, esq. M. P. of Darley, county Derby, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire.

At Topsham, Devon, the Rev. R. Synges, M. A. youngest son of the late sir R. Synges, bart. to Anna, eldest daughter of Benjamin Follett, of Topsham, esq.

At Kinfaun's Castle, the seat of lord Gray, John Grant, esq. of Kilgraston, to the hon. Margaret Gray, his lordship's second daughter.

In Dublin, sir William Cox, of Coolcliffe, county of Wexford, to Miss Anna Hickson, of Dingle, county of Kerry.

At Lurva, county of Tipperary, colonel Arthur Disney, of Ballynax, to Ellen, daughter of Gyles Eyre, of Eyre-court, county of Galway.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, R. Deans, esq. son of the late admiral Deans, to Miss Rachel Jackson, daughter of the hon. Samuel Jackson, of Catherine-hall, in the same island.

At Plantation-house, St. Helena, count Balmain, commissioner of his majesty the emperor of Russia, to Miss Charlotte Johnson, eldest daughter of lady Lowe, and grand daughter of sir John Johnson, bart.

At Antwerp, major Stepney Covell, of the Coldstream-guards, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the hon. Robert Annesley; and on the same day, the Rev. Thomas Mahon, rector of Newport Pratt,

county of Mayo, to Catherine, Mr. Annesley's second daughter, and grand daughter to the earl of Annesley.

AUGUST.

2. The hon. and Rev. R. Carleton, rector of Boughton, Northamptonshire, to Frances Eusebia, second daughter of Eusebius Horton, of Calton-hall, Derbyshire, esq.

At Oxford, the Rev. C. J. Urquhart, fellow of Magdalen college, to Miss F. Huntingford, niece of the bishop of Hereford.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, captain W. Bowles, R. N. to the hon. Frances Temple, eldest daughter of the late viscount Palmerston, and sister to the present.

At the same church, colonel Alex. Woodford, of the Coldstream-guards, to Charlotte M. A. Fraser, eldest daughter of his late excellency Charles Henry Fraser, esq. his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony.

15. At Mary-le-bone, major-general sir George Townsend Walker, G. C. B. to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Caldwell, esq. of Broad Green-house, Surrey.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. Metcalf, esq. of Hawsted, Suffolk, to Frances Jane, second daughter of Martin Whish, esq. late commissioner of the Board of Excise.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, sir John Miles Winnington, to Harrietta Antonia, second daughter of the late Bedingfield Pogson, esq. and great niece of the present earl of Glencairne.

21. At Paris, earl Poulett, to Charlotte, daughter of the hon. Mrs. Portman.

The hereditary prince of Leuco, to the princess Maria Theresa, of Savoy.

At Ripon, Charles Oxley, esq. to Miss Waddilove, eldest daughter of the very rev. the dean of Ripon.

25. At Camberwell, the Rev. J. A. Rusfield, D. D. to Miss C. M. Jewin, of Park-place, Upper Baker-street.

At Babworth, Nottinghamshire, the hon. and Rev. Henry Bridgeman, fourth son of the earl of Bradford, to Louisa, second daughter of the hon. J. Bridgeman Simpson, of Babworth.

27. At Hastings, captain Wilson to Miss Harrison of Montague-place, Montague-square; and at the same time and place, W. Henley, esq. to Miss H. Harrison.

At the Kirk of Fochabers, his grace the duke of Gordon, to Mrs. Christie, a person about 40 years of age, and with whom the noble duke has been intimately acquainted for many years.

At Dublin, Robert Bourke, esq. of Hayes, county of Meath, only son of the lord bishop of Waterford, and nephew to the earl of Mayo, to Anne Charlotte, only daughter of the hon. J. Jocelyn, of Fainhill, county of Louth, and niece of the late earl of Roden.

Edward Shawe, esq. of Coolcor, county of Kildare, to Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ledwich, author of the *Antiquities of Ireland*.

At Corfu, major-general sir Frederick Adam, to the Signora Diamantina Pallatiano.

At Philadelphia, Frederic Campbell Stewart, esq. of Ascog, to Maria, second daughter of the late judge Smith, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Wm. Kershaw, esq. of London, to Louisa, C. Dorand, youngest daughter of the very Rev. the Dean of Guernsey.

Wm. Westall, esq. of the Royal Academy, to Ann, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. Sedgwick, of Dent.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, rear-admiral sir C. Ogle, of Worthy, Hants, bart. to Letitia, daughter of sir Wm. Burroughs, bart.

7. James Manning, esq. barrister at law, to Clarissa, daughter of W. Palmer, esq.

9. At Great Malvern, E. Collingwood, esq. of Desington-hall, Northumberland, to Miss Calcroft, only daughter and heiress of the late general Calcroft.

11. At Haislead, Essex, Wm. P. Honeywood, esq. M. P. of Mark's-hall, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of C. Hanbury, esq. of Sles-farm, in that county.

12. The Rev. T. Arnold, M. A. of Laleham, Middlesex, to Mary, third daughter of the Rev. John Penrose, of Fledborough, Nettinghamshire.

13. George Pocock, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Frances, daughter of the late C. Ashwell, esq. of the island of Grenada.

16. Lord Fred. Campbell, to lady Mary Lowther, second daughter of the earl of Lonsdale.

A. Vincent Corbet, esq. eldest son of sir A. Corbet, of Acton Reynolds, to Miss Hill, daughter of the late colonel Hill, and

grand-daughter of sir J. Hill, of Hawkstone, in the same county.

20. At Mitcham, the Rev. J. D. M. Mitchell, rector of Quinton, Northamptonshire, to Miss Mary Ann Sprigg, of Blandford.

At Bath, the Rev. Dr. Routh, president of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Eliza, third daughter of J. Blagrave, esq. of Calcot-park, Berks.

At Bangor, the Rev. Edward Williams, rector of Llangefni, Anglesea, to Miss Maria Dorothea Jones, eldest daughter of the late Herbert Jones, esq. of Llynion in the same county.

21. Wm. H. Magendie, esq. eldest son of the bishop of Bangor, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Alex. Marsden, of Clifford-street.

28. At Dover, J. C. Dickens, esq. to Elizabeth Helen, second daughter of colonel West, lieutenant-governor of Langguard Fort.

30. At St. George's Bloomsbury, Francisco Rebello, esq. provisional Portuguese consul-general, to Maria, eldest daughter of T. Gavaron, esq. of Woburn-place.

Lieut.-col. Elphinstone, third son of the hon. William Elphinstone, to Diana Maria, daughter of Charles Clavering, esq.

Lord F. Bentinck, to lady Mary Lowther, daughter of the earl of Lonsdale.

The earl of Huntingdon, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late A. Thistlethwaite, esq.

At Westerhall, in Annandale, major Weyland, of the 16th Light Dragoons, to lady Johnstone.

At Aberdeen, Alex. Dunlop, esq. advocate, Edinburgh, to Margaret Clementina, youngest daughter of the late J. Cordon, esq. Bamf.

At Edinburgh, J. Jeffery, esq. to Elizabeth Helen, eldest daughter of Dr. J. Hunter, Professor of Logic, in the University of St. Andrew.

At Daley-house, Edinburgh, J. Douglas, esq. of Cavers, to Emma, daughter of the late sir David Carnegie, of Southesk, bart.

At Paris, earl Foulett, to Charlotte, daughter of the hon. W. Portman.

At Bengal, Feb. 2, lieutenant-general Hogg, to Mary Ann, widow of major Burton, and eldest daughter of Dr. J. B. Gilchrist, Professor of Oriental Languages at the College of Fort William.

OCTOBER.

4. At Eccles, by the Rev. Thomas Blackburne, William Swabey, esq. Royal Horse Artillery, son of Man. Swabey, esq. LL. D.

of Langley, Bucks, to Marianne, third daughter of Edward Hobran, esq.

7. Major-general James Dewar, to Mrs. S. Curtis.

9. At the Cathedral-church of Canterbury, James Beckford Wildman, esq. M. P. of Chillham-castle, to Mary Ann, daughter of S. R. Lushington, esq. M. P. for that city, and grand-daughter of the right hon. lord Harris.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Browne, esq. M. P. for the county of Mayo, and eldest son of the right hon. Dennis Browne, M. P. for the city of Kilkenny, to Eleanor, third daughter of J. Wells, esq. of Bicheley-house, Kent, and M. P. for Maidstone.

24. At Godmersham, Kent, sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. M. P. of Mersham Hatch in the same county, to Fanny Catherine, eldest daughter of Edward Knight, esq. of Godmersham Park, and of Chawton-house, Hants.

At Llanhadorn Fawr, Roderick Eardley Richardes, esq. of Penglais, in the county of Cardigan, to Miss A. Powell, sister to W. E. Powell, esq. M. P. and lord-lieutenant for the same county.

At St. Fench, major Carlyon, second son of Thomas Carlyon, esq. of Tregrehan, in Cornwall, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of admiral Spry of Killagannock, in the same county.

26. At the New Church, Marylebone, Thomas Potter Macqueen, esq. M. P. eldest son of Dr. Macqueen, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. of Melton Constable, Norfolk, and Seaton Delaval, Northumberland.

27. At Newbury, lieutenant-colonel Keyt, C. B. 51st light infantry, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John King, esq.

At Edinburgh, William Cunningham Dalyell, R. N. son of the late sir Robert Dalyell bart. of Binn, to Maria, daughter of A. T. Sampayo, esq. of Peterboro'-house, Middlesex.

At Paris, Joseph H. J. Carrard, esq. of the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, to Miss Louisa Dickson, youngest daughter of the late lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

At Hamburg, John Fred. Hagenau, esq. deputy commissary general of his Britannic Majesty's forces, to Miss Henrietta Heymann.

At Lyons, his excellency baron Rolick, to Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of lord Glancarty, aged 16.

NOVEMBER.

2. Colonel Douglas Mercer, of the 3rd guards, to the daughter of sir William Rowley, bart. M. P. for Suffolk.

The Rev. J. M. Brooke, M. A. son of the late colonel Brooke, governor of St. Helena, to Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Holt Waring, of Waringstown, Ireland.

4. Jasper Lutzw Hagermann, esq. aide-de-camp to the king of Denmark, to Harriet, second daughter of the late hon. George Vere Hobart.

7. George Barrett Lennard, esq. third son of sir Thomas Barrett Lennard of Bell-house, in the county of Essex, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Edmund Prideaux, esq. of Hexworthy.

Lately, at Alkborough, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Charles Sheffield, to Lucy, fourth daughter of colonel Smell.

8. At Kensington, Francis Godfrey George Martelli, esq. of Lismore House, Ireland, to Charlotte Ann, eldest daughter of the late Horatio Martelli, esq. of Norfolk-street.

9. David James Ballingall, son of major-general Ballingall, to Dorcas, daughter of the John Ward of Sandhurst, esq. Kent.

The Rev. C. F. Bampfylde, son of sir C. W. Bampfylde, bart. to Anne, eldest daughter of the late James Row, esq.

H. T. Liddell, esq. eldest son of sir H. T. Liddell, bart. of Ravensworth castle, Durham, to Isabella Horatio, daughter of lord George Seymour.

14. At Eton College, Jane, third daughter of the Rev. W. Roberts, vice provost to capt. George Wyndham, R. N.

At Clifton, Wm. Nepean, esq. of the 16th Lancers, son of the right hon. sir Edward Nepean, bart. of Loders, Dorset, to Emilia, daughter of colonel Yorke, Clifton.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. C. Williams, F. R. West, esq. to lady Georgiana Stanhope, sister to the earl of Chesterfield.

24. Major Terry, of the 25th regt. to Kliza, second daughter of major-gen. Benjamin Gordon.

25. At Lambeth church, Leslie Finlayson, esq. of Newington, to Anne Maria, only daughter of the late Charles Pennock, esq. of Tregambo hall, Cornwall.

27. At St. Marylebone church, Charles Grant, esq. of Hopewell, son of the late sir Ludovick Grant, of Dalvey, bart. to Miss Kerbridge, daughter of the late W. Kerbridge, esq.

29. At Felbrigg, Norfolk, the Rev. Colin Campbell, to the hon. Beatrice Byng, daughter of the late viscount Torrington.

30. At Honiton, Devon, capt. Thornbrough, R. N. son of admiral sir Edward Thornbrough, K.C.B. to Emily, second daughter of Daniel Garrett, esq. of Cullhouse, near Honiton.

Captain George Windham, R. N. to Jane, daughter of the Rev. W. Roberts.

At Paris, general Valier, to Fanny, daughter of the late Walter Boyd, jun. esq.

At Naples, Frederick Dashwood Swann, esq. captain of the grenadier-guards, to Charlotte Catherine Brydges, third daughter of sir Egerton Brydges, bart.

DECEMBER.

1. Lieut. N. Schuldham, R. N. second son of Arthur L. Schuldham, esq. of Deer-park, Devon, to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. N. Orgill Leman, of Branstons-hall, Suffolk, and grand-daughter of the late sir Wm. Anderson, bart.

2. F. Acton, esq. nephew of the late sir J. Acton, bart. of Shropshire, prime minister at Naples, to Esther, relict of the late Wm. Baker, esq. jun.

4. At St. George's Hanover-square, the earl of Errol, to Miss Eliza Fitzclarence, third daughter of his royal highness the duke of Clarence.

7. At Weymouth, the Rev. Thomas Carew, B. D. younger son of the late sir Thomas Carew, bart. of the Castle Tiverton, to the only daughter of the late Thomas Baker, esq. of Cullompton, in the same county.

9. The hon. capt. Joceline Percy, R. N. son of the earl of Beverley, to Sophia, daughter of Moreton Walhouse, esq. of Hatherton, Staffordshire.

The Rev. A. Edge, to Miss Fairlie, sister of sir Wm. Cunningham Fairlie, bart. M. P. for Leominster.

16. At Bowdon church, Cheshire, the Rev. J. T. Law, eldest son of the lord bishop of Chester, to lady Charlotte Grey, eldest daughter of the earl of Stamford and Warrington.

At Bonington, Lanarkshire, sir Guy Campbell, bart. son of the late general Campbell, to Pamela, eldest daughter of the late lord Edward Fitzgerald.

The Rev. Arthur Knox, to Mary, daughter of the late right hon. Denis Daly, of Dunsandle, Ireland.

At Ghent, Stanley Cary, esq. son of E. Cary, esq. of Follaton, Devon, to Matilda Mary, second daughter of sir Richard Bedingfield, bart. of Oxburgh-hall, Norfolk, and sister to lady Petre.

At Ceylon, Wm. Granville, esq. deputy secretary to his Majesty's government, to Frances, daughter of the late hon. George Turnour, of that island, and niece of his eminence, the cardinal duke de Bassot, and of the earl of Winterton.

PROMOTIONS.

JANUARY.

1. Major-general L. Grant, to be governor of the Bahama Islands.

D. R. Graham, Regius Professor of Botany, in the University of Edinburgh.

11. A. Barclay, esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioner for carrying into effect the 6th and 7th Articles of the Treaty of Ghent, in the room of John Ogilvy, esq. deceased.

18. Right Hon. George, earl of Glasgow, to be lieutenant and sheriff principal of the shire of Ayr.

22. Sir G. Clark, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Major-general Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B. to be governor of the island of Antigua, *vice* Ramsay, deceased.

30. Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor, having delivered up to his Majesty the Great Seal of Great Britain, his Majesty was pleased to redeliver the same to his lordship, a similar ceremony was observed in the re-appointment of the other cabinet ministers.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 15. Clifton Darton Hardness—C. M. Ricketts, esq. *vice* A. H. Holdsworth, esq. who has accepted the Children Hundreds.

Rev. J. Bull, to be head master of the free grammar school, Clifton, Notts.

Rev. T. B. Cole, rector of Warburton, Sussex, to be master of the grammar school, Maidstone.

Rev. R. Wood, D.D. to be head master of the grammar school at Nottingham.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Miskin, Glamorganshire, Brinsop Wear V. Hereford.

Rev. C. Alfree, a minor canon of Rochester cathedral.

Rev. T. G. Tyndale, M. A. Hotton R. Oxfordshire.

Rev. J. Thompson, M. A. Lullington R. Kent.

Rev. W. F. Mansell, B. A. Ashelworth V. adjoining.

FEBRUARY.

26. The earl of Chatham, governor of Gibraltar, v. duke of Kent, dec.; lord Beresford, governor of Jersey, v. earl of Chatham; Sir B. Spencer, governor of Cork, v. lord Beresford; lieutenant-gen. Hart, governor of Londonderry and Culmore, v. the earl of Suffolk, dec.; and the duke of Richmond, high steward of Chichester.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-general lord Stewart, colonel.

1st Foot—Gen. the marquis of Huntly, colonel, v. duke of Kent, dec.

43—Gen. the earl of Hopetoun, colonel, v. marquis of Huntly.

44th—Lieut.-gen. Browne, colonel, v. earl of Suffolk, dec.

92nd—Lieut.-gen. Hope, colonel, v. lord Hopetoun.

Wm. Hooker, esq. of Halesworth, Suffolk, regius professor of Botany in Glasgow University.

Rev. Wm. Clayton, B. A. Ryburgh Magna and Parva R. Norfolk.

Rev. Rd. Eaton, B. A. Elsing R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Dolphin, Wake Colne R. York.

Rev. Henry Baker, Tristram, B. A. Bramham V. York.

Rev. T. F. F. Bowes, M. A. Barton in the Clay R. Bedfordshire.

Rev. John Keate, D. D. to a prebend in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

Rev. G. Mettam, Arnesby V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Dr. Sandiford, to the sinecure rectory of Ashbury, Berks, vice Moradant.

Rev. T. H. Ashhurst, LL. D. Yaverland R. in the Isle of Wight.

MARCH.

4. Sir U. B. Burgh, surveyor-general of the Ordnance.

Rifle Brigade—The duke of Wellington, colonel in chief.

1st Drag. Guards—Gen. Gwyn, colonel.

49th Foot—Lieut.-gen. sir M. Nightingall, colonel.

Gen. sir S. Hulse, governor of Chelsea Hospital, v. Dundas, dec.; and sir H. Calvert, bart. lieutenant-governor, v. Hulse.

21. Lord Howard of Effingham to be a knight grand cross of the military order of the bath, v. sir D. Dundas, dec.; and lieutenant-gen. sir H. T. Montresor to be a knight commander of the same order, v. lord Howard of Effingham.

25. J. Bomcester, esq. appointed British consul in Sardinia.

Second Ceylon Regiment, lieutenant-col. Smett, lieutenant-colonel.

Sir F. Armstrong, permitted to wear the insignia of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword; and capt. Strachey, R. N. the insignia of a knight of the imperial Russian order of St. Vladimir.

Major-general sir H. Taylor appointed military secretary to the commander-in-chief.

STAFF.—Major-gen. sir H. Torrens, to be adjutant-gen. to the forces.

Rev. Henry Baker Tristram, to the vicarage of Bramham, York.—Rev. John Keate, D.D. to the prebendary of St. George's chapel, Windsor.—Rev. Philip Ward, the rectory of Luke.—Rev. Charles David Brereton, M.A. to the rectory of Little Massingham, Norfolk.—Rev. Richard B. Beague, M.A. to the vicarage of King's Brompton, Somerset.—Rev. John Harwood, to the vicarage of Sharnboro, St. John.—Rev. G. Mettam, to the vicarage of Arnesby.—Rev. Richard Eaton, B. A. to the rectory of Elsing, Norfolk.

APRIL.

1. The dignity of baronet, granted to Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, esq. [the celebrated Poet] and his heirs male.

8. Lieut.-col. Miles, of the 89th foot, permitted to wear the insignia of the Portuguese order of the tower and sword.

11. Right Hon. D. Boyle, lord justice Clerk of Scotland, sworn a member of the privy council.

Major-gen. sir B. D'Urban, appointed captain-gen. and commander-in-chief of Antigua and Montserrat.

15. Lord F. Conyngham, appointed first groom of his majesty's bed-chamber, and master of the robes; hon. F. Lamb, envoy to the Germanic diet; Brook Taylor, esq. envoy to the king of Bavaria; Alex. Cockburn, esq. envoy to the king of Wurtemberg; C. R. Vaughan, esq. secretary to the British embassy in France; and L. Harvey, esq. secretary to the British embassy in Spain.

Royal Artillery—Brevet-colonel and lieutenant-colonel Maclean to be colonel.

The earl of Morton, commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

J. Connel, esq. procurator of the Church of Scotland knighted.

Don Juan Gonzales de Rivas, to be consul at Gibraltar for his Catholic Majesty; Mr. C. F. Inmer, consul at Liverpool for the Swiss Confederation; and Mr. J. Wall, consul at Drogheda for his Danish Majesty.

The Rev. H. Browne, M.A. to the rectory of Allstone, Leicestershire.—Rev. D. Williams, M.A. to the rectory of Bleadin, Bath.—Rev. John Hodgkin, to the vicarage of Northmolton, Devon.—Rev. W. Forge, M.A. to the rectory of King's Stanley.—Very Rev. Robert Hodgson, D.D. dean of Chester, to the deanery of Carlisle.—Rev. W. Vernon, B.A. to the rectory of Hanbury, Worcestershire.—Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A. F.R.S. to the rectory of Thorplasset.—Rev. W. Colby, to the rectory of Clippesby, Norfolk.—Hon. and Rev. W. Eden, to the vicarage of Beakesbowen, and rectory of Harbledown, Kent.—Rev. S. D'Oyley Peshall, to the living of Morton Bagot.—Rev. W. Munsey, B. A. and the Rev. E. Bulmer, of St. John's College, Cambridge, vicars choral of Hereford Cathedral.—Rev. H. Berry, to the rectory of Aoton Beauchamp, Worcestershire.—Rev. Kendrick Peck, to the rectory of Ighfield, Salop.—Rev. Peter Vaughan, D.D. warden of Merton college, to the deanery of Chester.

MAY.

6. Artillery—Brevet colonel Harris, to be colonel.

Gen. Sir H. P. Montresor has been invested with the ensigns of a knight commander of the most hon. military order of the bath; and lord Howard of Effingham with the ensigns of a knight grand cross of the same order:—also major-gen. W. Hutchinson, late lieutenant-governor of Malta, has received the honour of knighthood.

13. His Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on W. D. Evans, esq. Recorder of Bombay; R. Baker, esq. chief magistrate at the public office, Bow-street; J. Tobin, esq. mayor of Liverpool; T. Mantell, esq. mayor of Dover; and G. S. Gibbes, of the city of Bath, M. D. F.R.S. physician to her late Majesty.

16. Sir J. M. Stronge has been ap-

pointed one of the gentlemen in ordinary of his majesty's most hon. privy council; admiral sir W. Domett, and vice-admiral sir T. Foley have been created knights grand crosses of the order of the Bath; and the honour of knighthood has been conferred on F. S. Darwin, M.D. senior bailiff of the city of Litchfield.

84th Foot.—Major-general sir G. T. Walker, from the Rifle Brigade, to be colonel.

Rifle Brigade—Major-general Sir E. Barnes, to be colonel commandant of a battalion.

20. F. M. Ormanney, esq. and C. Grey, esq. one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Madras, knighted; and Rev. R. Syngé to be chaplain to the British merchants at Bahia.

23. Sir George Naylor, York herald, and blanc cousier, to be clarenceux king of arms and principal herald of the south, east, and west parts of England; also C. G. Young, esq. rouge dragon pursuivant of arms, to be York herald.

Lord J. G. Beresford, archbishop of Dublin, is appointed a privy counsellor in Ireland.

27. Mr. Frederick Cathcart has been appointed secretary to the Russian embassy; Mr. E. C. Desbrowe, secretary to the legation to Switzerland; Dr. J. Gregory, first physician to his Majesty in Scotland.

Royal regiment of Artillery—Brevet colonel and lieutenant-col. sir G. A. Wood to be colonel.

Robert Woodhouse, esq. M.A. F.R.S. fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, to be Lucasian professor of mathematics.

Rev. Frederick Charles Spencer, M.A. Wheatfield R. Oxon.

Rev. F. Wm. Bayley, to be chaplain of the House of Commons.

Rev. Hugh Williams, M.A. Rhosilly R. Glamorganshire.

Rev. Francis Bickley Astley, M.A. Bishopstrow R. Wilts.

Rev. H. Pottinger, Compton V. Berks. Rev. E. Law, to be chaplain to the British factory at St. Petersburg.

Rev. C. J. Bloomfield, St. Botolph R. Bishopsgate.

Rev. Edward Northey, Great Ilaley, in Berkshire.

Rev. Thomas Gardner, A.M. Willen V. Berks.

Rev. Wm. Verelst, Grayingham V. in Lincolnshire.

JUNE.

3. F. Towasend, esq. has been appointed rouge dragon pursuivant; G. Colman, esq. is appointed lieut. of the yeomen of the guard; and major T. Lindsay, has been permitted to wear the insignia of the Persian order of the Lion and Sun.

Major-gen. Griffiths, to be captain of Yarmouth castle, Isle of Wight.

10. Major-general Lewis Grant, to be governor in chief of the Bahama Islands.

Lord Gwydir sworn a member of the privy council.

17. Lord Galway to be lord lieutenant and sheriff principal of Kirkcudbright.

George Webb Hall, esq. secretary to the Board of Agriculture, vice Young, dec.

Rev. Alfred Wm. Roberts, M.A. Burghstead Parva R. near Billericay, Essex.

Rev. John Briggs, M.A. St. Peter's V. St. Alban's.

Rev. Richard Baker, chaplain to the British residents at Hamburg.

Rev. Wm. Harrison, prebend, in Winchester cathedral.

Rev. James Hooper, Stowell R. Somersetshire.

Rev. R. Marks, Great Missenden V. Bucks.

Rev. C. F. Bampfylde, LL. B. Dunkerton R. near Bath.

Rev. T. O. Bartlett Sutton Montagu R. Somerset.

Rev. T. F. Green, Gravely with Chisfield R. Herts.

Rev. W. Killelt, Kenninghall V. Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Gabell, Binfield R. Berks.

Rev. Dr. Moysey, Archdeacon of Bath.

Rev. Mr. Baker, minister of Christ Church, Bath.

Rev. R. H. Froude, M. A. Archdeacon of Totness.

Rev. E. Lye, A. B. Raunds V. Northampton.

JULY.

1. Hospital Staff—Staff-surgeon Taylor to be physician, and assistant-surgeon Trumble to be surgeon, to the forces.

3. The Rev. J. Kaye, D. D. master of Christ's college, Cambridge, and regius professor of divinity, to be bishop of Bristol.

4. Alleyne Lord St. Helen's, one of the lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber, v. lord Charles Spencer, dec.

8. Dr. C. Wordsworth, master of Trinity college, Cambridge, v. Mansell.

47th—Major Meyrick, to be lieutenant-colonel.

18. George Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, to be bishop of Winchester.

J. Colquhoun, esq. to be agent for the city of Hamburg; Mr. N. M. Rothschild, consul general for Austria; and Mr. P. Higen, consul at Gibraltar for the same power.

22. The honour of Knighthood conferred on A. Christie, esq. colonel of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.

S. Canning, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to the United States of America.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

15. Dundalk.—G. Hartopp, esq. of Four Oaks, co. Warwick, v. Melidge.

18. Colchester.—H. Baring, esq. v. D. W. Harvey, esq. whose election has been determined to be void.

Berwick-upon-Tweed.—H. H. Saint Paul, esq. v. sir D. Milne, K. C. B. whose election has been also determined to be void.

22. Old Sarum.—J. Du Pré Alexander, esq. v. A. J. Crawford, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

25. Grantham.—Sir M. Cholmeley, bart. v. J. Hughes, esq. whose election has been determined to be void.

Rev. J. F. Roberts, second master of Felstead School, Essex, to the mastership of Walthamstow School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Killelt, B. A. Kenninghall V. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Hunt, Boughton R. Norfolk.

Rev. George Martin, M. A. Habeton V. Devon.

Rev. George Lucas, B. A. Billockby R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Bathurst, Berwick in Elmer R. near Leeds.

Rev. W. Rules, M. A. Upton Lovell R. Wilts, v. E. Seymour, dec.

Rev. G. Grantham, B. D. Waith V. Linc.

Rev. R. Marks, Great Missenden V. Bucks.

Rev. J. W. Jones, A. B. Church Broughton V. Derby.

AUGUST.

3. H. R. Reynolds, esq. to be chief commissioner, and T. B. Bowen and J. G. Harris, esqrs. the two other commissioners of the court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

8. Viscount Strangford to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte; T. Hamilton, esq. secretary to the said embassy; and the right hon. William V. Fitzgerald, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Stockholm.

15. Count Alten, created a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath.

19. The hon. and Rev. G. Pelham, D.D. bishop of Exeter translated to Lincoln.

22. The bishop of Llandaff to be dean and a canon residentiary of St Paul's, vice Tumline, promoted to the see of Winchester.

26. Royal East India Volunteers—W. Astell, esq. to be colonel; W. Wigram, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel; and G. Raikes, esq. to be major.

Rev. Ralph Spofforth, M. A. Eastington V. near Howden, Yorkshire.

Rev. F. Wrangham, M. A. F. R. S. the archdeaconry of Cleveland.

Rev. A. Luxmore, Barnstaple V.

Hon. and Rev. Dr. Rice, Oddington R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. James Davies, M. A. Barrington Parva V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Elias Thackeray, to the living of Ardee, in the county of Louth, Ireland.

Rev. John Overton, B. A. Elloughton V. Yorkshire.

Rev. C. S. Bonnett, M. A. Avington V. near Winchester.

Rev. John Edgar, Kirketon R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. G. Jackson, Histon St. Andrew, with Histon St. Etheldred V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Dr. Carr, deputy clerk of the closet to his Majesty, dean of Hereford.

Rev. O. Taylor, M. A. to the prebend of Moreton Magna, of Hereford.

Rev. W. K. Coker, B. A. North Curry V. Somerset.

Rev. Dr. Keate, Stowey V. Somerset.

Rev. Jeremy Day, M. A. Hotherst R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. J. Rees, M. A. to a prebend in Brooknock.

Rev. Shirley Western, Rivenhall R. Essex.

Hon. and Rev. A. Hobart, Walton on the Wolds R. Leicestershire.

Rev. W. Cross, M. A. Halesworth cam Chediston R. Suffolk.

Rev. James Towers, Wharwell V. Hants.

SEPTEMBER.

5. Mr. Harvey Strong, to be consul at Glasgow for the United States of America.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—brevet colonel and lieutenant-colonel Dickenson to be colonel.

Royal London Militia—col. sir C. S. Hunter, bart. and alderman, to be colonel; lieutenant-col. J. J. Smith, alderman, to be lieutenant-colonel.

12. Lieutenant-general the hon. sir E. Paget, G. C. B. to be governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Ceylon.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

2. The hon. John Jocelyn, in the room of the hon. R. Viscount Jocelyn, now earl of Roden, as M. P. for the county of Louth.

26. *Kilkenny*.—The hon. C. H. Butler, vice J. W. Butler, now earl of Ormonde and Ossory.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Thomas Calvert, B. D. Wimslow R. Chester.

Rev. Thomas Schreiber, Bradwell near the sea R. Essex.

Rev. Thomas Wynne, St. Nicholas V. Hereford.

Rev. Charles Kendrick Preston, Stockport R.

Thomas Turner Roe, M. A. Benington R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. Crabtree, Checkendon R. Oxon.

Rev. J. Johnson, Sandford, Oxford.

Rev. James Rudge, D. D. to be chaplain to prince Leopold.

Rev. John Holmes, A. M. Saint Nicholas R. with All Saints annexed, in Southelmham, Suffolk.

OCTOBER.

7. Sir D. Milne to wear the insignia of the order of St. Januarius, and the royal military order of William of the Netherlands.

10. Lieutenant-colonel Church to accept and wear the insignia of a commander of the Royal Sicilian military order of St.

Ferdinand and of Morit, and also the Grand Cross of the Royal Neapolitan military order of St. George of Re-union.

14. On the 10th inst. sir G. Osely was sworn of the privy council.

17. Doctor W. Carey to be bishop of Exeter.

Rev. R. Stevens, M. A. to be dean of Rochester.

7. *Oxford*.—Vice-chancellor for the ensuing year, Rev. George William Hall, D.D. master of Pembroke college.—Pro vice-chancellors: the Rev. Thomas Lee, D.D. president of Trinity college; the Rev. F. Hodson, D.D. principal of Brasenose college; the Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D. master of Baliol college; and the Rev. J. Collier Jones, D.D. rector of Exeter college.

28. *Cambridge*.—A convocation of the senate was held, to confer on the earl of Guildford, chancellor of the Ionian University, the degree of doctor of laws.

10. University officers for the year ensuing:—Proctors—J. Croft, M. A. Christ College; A. Dicken, M. A. St. Peter's.—Moderators: G. Peacock, M. A. Trinity College; Temple Chevalier, M. A. Pembroke Hall.—Taxors: Joseph Jee, M. A. Queen's College; Richard Jeffreys, M. A. St. John's College.—Scrutators: Thomas Turton, B. D. Catharine Hall; George Macfarlan, M. A. Trinity College.—The caput: the vice-chancellor, Rev. P. Douglas, B. D. Corpus, Divinity; Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL. D. Trinity Hall, Law; F. Thackeray, esq. M. D. Emmanuel College, Physic; W. G. Judgson, M. A. Trinity College, Sen. Non Regent; Richard Dawes, M. A. Downing College, Sen. Regent.

21. At Oxford, Rev. F. Hodson, D. D. principal of Brasenose College, to be regius professor of divinity, also to have a canonry of Christchurch.

31. John Henry Ley, esq. chief clerk of the House of Commons, vice Hatsell, deceased.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

21. *County of Aberdeen*.—The hon. W. Gordon.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Elrington, D. D. promoted to the bishoprics of Limerick, Ardfer, and Agadoo.

Rev. Dr. Kyle, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, vice Elrington.

Rev. Henry Phillpotts, prebendary of Durham, to Stanhope in Weardale R. The bishop of St. David's to the first prebendal stall, and the Rev. John Bird Sanner, M. A. to the vacant prebend.

Rev. Henry Wilson, Flixton St. Mary V. Suffolk.

Rev. E. Evans, Hirnan R. Montgomeryshire.

Rev. Robert Ferrier Blake, Bradfield R. Norfolk.

Rev. F. D. Perkins, B. A. Swayfield R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Charles Shrubsole Bonnett, Avington R. Hants.

Rev. George Ingram Fisher, B. A. Winfrith R. Dorset.

Rev. A. Atherley, Heavitree V. Devonshire.

Rev. James Johnson, M. A. Byford R. and Bridge Sollers V. Herefordshire.

Rev. Frederick Leathe, B. A. Great and Little Livermere R.R. Cambridgeshire.

NOVEMBER.

25. Rev. James Wood, D. D. dean of Ely.

Rev. J. Moore, archdeacon of Exeter.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

11. *County of Warwick*.—F. Lawley, esq. vice sir C. Mordaunt, bart. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. William Stocking Quarrington R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Dupré, D. D. Toynton All Saints and Toynton St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Hugh Hodgson, B. A. to the vicarage of Idmiston and Chapelry of Porton, Wilts.

Hon. and Rev. Henry Watson, Canon R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. John Maddy, D. D. Stansfeld R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. E. Kent, East Winch V. Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Bankes, LL. D. to a prebend in Norwich cathedral.

Rev. F. Foord Bowes, M. A. Barton is the Clay R. Bedfordshire.

Rev. S. C. Smith, M. A. Denver R. Norfolk.

Rev. D. Williams, LL. B. to a prebend in Chichester cathedral.

Rev. T. W. Richards, M. A. Seighford V. Staffordshire.

Rev. Stephen Crofts, M. A. St. Mary Stoke R. Ipswich.

Rev. J. Jefferson, Aldham and Wesley R.R. both in Essex.

Rev. James Fielden, Kirk Langley R. Derbyshire.

Hon. and Rev. Frederick Curzon, Mickleover V. Derbyshire.

Rev. Daniel Gwilt, M. A. Icklingham St. James and All Saints R.R. Suffolk.

Rev. John Smith, Mellow V. Cumberland.

Rev. W. Andrews, M. A. to be domestic chaplain to lord Blayney.

* * The Bishop of St. David's is now the senior prebend of England.

DECEMBER.

9. H. Edwards, esq. to be Hanoverian consul in Sicily.

Brevet.—Lieut.-gen. sir A. Campbell, bart. to have the local rank of general in the East Indies only.

16. N. Nixon, esq. warden of the Fleet, vice J. Eyles, esq. deceased.

19. J. Crawford, esq. to be consul at Maryland, and to reside at Baltimore.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

9. *Borough of Westbury*.—Sir M. M. Lopez, and P. J. Miles.

19. *Berwick*.—Sir F. Blake, vice St. Paul, deceased.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Blicke, B. D. Wentworth R. in the Isle of Ely.

Rev. J. Dampier, West Wrathing V. Cambridgehire.

Rev. Augustus B. Henniker, Great and Little Thornham R.R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Harcourt Skrine, Thundersley R. Essex.

Rev. W. French, M. A. to be master of Jesus College.

Rev. P. Gunning, Newton St. Los R. near Bath.

Rev. J. Savile Ogle, to the new prebend of Durham cathedral.

Rev. J. Brewster, Laughton V. in Lincolnshire.

Rev. George Williams, to be a minor canon of Worcester cathedral.

Rev. Peter Elers, Rishangles R. Suffolk.

Rev. George Pickard, jun. Staunton-upon-Arrow V. Herefordshire.

Hon. and Rev. William Leonard Addington, second son of viscount Sidmouth, Poole R. Wilts.

Rev. G. F. St. John, Manston R. Dorset.

Rev. H. J. Todd, M. A. Sottrington R. Yorkshire, vice Gilbert, deceased.

Rev. John Ellis, Cerrig-v-druuidion R. Denbighshire.

DEATHS.

DECEMBER 1819.

19. Admiral sir T. Froemantle [*see Appendix*.]

25. At Ipswich, in his 61st year, Samuel Thorndyke, esq.

27. At Dublin, Professor Von Feinagle.

30. At the Phoenix Park, Dublin, Frances-Thomasine countess Talbot, in her 38th year. Her ladyship's disorder was an inflammation of the bowels. On Tuesday her complaint assumed a character of danger, and on Wednesday her excellency's state was such as to preclude all hope of recovery. Her excellency was the daughter of Charles Lambert, esq. and sister of Gustavus Lambert, esq. of Beaupark, in the county of Meath. She was married on the 20th of August, 1800, to the right hon. earl Talbot. Viscount Ingestrie, the heir apparent to the noble house, was born the 11th of July 1802. The remains of the countess, attended by her widowed lord, have been removed to this country for interment.

Aged 94, Mr. John Rowe, about 40 years ago founder of a religious sect at Calverton.

At Tiverton, aged 102, Mr. W. Gammins.

At Greenhills, near Sheffield, aged 88, Mr. John Fox, who has left 100 descendants.

Near Dublin, in her 83rd year, the relic of the notorious Napper Tandy.

JANUARY, 1820.

2. The Rev. Dr. Bingham, vicar of Great Goddestone, 76.

At Erris, Miss Foulkes, only daughter of lieutenant-colonel Foulkes.

In London, after a long illness, aged 33, James Turner, esq. banker, of Halesworth, Suffolk.

5. At Beverley, Mrs. Sinclair, widow of the late Rev. G. Sinclair, A. M. 78.

6. The Abbé Senechal, one of the teachers of the French language at the University of Oxford.

The Rev. W. Hole, of Kertnott, near Barnstaple, a very aged and much respected gentleman. He was found lifeless on the road near his residence; having fallen from his horse, it is believed, in an apoplectic fit.

7. At the Forest Lodge, Essex, Mrs. Bosanquet, relict of the late Samuel Bosanquet, esq. 75.

At Twickenham, John Taylor, esq. M. P. of New Broad-street, 59.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Dennis Jacob, esq. 83.

9. At Charleston, America, Mrs. Starr Barrett, after fully completing 120 years of an active life.—This venerable lady was born in the year 1699, about a year before the death of Charles II. King of Spain—to which country her family had emigrated, at an early period of her life.

10. At Little Syon, the right hon. lady Eliz. Percy.

The hon. Mrs. Harley, relict of the late bishop of Hereford, and mother of the earl of Oxford.

12. Mrs. Linley, relict of the late T. Linley, esq. Drury Lane Theatre.

The Rev. Henry Dixey, of Cambridge, 57.

At Bath, Mrs. Holroyd, only surviving sister of the earl of Sheffield, 81.

Edward Browne, esq. of Castlemoyle, county Galway, in Ireland. About three o'clock this day, as he was passing near Horseleap, accompanied by his servant in a gig, he received a shot, which caused his immediate death. He was, it is supposed, mistaken for another person, whose extraordinary zeal in suppressing sedition has lately made him obnoxious to the disaffected peasantry.

14. At Bath, the hon. and Rev. Charles Lindsay, 58.

Mary, countess dowager of Rothes, relict of the late Bennett Langton, esq. 77.

16. At Maida-hill, Henrietta, widow of the late rear-admiral Brenton, 77.

17. In New Cavendish-street, lieutenant-general James Campbell, 76.

18. In Cavendish-square, the hon. Mrs. Crewe.

At Bath, the hon. general Lane, 74.

20. Charles Louis Clarissau, a distinguished artist, member of several academies, and architect to the empress Catharine II. Died at Paris.

At Bath, Mrs. More, relict of general sir George More.

22. At Sydmouth, Edward, duke of Kent and Strathern, fourth son of our beloved monarch. His royal highness was born the 2nd of November, 1767; and married, on the 29th of May, to Victoria Maria Louisa, daughter of the late reigning duke of Saxe Coburg, and sister of prince Leopold, by whom he has left issue, a daughter, named Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819. [See *Appendix*.]

In Saville-row, the dowager lady Hunkloke.—Lady Hunkloke was the sister of Mr. Coke of Holkham, and the relict of sir Henry Hunkloke.

25. The Rev. Charles Mordaunt, rector of Little Massingham, 83.

Sarah, second daughter of J. S. Salt, esq. Russell-square.

26. The right hon. John Howard, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, viscount Andover, and a general in the army, 82.

28. At Diss, in Norfolk, T. J. Woodward, a distinguished botanist; although he published nothing himself relative to the pursuit, he materially assisted Dr. Withering in the second edition of his *Botanical Researches*.

29. KING GEORGE THE THIRD. [See *History and Appendix*.]

31. At Warley Lodge, Essex, Edmund Henry, the second son of the hon. George Winn.

At Penzance, Harriet Francis, youngest daughter of lady Theodosia Vyner.

At Bath, in his 82nd year, the Rev. Dr. James Drought, many years senior Fellow, and Professor of Divinity, of Trinity College, Dublin.

Aged 68, Mr. Thomas Ayre, many years keeper of the Castle, in Newcastle.—He was present at the siege of Quebec, and was one of the men at the gun from which the celebrated American general Montgomery received his death wound.

At Exeter, aged 84, captain J. Hudson, of the invalids. He served at Martinico, in 1756, at Bellisle, in 1761, was wounded severely at New York, in 1770, and served at Bunker's Hill, in 1775.

Aged 105, John Edwards, a pauper in the work-house of St. Ives.

Aged 83, Mr. D. Jacob.

At Exeter, aged 77, the dowager countess of Rothes.

At Queen-street, May-fair, the hon. lady Catherine Neville, daughter of William [14th] lord Abergavenny.

At Hamburgh, aged 72, the landgrave of Hesse Homburgh.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Georgiana Augusta, dowager countess of Granard, aged 70.

Aged 45, Margaret viscountess Gormstonoun.

Aged 82, on the same day, and nearly at the same hour with his late majesty, Mr. Speer, a most respectable ironmonger, of Hammersmith. Mr. Speer was born on the same day and hour with the late king, and married on the king's wedding-day.

Aged 82, Joseph Mason, of Swineshead, esq.

Aged 89, Mrs. Driffield, of Clapham-common.

At West End, in the parish of Fewston, Yorkshire, in his 110th year, Mr. John Demaine.—The chief amusement of his life was hunting, which he always pursued on foot, and which he continued until within the last five years of his life. He was never known to exchange his clothes, however wet, and never experienced a day's confinement from illness in his life. After he had attained his 100th year, he complained that he was grown old, and could not leap over a stile or a ditch with his customary agility.

In his 10th year of the small-pox, Geo. Frederick, son of Mr. Kendrick Collett, of Chancery-lane.—He had been inoculated in his infancy with the cow-pock.

At his house in Basinghall-street, aged 76, Solomon Wadd, esq. an eminent surgeon, having resided there more than half a century, and been a member of the corporation of London upwards of forty years.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Camberwell, the hon. colonel Peter Frye, judge of the superior court of Massachusetts, previous to the revolution, 98.

By an inflammation on the lungs, Joseph Madocks, esq. aged 58. Mr. Madocks was the first amateur actor of this day. His performance of *Falstaff* was truly excellent. He was long the convivial companion of Frank North, afterwards earl of Guildford.

2. At Dublin, suddenly, Peter Digges La Touche, esq.

Aged 82, James Tillott, gent. of Hasleworth, Suffolk.

3. At Wethersfield, Suffolk, at the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. R. C. Barnard, Elizabeth, relict of the late Cary Elwes, esq. of Isleworth, and mother of R. C. Elwes, esq. of Billing-house, Northamptonshire.

At Bideford, aged 91, Anne, relict of George Buck, esq. of Daddon, Devonshire.

3. The hon. capt. Hiort of the Artillery.

At Ingatesstone, the Rev. Henry Wells, A. M.

Knight, one of the managers of the Liverpool theatre. This gentleman was the author of several theatrical pieces, of which the most popular is the Turnpike Gate. Died suddenly.

6. In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, Ann Flaxman, wife of John Flaxman, esq. R. A.—This lady was an excellent Greek scholar, and it is supposed that the professor has been indebted to her classical taste for the beauty of many of his groups, and that pure simple spirit by which they are characterized.

7. At White Hill, near Carmarthen, aged 88, Mary Thomas, leaving behind her a husband (to whom she had been married 64 years), five children, twenty grandchildren, and eighteen great grandchildren.—She was carried to her grave by four of her grandchildren.

8. At Bithfold, Staffordshire, the right hon. Louisa lady Bagot, 77.

9. In Russell-square, sir Vicary Gibbs, 68, late chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and recorder of Bristol.—This eminent lawyer began his career as a popular advocate—he became successively Solicitor and Attorney General.—was made chief baron of the Exchequer in 1813, and soon after chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in which dignity he succeeded sir James Mansfield; this office he resigned in 1818.

10. At Berlin, Princess Anne Elizabeth Louisa, relict of his royal highness prince Ferdinand of Prussia. She was born April 22, 1738. Her father was Frederick William, prince of Prussia, and margrave of Brandenburg, grandson of the Great Elector; and her mother was Sophia Dorothea Maria, daughter of Frederick William I. king of Prussia, and sister of Frederick the Great.

13. H. R. H. the duke of Berry was assassinated at the French Opera.—See *ante* 42.

14. H. D. Hill, D.D., professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews, author of *Essays on the Government, &c. of the States of Ancient Greece*.

At Dublin, aged 68, Leonard Macnally, esq. of the Irish bar. He practised originally at the English bar, but was induced, by the late celebrated Mr. Curran, to transfer his talents to his native country. He was a lawyer of acute mind, and well versed in what is called Crown Law. He was also the author of several dramatic pieces, including the opera of "Robin Hood."

15. At Camberwell, Cecilia F. M. Keith, daughter of captain sir G. M. Keith, R. N.

16. In Curzon-street, the right hon. Mary Henrietta Erskine.

At Maldon, in Surrey, in his 69th year, the Rev. Rogers Rading, B. D.

21. At Hampstead, the hon. John Dimsdale, baron of the Russian empire, 73.

22. In his 29th year, the Rev. T. S. Smith, M. A. and fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, the eldest son of Mr. Daniel Smith of Windsor.

In Manchester-square, sir T. P. Hampson, bart., 51.

Rev. T. S. Smith, of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Colney Hatch, Stephen Atkinson, esq. 80.

The earl of Leven and Melville, at Melville-house, Fifeshire.

23. M. Greffulh, a peer of France.—He had the honour of receiving at a ball in his house the duke of Berri on the very evening of his assassination. His death was in consequence of the shock he experienced on hearing of that dreadful event.

24. In Lincoln's-inn, J. Read, esq. barrister at law.

At Stockwell, James Wood, esq. formerly of Lombard-street, banker, 86.

25. Mr. Woodmeston, in Albion-place, Blackfriars, 81.

At Cavetown, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, the Rev. Arthur Mahon, vicar of Easter Snow and Kelcold in the diocese of Elphin; descended from an ancient and ennobled family.

At Watford, Herts, Mary Day, wife of T. Day, esq. 73.

At Totteridge, in his 96th year, gen.

the hon. sir Alexander Maitland, bart. colonel of the 49th foot.—Sir Alexander was the last surviving servant in the household of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his late majesty.

At her father-in-law's, sir Wathen Waller, bart. aged 28, the hon. Marianne Curzon, only daughter of the right hon. the baroness Howe.

Aged 94, Mr. Cannon, of Frederick-street, Portsea. This extraordinary man was never known to eat fish, flesh, or fowl, or to drink any thing stronger than water, excepting tea in the afternoon!

At Lantz, aged 95, Mr. Edw. Blyth, an eminent grazier. Mr. Blyth has purchased upwards of 100,000 tons of wool annually.

MARCH.

2. At Windsor, the Rev. Francis Cole, A. M.

7. At Ipswich, Mrs. Lemaitre, relict of Thomas Lemaitre, esq. of the Middle Temple.

11. In Newman-street, Benjamin West, esq. the venerable President of the Royal Academy, 84.—[See *Appendix*.]

In Great Surrey-street, Wm. Sims, esq. Collector of Customs, 86.

At Newington, Edmund, youngest son of Dr. Aikin, aged 39, and brother to Arthur and Miss Aikin, author of the *Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth*. This gentleman has written some professional works.

15. At Newberry, the Rev. J. P. Hewlett, M. A. of Magdalen College, Oxford.

20. In St. Giles's, Norwich, in his 80th year, Mr. Joseph Leonard Monsigny, by birth a Frenchman, and many years in the service of the unfortunate Louis XVI. holding the post of private secretary till the death of that monarch.

In Glamorganshire, of a rapid decline, occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel, Eaton Stannard Barrett, esq. a native of Ireland, and a student of the Middle Temple. He published "All the Talents," a poem, 8vo. 1807; "Woman," a poem, and "The Heroine," a novel; which made the nearest approach to the success of the "Waverley" novels. Mr. Barrett's age was about 35.

At Theobald's, John Collier, M. D. 54

21. D. A. Gompertz, esq. of Great Prescot-street, 74.

22. Mr. Baize, architect, and member of the Institute of Egypt. This artist produced many exquisite drawings of Egyptian antiquities, which have been

engraved for that magnificent work on Egypt, published by the French government. He was not only a zealous cultivator of his own art, but likewise of poetry, of which he published a volume in 1819.

24. In Cleveland-row, St. James's, major-general Hamilton.

25. At Bury St. Edmund's, lady Dolben, relic of sir William Dolben, bart. of Turreton Hall, Northamptonshire.

26. In Lower Brook-street, in his 92nd year, Asbelton Curzon, viscount and baron Curzon. His lordship's will has been proved by his son, the hon. Rob. Curzon, the sole executor (appointed in a codicil). The personala were sworn under 120,000*l*.

27. At Hampton Court, aged 86, Mrs. Phillips; and March 2, at the same place, aged 83, Mrs. Joyce Phillips, the only surviving sisters of the right hon. lord Melford.

28. At North End, Hampstead, Thos. Fowl Buxton, eldest son of C. F. Buxton, esq. M. P.

Dr. R. Dennison, 72.

At Kingdon, Surrey, lieutenant-general Gabriel Johnson, of the hon. East India Company's service.

At Gloucester Lodge, George Charles, eldest son of the right hon. George Canning.

Aged 89, the widow of the late alderman Gill.

Aged 85, Starling Day, esq.

Aged 83, Mrs. Aug. Manners, daughter of the late sir Wm. Manners.

Aged 84, Michael Underwood, esq. M. D.

Aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of the late captain Howorth, R. N.

Aged 95, at Littleport, Ely, Farmer Sindal.

In Green-Park-buildings, Bath, countess Nugent, mother of count Nugent, commander-in chief of the Neapolitan army.

In Bristol, aged 102, Mrs. Becher.

In his 89th year, Mr. Penhallow, the oldest freeman of the borough of Camelford.—Lord Yarmouth gave a dinner to the electors, at which his lordship asked Mr. P. to take a glass of wine with him, which the old gentleman cheerfully assented to; but as he raised the glass to his lips, he fell back in his chair and instantly expired.

At Jamaica, Miss Popham, daughter of sir Home and lady Popham.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Janet McNaught, relic of the last of the male line of the lairds of Kilwhanity, 104.

At Grant's Braes, Agnes Brown, the mother of Burns the Poet, 88.

At Ardfreck, Isle of Skye, Mrs. Macleod, Dowager of Talisker, 91.

At Chateauroux, aged 75, the father of general Bertrand, so well known for his devotion to Napoleon, and his exile. He has left a widow with two children, and a considerable fortune.

At Arklow, Mrs. Nalty, relic of John Nalty, esq. 100.

At Aiglish, county, Killarney, Theodore O'Sullivan, the celebrated Irish Bard, aged 115 years.

At Rome, Sister Fortunee Gioncarelli, of the Ursuline Order, in the 109th year of her age.

At Naples, cardinal Carraciolo, bishop of Palestine.

At Santa Le, captain Daniel Florence O'Leary, of the Patriot Red Hussars, and aide-de-camp to general Bolivar.

At Brussels, in his 44th year, Moses Baer Schlesinger, esq. late of Clapham, Surrey.

At Madrid, cardinal Cyprian-y-Valde, Patriarch of the Indies, and grand almoner to the king of Spain. He was born in 1734, and was created a cardinal in 1816.

In Poland, Thaddeus Bogosowski, general of the Order of Jesuits.

APRIL.

1. At Kensington Gore, the very Rev. Isaac Milner, D. D. Dean of Carlisle, President of Queen's college, Cambridge, and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in that University. The dean was a man of extraordinary abilities, and the range of his enquiries was very extensive; he published some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and Animadversions on Dr. Haweis' History of the Church of Christ, 8vo. 1800; &c.

At Brompton, in his 42nd year, Dr. Thomas Brown, professor of Moral Philosophy, in the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Brown has left few equals behind him in metaphysical acumen, and in the powers of analysis and generalization. As a poet, he is entitled to no small praise; but as a metaphysician, he displayed more originality than any one of his contemporaries. Some of his friends were inclined to think that he carried his refinements and generalizations too far. In all the relations of domestic life, Dr. Brown was most exemplary.

Aged 15, Caroline, only daughter of the very Rev. Dr. Busby, Dean of Ro-

chester, and grand daughter of Dr. Thackeray, formerly physician at Windsor.

3. At Harewood House, Edward Lascelles, earl of Harewood, viscount Lascelles and baron Harewood, of Harewood, in the county of York.—His lordship was born Jan. 7, 1740; married in June 1761, Miss Chaloner, daughter of Wm. Chaloner, esq. of Guiseborough, Yorkshire, who died February 22, 1805. His lordship had issue, Edward, viscount Lascelles, born Jan. 10, 1764, and died June 14, 1814; Henry viscount Lascelles born December 25, 1767; and other children.

4. In Dean-street, Soho, the Rev. Kildare Borrowes, son of the late sir Kildare Dixon Borrowes, bart.

The right hon. countess Fanoenberg.

5. At Saxlingham House, Norfolk, Barbara, wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Gooch.

8. At Pau, in the South of France, the right hon. Thomas, earl of Selkirk.

11. At Bury, the dowager lady Gage widow of sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Hengrave.

Near Dublin, in her 90th year, Olivia, countess dowager of Rosse, widow of sir Richard Parsons, second earl of Rosse, who died in the year 1764.

15. At Amorbach, in Germany, in her 18th year, Louisa, fourth daughter of John Butler Butler, esq. commissary-general of the forces, whose family have thus been deprived of two children in the short space of nine days.

16. At Exmouth, captain C. W. Selwyn, R. N.

Captain Stephen Digby, R. N. nephew to the late earls of Ilchester and Digby.

J. Bell, the celebrated anatomist, and one of the most eminent surgeons of his day. He was the well-known author of a number of professional works of established reputation. Died at Rome.

At Bath, in his 88th year, lieutenant-general Elliot, late commandant of Royal Marines.—He was an officer of perhaps the longest standing of any in his Majesty's service, having borne arms in the royal cause during the rebellion of 1745. His remains were attended to the abbey by all the Marine officers at Bath.

In Holles-street, London, in his 58th year, major-general Wm. Mudge, of the Royal Artillery. He was a native of Plymouth, and combined in himself all the splendid talents that shone so eminently in his father, Dr. Mudge. "The Trigono-

metrical Survey of the Kingdom," with the correct and beautiful maps of the several counties already published, exhibit some of the labours of his life, that had been most beneficial to the public; while the advantages derived by the cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and by those of the East India Company's Establishment at Addiscombe, entitle his memory to the gratitude of his country. General Mudge had the honour conferred on him of LL.D. from Edinburgh. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Commissioner of the Board of Longitude, member of the Philosophical and Geological Societies, and honorary member of the Plymouth Institution. His scientific abilities were held also in the highest estimation by foreigners, as he was fellow of the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, and had the marked honour conferred on him of being named Correspondent of the Royal Institute of Paris. The king of Denmark also had lately presented him with a magnificent chronometer, and contemplated honouring him with a stronger proof of his royal favour. General Mudge has left a widow and daughter, two sons in the Engineers, and one in the Artillery, and another a lieutenant in the Navy.

Schubler, a distinguished scholar, author of several Treatises on Mathematical subjects; one of these was an essay on the Penetration of sir Isaac Newton. Died at Stuttgart.

In Oxford-street, in her 74th year, the dowager lady Burgoyne.

19. At Ratisbon, in his 84th year, the Right Rev. Charles Arbuthnot, lord Abbot of the Scots Monastery and College of St. James's, in Ratisbon.—This venerable prelate was born in the parish of Longside, Aberdeenshire.

21. At Workington Hall, the lady of J. C. Curwen, esq. M. P.

22. At Knoll Castle, Glamorganshire, Deborah, the relic of James Moore O'Donnel, esq. son of the late sir Neale O'Donnel, bart. M. P. for the county of Mayo.

At Seend, Wilts, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Seymour, son of the late lord Wm. Seymour, and cousin of the present duke of Somerset.

25. Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D. As a magistrate this gentleman was particularly assiduous and active, while as an author he is well known by many treatises, pamphlets, &c. relative to the police, which have

prepared for him a considerable reputation. His last work was a Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire in every Quarter of the World including the East Indies, 4to, second edition improved, 1815.

26. At Ballysalla, near Kelkenny, aged 111, Bridget Byrne, widow.

Major Topham. This gentleman was well known to the lovers of the drama, by the many prologues and epilogues which proceeded from his pen; also by several minor theatrical pieces. He likewise wrote a biography of that extraordinary character the late John Elwes. Died at Doncaster.

Sir John Trollope, bart. D. C. L.

28. William Davies, esq. of the respectable firm of Cadell and Davies, booksellers in the Strand.

At the marchioness of Exeter's, at Langley Park, Kent, after a long and painful illness, Frances Julia, dowager duchess of Northumberland. She was the third daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham in Kent (and sister of the duchess of Hamilton, now marchioness of Exeter, the countess of Beverley, and lord Gwydir.

29. At Islington, Mrs. E. Chambers.

In Doughty-street, James Eastwood, esq. F. R. S.

At Early Court, Berks, John Townsend, esq. son-in-law to sir Wm. Scott.

In Sackville-street, aged 79, Arthur Young, esq. secretary to the Board of Agriculture. He had been blind for the last ten years.

Aged 101, George Kelson, the oldest parishioner of Lyddomb and Windcomb, near Bath.

At New York, aged 103, John Day.

F. A. Quesano, translator of the Philosophical Botany of Linnæus, and author of several papers on Agriculture.

At Boulogne, the hon. Augustus Rich. Danvers, uncle and presumptive heir to the earl of Lanesborough.

At Collenswood, near Dublin, aged 70, rear-admiral sir Chichester Fortescue, Knight Ulster King at Arms.

At Nab Hill, near Leek, aged 92, John Birchenough, a silk manufacturer—He had been 71 years member of a benefit society, and was never upon the sick list for more than one week, and he was the father of twenty-three children.

At Edinburgh, David Patterson, esq. banker.

Miss Mary Campbell, third daughter of lord Succoth.

At Annat Lodge, near Perth, lieutenant-general Robert Stuart, of Rait.

At Avoch, in Ross-shire, sir Alexander Mackenzie.

At Leith, James Peat, esq. collector of Excise.

Mrs. Atkins, wife of Hercules Atkins, esq. of Enniscoorthy, in Ireland.

At Moorzuk, in Africa, Joseph Ritchie, esq.—[See Appendix.]

MAY.

1. Louisa, third daughter of C. F. Buxton, esq. M. P.

3. At Tottenham, Arthur Babington, of Trinity College, Cambridge, fourth son of Dr. William Babington.

6. Near Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his 65th year, the right hon. Wilmot Vaughan, earl of Lisburne, viscount Lisburne, baron of Fethers. The earl was born May 3, 1755. Dying unmarried, he succeeded in his titles and estates (amounting to near 18,000*l.* per ann.) by his half-brother, the hon. John Vaughan, now earl of Lisburne, &c.

10. At Cheltenham, in his 57th year, major gen. sir Haylett, Framingham, K. C. B. and of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, colonel of the royal Horse Artillery, and commanding officer of the Royal Artillery, in Ireland.

At Chelsea, suddenly, Mr. Wedgebury, one of his majesty's pages, and formerly a page to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. It is a singular coincidence, that one of the yeomen of the guard died also on the same evening.

In King's-street, Canterbury, aged 98, Mrs. Anne Maria Lefevre. She has lived in the reigns of four kings of England.

12. At his seat, Scivelby Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 57, Lewis Dymoke, esq. the king's hereditary champion at the Coronation.

14. At her house in King-street, Norwich, in her hundred and fourth year, Mrs. Lany, relict of the Rev. Benjamin Lany, rector of Mulbarton, in Norfolk, who died in 1766. She was daughter of John Revett, esq. of Brandeston, in this county, and sister to the late Nicholas Revett, esq.

15. At Pernambuco, in his 27th year, Mr. Henry Koster, son of sir J. T. Koster, of Liverpool. He was author of "Travels in Brazil."

16. At Montrose, Mrs. Jean Straton. Besides leaving handsome legacies to her relatives, she bequeathed, to the poor within the town of Montrose, 1,000*l.* For the education of poor children, 1,000*l.* For the benefit of decayed gen-

tlewomen in Montrose, 1,000*l.* To the Episcopal Chapel in Montrose, 1,000*l.* To purchase a house for the officiating clergyman of the chapel, 600*l.* To the seamen's box, 800*l.*

17. At Bellmore House, Hampstead, sir John Jackson, bart. of Arsdale, Bedfordshire, one of the directors of the East India Company. He was created a baronet, Dec. 27, 1814.

In the Moro Castle, Havannah, the Spanish general Renouales. He had of late resided in New Orleans, but proceeded to the Havannah, on hearing of the recent events in Spain. He was there arrested, with several other officers, on a charge of having attempted a conspiracy to overthrow the present government, and establish the independence of Cuba.

18. At Ashford, Kent, Mrs. Disney, widow of the Rev. W. Disney, D.D. rector of Pluckley, and last of the three daughters and co-heirs of the late John Smyth, esq. of Chart Sutton in the same county.

22. In the 76th year of his age, at his seat in Gloucestershire, the right hon. James lord Sherborne. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son the hon. John Dutton.

27. At his father's house, Lincoln's-inn-fields, H. Cline, jun. aged 39, one of the surgeons, and one of the lecturers on Anatomy and Surgery to St. Thomas's Hospital.

At the Parsonage-house, in his 64th year, the Rev. Bailly Wallis, D.D. rector of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich.

28. At Bath, aged 60, the Rev. and Venerable Josiah Thomas, M.A. one of his late Majesty's chaplains, rector of Street-cum-Walton, and Backwell, Somerset, and of Kington, Deverell, Wilts: officiating minister of Christ Church, and archdeacon of Bath.

30. In Bath, of a rapid decline, Christiana Louisa, youngest daughter of the hon. Paul Horsford, his Majesty's attorney-general for the Leeward islands.

At Condoval, Salop, in his 81st year, the Rev. E. Daker, M. A. formerly fellow of Magdalen-college, Cambridge.

31. At Market Weighton, Mr. Bradley, the Yorkshire Giant: when dead, he measured nine feet in length, and three feet over the shoulders.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in her 79th year, the right hon. lady Heneage Osborn, second wife and relict of sir Geo. Osborn, bart. of Chicksands Priory, Bedfordshire. She was the

daughter of Daniel 7th earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

Mrs. Macartney, daughter of the late archdeacon Moore, of Den, and relict of the late John Macartney of Tempo, in the Co. Fermanagh, esq.

At Copenhagen, the Icelandic poet J. Thorlakson. He had successfully translated the *Paradise Lost* and Klopstock's *Messiah* into his native tongue. He enjoyed a stipend from England, and a pension from his own government.

Aged 105, Anne Henley.

At the Mans of Strathallan, Mary Brice, relict of Wm. Crawford, esq. 94.

At Perth, the Rev. Henry Sangster, minister of Humber, 82.

J. Peel, esq. of Fazely, brother to sir R. Peel, bart.

The hon. W. St. Lawrence, son to the earl of Howth.

At Ballymote, the Rev. Wm. Garrett.

At Gleashill, King's county, R. E. Digby, esq. son of the late dean of Clonfert.

The hon. and Rev. Edward Seymour, son of the late lord Wm. Seymour.

At Londonderry, Mrs. Browne, and a few minutes after, Samuel Browne, esq. her husband.

The right hon. William Vaughan, earl Lisburne, 66.

In Grenada, Mrs. Hoyes, wife of the hon. John Hoyes, Speaker of the House of Assembly of that island.

At Arcueil, Mr. Blagden, secretary of the Royal Society of London.

At Bombay, H. G. Macklin, esq. advocate-general.

At Paris, the celebrated Volney.

JUNE.

1. Aged 84, the Rev. H. Richardson, vicar of Coniscliffe, county of Durham.

At his diocese of Sabina, Cardinal Litta, born at Milan, in 1754, promoted to the cardinalate in 1801.

At his seat, Rushell, Wilts, sir John Methuen Poore, bart. 75. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his great nephew.

2. At Killina, near Dublin, in his 78th year, sir James Bond, bt. of Coolamber, county Longford.

4. In Harley-street, aged 16, William, eldest son of W. Dickenson, esq. M. P.

In Baker-street, the right hon. H. Grattan, M. P. in the 74th year of his age. [*See Appendix.*]

9. At the Palace of Loo, in Holland, aged nearly 69, her royal highness Pre-

derica Sophia Wilhelmina, princess dowager of Orange, mother to the king of the Netherlands. She was born Aug. 7, 1751.

At Dublin, at lady Clarina's, in her 19th year, the wife of Rollo Gillespie, esq. late of the 20th light dragoons, her ladyship's second daughter.

In London, the Rev. John Beever, rector of North Claypole, near Newark, Nottinghamshire.

11. In Wigmore-street, Sophia, youngest daughter of the late sir Harry Parker, bart. of Milford-hall, Suffolk.

At Hinckley, Leicestershire, Isabella, youngest daughter of the late sir Alex. Kinlock, bart. of Gulgorton, East Lothian.

12. At Bath, the hon. Miss P. H. Hutchinson, sister to the earl of Donoughmore.

In Bedford-square, after a long illness, endured with singular patience and resignation, Mrs. Butterworth, wife of Joseph Butterworth, esq. M. P. 50.

At Harlow, Essex, Mr. Thomas Jocelyne, nearly 40 years master of the Chantry-house Academy.

13. At Rawleigh-house, Devon, Justinian Casamajor, esq. of Potteralls, Herts, 73.

14. At Aske-hall, near Richmond, the right hon. Thomas lord Dundas, 79.

At his house in Ainslie's Belvidere, Bath, aged 80, Dr. James Sims, formerly of Finsbury-square, London.

15. In Montague-place, Russell-square, Mrs. Lens, wife of Mr. Sergeant Lens.

16. At Petersham, lord Cha. Spencer.

17. Soon after eight o'clock, at his house, at Spring-grove, near Hounslow, the venerable president of the Royal Society, the right hon. sir Joseph Banks, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. [*See Appendix.*]

20. At Caroline Park, Archibald Cockburn, esq. late of Cocken.

21. In Goodman's-fields, Mr. Charles Tabor, 80.

27. At Trinity College Lodge, Cambridge, after a short illness, in the 68th year of his age, the right Rev. William lord Mansel, D. D. lord bishop of Bristol, and master of Trinity college. His lordship proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1774, M. A. 1777; D. D. 1798; was elected Public Orator of this University in 1788; in 1798, he was appointed Master of Trinity college; and in 1808, he succeeded Dr. Luxmore, as lord bishop of Bristol.

VOL. LXII.

Joseph Von Hager, professor of the Oriental Languages at Pavia. He is known by his discovery of a curious literary fraud some years ago, and by his writings on Chinese literature and language. Died at Milan.

29. At Brighton, suddenly, the right hon. lord Gwydir, who held the situation of officiating grand chamberlain of England in right of his wife lady Willoughby d'Eresby. His lordship had long been afflicted with the gout.

At his seat, Hyde Hall, Hertfordshire, aged 64, the right hon. Robert Jocelyn, earl of Roden.

At his rooms, Magdalen-hall, Oxford, aged 60, the Rev. Wm. West Green, D. D. rector of Husband, Bosworth, Leicestershire, and for 29 years vice-principal of that hall.

At West Stoke, aged 62, Mr. Mark Cobden, gamekeeper to his grace the duke of Richmond; in which family he had spent the whole of his life. He was at one time esteemed, according to the cricketers' phrase, the longest arm in England. In 1792, he was matched to throw a five and a quarter ball, in Goodwood-park, for a considerable wager, with the earl of Winchelsea, whom he beat by three yards, pitching his ball the first throw 119 yards. His lordship had never before been beaten.

At Horndean, Hampshire, Edward Oliver Osborn, esq. vice-admiral of his majesty's fleet. This gallant officer was the last of three brothers, all flag-officers in the royal navy, who have died within the course of a few months.

At Abberghill, Scotland, the hon. Fletcher Norton, aged 76. He was the senior baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.

Aged 82, John Russell, of Thoxton, esq.

Aged 94, Lewen Smith, esq.

At Laurieston, Miss Anne Erskine; eldest surviving daughter of the late Dr. John Erskine, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

Aged 88, Mrs. Jane Welstead, formerly of Berner's-street.

At Delrow, lieutenant-colonel Leighton Cathcart Dalrymple, C. B. 15th hussars, second son of sir Hugh Dalrymple, bart.

At Edinburgh, Hugh Warrender, esq. of Burnfield, his majesty's agent for Scotland, and deputy-keeper of the signet.

2 P

At Milton, the lady of sir David Hunter Blair, bart.

At Maynooth-college, in his 59th year, the Rev. Paul O'Brien, for many years professor of the Irish language.

Suddenly, at Waterford, W. Newport, esq. an eminent banker, and only brother of sir John Newport, bt. M. P.

At Lissan, Richard Staples, esq. 3rd son of the right hon. John Staples.

In Dublin, in the bloom of life, Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Bellew, formerly of Drogheda, esq.

JULY.

2. At Clifton, Mrs. Mytton, wife of J. Mytton, esq. of Halston, Shropshire, and sister of sir Tyrwhitt Jones, bart.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, in his 90th year, Mr. Dollond, the celebrated optician.

3. At his house, in Conduit-street, in the 52nd year of his age, the right hon. John Bowes, earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, in Scotland, and baron Bowes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His lordship was married on the 30th ult. to Miss Mary Milner.

4. At his seat, at Fulham, in his 58th year, the right hon. Thomas Jones, lord viscount Ranelagh.

8. In Black Rock, Cork, the relict of the late Walter Croker, esq. of Clonmel; brother of the secretary of the Admiralty.

9. William Baring, esq. of Lulworth-castle, Dorset, and the Rev. John Bain, rector of Winfrith, and only son of Dr. Bain, of Hefleton, near Wareham, in that county. In the evening, they were induced, by the calmness of the sea, to row out in a small boat belonging to Mr. Baring, which unfortunately upsetting, they were both drowned. This melancholy event becomes more afflictive from the circumstance of Mrs. Baring and the two Misses Bain accompanying them to the shore, and being eye-witnesses of the painful sight. While attempting to change places in the boat, it upset within a hundred yards of the shore.

12. At his palace in Chelsea, after a long illness and a general decay of nature, the hon. Brownlow North, D. L. C. lord bishop of Winchester, prelate of the order of the Garter, provincial sub-dean of Canterbury, and Visitor of Magdalen, New Trinity, St. John's, and Corpus Christi colleges, Oxford, F. A.

and L. S. His lordship was aged 79, having been nearly 40 years bishop of that diocese.

At Chelsea, the Rev. Thomas Peirson, D. D. aged 74, formerly senior minister of the established English Church, at Amsterdam.

14. At Paris, in her 90th year, Mademoiselle Montausier.—This lady at one time had the direction of all the theatres in Paris.

16. In Montagu-square, in his 75th year, the right Rev. William Bennet, D. D. bishop of Cloyne.

At Halesworth, Suffolk, aged 80, Rev. Isaac Avarne, A. M. 34 years rector of Halesworth with the vicarage of Chediston annexed, and 48 years rector of Bassingham in Norfolk.

At Taplow House, Bucks, in her 14th year, Margaret, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, esq. M. P.

23. At Weymouth, the Rev. Wilmoughby Bertie, many years rector of Buckland; Surrey, and uncle of the earl of Abingdon.

24. At Gresford, Denbighshire, in her 78th year, the widow of the Rev. John Briggs, M. A. late chancellor of the diocese of Chester.

At Bath, the hon. Matilda, wife of Villiers William Villiers, esq. daughter of John, 11th lord, and sister of the late Henry Beauchamp, and H. Andrew, successively lords St. John, of Blestoe.

In his 90th year, Mr. John Keeley, who, from his youth, had been in the Rushbrook family.—When in his infancy, he sowed the acorns which produced the fine-growing, and now very valuable oak timber upon the extensive spot called North-hill, near Bury.

At Stamford, in the 82nd year of his age, John Wyche, esq. town clerk of Stamford, which office he had held for 50 years; grandfather, father, and himself had been in uninterrupted succession town clerks of Stamford for 119 years.

In St. John's-square, Mr. Brooks Headen, aged 18.

27. In Chigles-street, Bath, Mrs. Dumaresque, aged 68, relict of captain Dumaresque, and grand-daughter of the learned Dr. Beasley.

28. At the parsonage-house, Hetherselt, Norfolk, aged 88, the Rev. B. Edwards, many years rector of that parish, and formerly of Caius-college, Cambridge.

At Margate, major-general W. Borthwick of the R. A. aged 57.

29. At Streatham, aged 70, the Rev. Reynold Davies, M. A.

At Fowey, Cornwall, Miss Walcot, the last of the family of the celebrated Peter Pindar.

Levin Christian Sander, a celebrated Danish writer, and translator.

30. At the deanery, Hereford, the very Rev. George Gretton, D. D. vicar of Upton Bishop, near Ross.

At Fulham, aged two years, and four months, the hon. Arthur Jones, son of viscount Ranelagh [See p. 578.]

At Moulton, near Spalding, aged 60, Miss Harston, a maiden lady, for many years a schoolmistress; a very eccentric character, parsimonious to an extreme, living on bread and water and a few vegetables for more than two years preceding her death.

In the Fleet, S. David, a chancery prisoner, after 11 years confinement; making the tenth who has died there, under similar circumstances, since the case of poor Williams's death, after 33 years' imprisonment.

At the South-barracks, Walmer, aged 26, Mr. James Nichol, assistant surgeon of the Severn.—His death was occasioned by slightly pricking his finger in sewing up the dead body of a man a few days previous.

William, son of William Hammond, esq. solicitor, Ipswich.—He was in a boat with some others, on the coast of Jamaica, when a storm came on, and, being asleep, with a heavy great coat on, he sank, upon the upsetting of the boat, never to rise.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, in her 78th year, the relict of the late sir Neal O'Donel, bart.

At Edinburgh, Dr. John Murray, a distinguished teacher of chemical science.

At Clonfeacle Glebe-house, in Ireland, aged 80, the Rev. William Richardson, D. D. well known to the literary world by his refutation of the Huttonian theory of the alternate decay and reproduction of the earth—by his discovery of marine exuvie in unformed basalt; and his curious researches into the whyn dykes of the north of Ireland; and to the agriculturists by the zeal with which he brought into notice the valuable properties of the florin grass.

At the extraordinary age of 106, the

Rev. Jas. Keating, parish priest at Clogheen, for more than 40 years.

At Fermoy, county Cork, John Anderson, esq. An individual of great activity of mind, and the father of the mail-coach system in Ireland.

On his way from Cuttack to Calcutta, Robert Ker, esq. late one of the judges of the supreme native court at Calcutta.

At St. George Delmina, on the gold coast of Africa, F. C. E. Oldenburg, commander-in-chief of the Dutch settlements in Guinea.

At Jamaica, of a fever, Miss Popham, daughter of sir Home Popham.

On board the packet from Madeira, Frances Theodosia, viscountess Powerscourt, and eldest daughter of Robert, earl of Roden.

Of a fever, on his return from the expedition in the Persian Gulf, Edmund, youngest brother of sir Tyrwhitt Jones, bart.

At Ratisbon, the Rev. James Robertson, through whose exertions the gallant Romans with his 10,000 Spaniards, effected their escape from the north of Germany.

AUGUST.

1. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, John Barnes, esq. in his 89th year.

At Kew Green, after a long illness, George Hickes, esq. barrister-at-law, and one of the magistrates of police in Bow-street, aged 43.

4. At Ambleside, near Kendal, lieutenant-col. John Bladon Taylor, one of the directors of the hon. the E. I. Company.

5. At his seat, at the hill, in Marthwaite, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Richard Willan, esq. brother of Dr. Willan, late an eminent physician in the metropolis.

6. Her royal highness the duchess of York [See page 362, ante].

7. At Frogmore, aged 50, Mr. Seric, upwards of 24 years footman to her late majesty.

At Coombe House, Surrey in his 64th year, Beeston Long, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England.

In Duke-street, Westminster, in her 86th year, Mrs. Hutton, daughter of Dr. Hutton, archbishop of Canterbury, who died as long ago as 1758. Her remains were interred in a vault at Lambeth, with those of her father.

Louis Bernard Vigee, brother of Madame Le Brun, the painter, and himself a celebrated comic writer, and for

some time editor of the *Almanach des Muses*.

At his seat, Newark-house, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Lewis Clutterbuck, A. M. rector of Ozeleworth, in that county.

8. At Bradford Lodge, the Rev. Richard Birch, A. M. rector of Bradwell juxta Mare, and also of Widdington, an active magistrate for the county of Essex, and brother-in-law to sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart.

At Liverpool, the celebrated Miss Margaret M'Avoy, whose faculty of distinguishing colours by the touch, gave rise to so much discussion in that town and elsewhere about three years ago.

10. At his seat, Ulcombe-place, Kent, in the 51st year of his age, the most noble Walter, marquis and earl of Ormonde, in Ireland, and baron Butler, in England, K. P. and governor of the county of Kilkenny. He is succeeded by his next brother, James, now earl of Ormonde and Ossory.

11. In Grosvenor-place, Henrietta Maria Powis, baroness of Lilford. Her ladyship was the heiress of Robert Vernon Atherton, esq. and married to lord Lilford in 1797.

In St. Margaret's, Norwich, aged 46, captain Robert Tinkler, R. N. who signalized himself by his intrepid bravery in several engagements, in which he had received 21 wounds.

On board his majesty's ship *Tartar*, Howard, third son of colonel sir Howard Douglas.

12. At Alexandria, Nathaniel Pearce, esq. deservedly distinguished for his travels and long residence in Abyssinia.

The following interesting statement has been received from H. Salt, esq. his majesty's consul general in Egypt:—"For the last year and a half, since his return from Abyssinia, he had been residing in the consulate house, Cairo; when, being anxious to return to his native country, Mr. Salt, under whose protection he had lived for some years, provided him with the necessary funds (assisted by a generous friend) for the voyage. At the latter end of May, having taken charge of many valuable antiquities for the British Museum, and many other interesting articles for sir Joseph Banks, lord Montnorris, lord Belmore, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Hamilton, he proceeded to Alexandria, where he died.

13. At Bungay, in his 78th year, after fifty years conscientious discharge of his pastoral duties, the Rev. Thomas Paddon, rector of St. Nicholas, with All Saints annexed.

At Dover, Thomas Bateman Lane, esq. deputy lieutenant-governor of Dover-castle, and one of the treasurers of Dover-harbour.

14. At Cheltenham, the hon. Mrs. Frances Talbot, sister to the earl of Shrewsbury.

In his 38th year, T. Burton Fitzgerald, esq. commissioner of his majesty's stamps in Ireland.

15. At Madras, Richard Jebb, esq. LL.D. late of Tipton-grove, county Derby.

At Dublin, the wife of the Rev. James Forward Bond, M. A. dean of Ross, and sister of Mr. Croker, of the Admiralty.

18. Miss Eliza Ellis, daughter of C. Ellis, esq. M. P.

21. At his seat at Milton Bryon, Bedfordshire, at an advanced age, sir Hugh Inglis, bart. many years one of the directors of the East India Company's affairs, and chairman of the company in 1812.

At Brussels, aged 77, sir Ewen Bailie, bart. of Portman-square, Middlesex; created a baronet Dec. 11, 1812.

Mr. John A. Newman, late keeper of his majesty's gaol of Newgate.

At Bath, major-general sir G. T. Calcraft.

22. At Wandsworth common, aged 24, H. Goodbehere, esq. son and heir of the late Samuel Goodbehere, esq. alderman of London: his mother died on the 17th.

23. Suddenly, at his house in London, aged 72, Francis Pender, esq. of Hatdenhuish-house, Wilts, vice-admiral of the Red.

At Osnaburgh, the Hanoverian general Victor Von Alten, who distinguished himself under the duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal.

24. At Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire, the Rev. R. Sutton, rector of that place, and of Great Cates, in that county; also prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell.

In Gerard-street, Soho, the Rev. S. Lyon, for many years Hebrew Teacher to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Eton College.

In Soho-square, C. Trelawney Breerton, esq. aged 63, formerly M. P. for St.

Michael's, and lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream-guards.

25. In Baldwin-street, Bristol, aged 107, Mrs. Cantey, a native of Ireland: she retained her faculties to the last.

At his pen, in Salt-ponds, Jamaica, Peter Grant, esq. serjeant at arms to the hon. house of assembly, son of the late sir Ludovick Grant, bart. of Dalvey.

27. At Plymstock, in his 68th year, Rowley Bulteel, esq. vice-admiral of the White.

28. At Fulham-palace, G. Gordon Howley, youngest son of the lord bishop of London.

29. At Monte Video, the hon. lieut. Henry Finch, of the royal navy.

Fletcher Paris, esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath. He has bequeathed to trustees a sum of money, which report says exceeds 40,000*l.* and a field, for the purpose of erecting 30 cottages thereon, for the free residence (with endowment) of the widows or daughters of 10 poor clergymen, and of 10 reduced professional men, and of 10 decayed merchants.

At an advanced age, in consequence of having run a thorn into his hand, which occasioned a locked jaw, Mr. John Prout, farmer, of Horton.

At Dent, aged 111, Mrs. King.

At Trieste, Madame Bacciochi, *ex-départ* princess of Piombino, eldest sister of Buonaparté.

At Wrexham, aged 60, Mr. E. Randles, organist. He was one of the first performers on the harp.

At Baden, in Germany, in his 28th year, John, eldest son of the hon. John Spencer, and grandson of the late duke of Marlborough.

Professor Sparrmann, one of the most celebrated naturalists of the Linnæan School, and author of *Travels to the Cape of Good Hope*. Died at Stockholm, aged 73.

At Glasgow, James Towers, esq. professor of midwifery, in that University.

At Kilsyth Manse, the Rev. Robert Rennie, D.D.

At Ballyharty, county of Wexford, Ebenezer Radford Rowe, esq. 81.

At Pernambuco, in his 27th year, Mr. H. Koster, eldest son of sir I. T. Koster, of Liverpool, and author of "*Travels in Brasil*."

On his passage to Demerara, Francis James Adam, esq. youngest son of the

lord commissioner of the jury court, Edinburgh.

At Trieste, colonel Simpson, of the royal marines, a native of Fifeshire.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Castle Carey, Somerset, John Payto Verney lord Willoughby de Broke, in his 59th year.

2. At Stonehouse, Samuel Hood Lindzee, esq. vice-admiral of the Blue. He fell from his horse in a fit of apoplexy and never spoke afterwards.

At the Church-house, Leatherhead, the hon. Charlotte Beauclerk, fourth daughter of the late lord Henry Beauclerk.

4. At Peckham, Timothy Browne, esq. formerly a banker. He dropped down suddenly whilst his servant was bringing him a change of apparel in which he was to go up with an address to her Majesty.

At Close-house, Northumberland, Miss Sotheran, sister of adm. Sotheran, M.P.

5. At Stretton, the seat of Robert Marsham, esq. sir Edward Bacon, of Ravenham in Norfolk, premier baronet of England.

6. In Hamilton-place, the right hon. Sarah, countess of Shannon.

In St. James's-place, James Ferguson of Pitfour, esq. M.P. for Aberdeenshire.

7. At Ketta House, near Darlington, the Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope (valued at 5,000*l.* a-year.) He was brother of the late George Hardinge, esq. chief-justice of Brecon, and of sir Richard Hardinge, bart. and father of captain George Hardinge, R. N. (who fell in action in the East Indies), and of sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B. M. P. for the city of Durham.

At Baylis, county Bucks, in her 70th year, the most noble Mary, marchioness of Thomond. Her ladyship was daughter of John Palmer, esq. of Torrington, county Devon, and niece of the celebrated sir Joshua Reynolds; married, July 25, 1792, Murrough, fifth earl of Inchiquin, created in 1800 marquis of Thomond, and in 1801 baron Thomond, in the peerage of England; but has no issue by the marquis, who died by a fall from his horse in Grosvenor-square, Feb. 10, 1808.

At Esher, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the late Henry Wadham Diggle, esq. judge and magistrate in

the East India Company's Bombay establishment.

At Wickham, in her 19th year, Georgiana Jane, eldest daughter of Dr. M'Donald, R. N. and grand-daughter of admiral sir J. Knight, K. C. B.

8. In his 39th year, Mr. Rae, late of Drury-lane theatre. The preceding week Mr. Surgeon Bell performed a severe operation upon him, with his accustomed ability and success, and which was sustained by Mr. Rae with heroic fortitude. From previous long suffering and consequent debility, together with the violence of the operation, he sunk under it.

11. At Cheltenham, admiral sir Home Riggs Popham, K. C. B. [*See Appendix.*]

At his house, near Bolton, Lancashire, the Rev. James Folds; at the advanced age of 92 years.

13. At Southampton, sir Francis Holburne, bart. brother to the late, and uncle to the present earl of Harewood.

14. At Dover, aged 56, lieutenant-colonel sir Alexander Allan, bart. of Baker-street, Portman-square, one of the directors of the East India Company, and late M. P. for Berwick on Tweed.

At St. Ann's, Jamaica, aged 98, the hon. John Hiatt, *custos rotulorum*, and chief judge of the court of Common Pleas of that parish, and one of the assistant-judges in the supreme court of judicature.

At Portobello, near Edinburgh, the right hon. Alexander 7th lord Elibank.

In Montague-place, lady Massey.

At Paris, aged 86, the celebrated marshal Kellerman, duke of Valmy, [*See page 415, ante.*]

16. In Stamford-street, Blackfriars, the Rev. Charles Edward de Coetlogon, M. A. rector of Godstone, and a magistrate for the county of Surrey.—He was son of the Chevalier Dennis de Coetlogon, knight of St. Lazare, member of the academy of Angers, and author of a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, published in 1740. The son imbibed the first principles of an excellent education in Christ's Hospital.

Of Hydrophobia, 8 days after the attack, Anne North, single woman, of Saleby, county Lincolnshire. At first her complaint was mistaken for typhus; but it is known, that she was bitten about nine years ago by a dog which was supposed to be mad; and a melancholy

confirmation of that opinion is afforded in her death.

At Twyford lodge, Sussex, in her 78th year, the widow of the late right hon. sir Thomas Sewell, formerly Master of the Rolls, and one of his majesty's most hon. privy council. Her ladyship was sister of the late, and aunt to the present, colonel Sibthorp, of Canwick, and aunt also of sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. M. P. for Grant-ham.

17. In Harley-street, Philip Cipriani, esq. one of the chief clerks in the Treasury.

In his 74th year, the Rev. Bryan King, many years rector of Woodchurch, Chester.

18. At Bath, the hon. Mrs. Charles Sotheby, wife of C. Sotheby, esq. R. N.

19. At Plymouth, R. A. Nelson, esq. secretary of the navy.

At Great Berkhamstead, in his 67th year, Augustus Peckell, esq. receiver-general of his majesty's customs.

20. At Hammersmith, Charles Cowper, esq. of Albany, and late of the Inner-Temple.

22. At Bromley, in Kent, aged 75, John Wheble, original projector and sole conductor of the County Chronicle.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, Catherine, daughter of the late right hon. lady Janet, and sir Robert Anstruther, bart. of Balcaskie, Fifeshire, N. B.

25. Of a cancer in the mouth, in consequence of cutting it with a bone while eating, about three months since, Mr. W. Cleveland, apothecary, of Dowgate-hill, aged 64.

At Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, major-general Kirstenan, of the Royal Engineers.

George Molineux, esq. banker at Wolverhampton, aged 79.

26. At Bristol Hot-wells, Francis William Talbot, esq. of Gray's-inn.

29. At Simonburn, Northumberland, in her 78th year, Mrs. Mary Kiraop, widow; who, since the month of December 1812, had been tapped for the dropsy 192 times, having undergone the operation every fortnight or thereabouts, from that period till the week previous to her dissolution. The water drawn from her averaged full 10 quarts at each operation, amounting in the whole to 1,920 quarts, or 480 gallons.

At Southampton, the hon. Mrs. Wallop, sister to William Powlett Powlett, esq. and lady Bayning.

At Fulford, Staffordshire, aged 105, Thomas Brookes, a woodman. He enjoyed all his faculties, except hearing, to the very last: he accumulated, by parsimony, 600*l.*; the interest of which he left to his widow, aged 79, and at her decease the principal to go to the poor of the parish of Ipstones.

At Southwold, aged 80, Wm. Smart, esq. of Penton-street, Pentonville, formerly of Lombard-street, banker.

At the advanced age of 93, much respected, Wm. Kett, esq. of Kelsale.

At Christchurch, Surrey, aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Neale, eldest sister of Jacob Preston, esq. Great Yarmouth.

At the Horse Shoe, near Dublin, aged 94, Mr. William Cogan—a man who, from a very humble beginning, by rigid and persevering industry, acquired landed property to the amount of 4,000*l.* per ann. His stock, at the time of his death, on his different farms, was estimated at 10,000*l.*

At Sallymont, Dublin, aged 90, capt. R. Mayne, R. N.

Madame, the hereditary princess of Holstein Oldenburg, who was born February 23, 1800, daughter of prince d'Anhaes Bernburgh Schaumburg.

At Newbury, on his way to Bath, in his 31st year, the hon. Dudley Carleton, 8th son of the late lord Dorchester. He was born at the Chateau St. Louis, whilst his father was governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Rev. T. Crane, rector of Over. He was not unknown to the literary world; his knowledge of antiquities was great; and he possessed one of the finest private collections of Roman, Saxon, and ancient British coins in England.

In his 103rd year, Samuel Heapy, a linen weaver of Ireton Wood. He was remarkably fond of hunting; and, when in his 81st year, followed the hounds on foot in a famous chase which lasted the whole of the day, when most of the horses were completely knocked up.

Lately, Frederick Gmelin, a celebrated engraver, who has been called the German Woollett; born at Badenweller, near Basle; well known abroad by his beautiful landscapes, and by the fine plates that illustrate the late splendid edition of Annibal Caro's translation of the *Æneid*, undertaken at the ex-

pense of her Grace the duchess of Devonshire. Died at Rome.

Whilst on a tour between Edinburgh and Stirling, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Beaumont Busby, dean of Rochester.

At Newtown Park avenue, Mrs. Griffith, widow of Richard Griffith, esq. and daughter of the late chief baron Burgh.

In France, Georgiana Sarah, fourth daughter of the late vice-admiral Lechmere.

At Astrachan, aged 26, E. J. Peters, esq. late of the 7th hussars, and son of H. Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle.

OCTOBER.

1. At his cottage, at Wimbledon, Thomas Harris, esq. for more than half a century chief proprietor and manager of Covent-garden theatre.

Aged 80, Wm. Fielding, esq. senior magistrate of the police-office, Queen-square. Mr. F. started at the bar with the late lord Ellenborough; was an excellent lawyer, and a fluent speaker; he was son of the celebrated author of Tom Jones.

At Bicton-house, the right hon. lady Rolle.

At Bognor, in the 15th year of her age, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late lord Spencer Chichester, and lady Harriet Chichester.

At his lodgings in Islington, aged 68, John Furnell Tuffen, esq. formerly a banker in Bristol, and resident in Park-lane, London.

At Dunkirk, aged 47, a week after his landing in France, of an inflammation of the bowels, Charles William, second son of the late sir William Jerningham, bart. of Costessey, Norfolk, and brother of the present baronet of that name.—Mr. Jerningham had served eight campaigns in the Austrian army with distinguished valour, being engaged in the great battles of Jemappe and Fleurus, and was several times wounded. He was twice married, and has left a family of six children.

2. Aged 59, at the Windmill-hills, near Gateshead, Durham, the hon. Mrs. Smith, widow of the late T. Smith, esq. of the Inner-Temple, and sister to the earl of Donoughmore and lord Hutchinson.

In Merion-square, Dublin, in her 24th year, Mary-Anne, daughter of the late sir John, and sister of the present sir William Hort, bart.

Harriet, wife of Lieut.-col. Hogg, of Emers Dowa Cottage, Lyndhurst, Hants.

5. At Exeter, aged 64, G. Gifford, esq. elder brother of his majesty's attorney-general.

8. At Marden Ash Ongar, John Hughes, esq. col. of the 5th Essex local militia.

At Sans Souci, in the 53rd year of his age, Christophe, *alias* Henry I. king of Hayti.—[See page 507.]

At Rock-house, in the county of Derby, aged 55, Mrs. Peel, relict of the late John Peel, esq. of Pasture's-house, in the same county.

10. In Bedford-row, Brighton, in his 76th year, John Coleman, esq. upwards of 30 years fishmonger to his majesty.

12. At Kingston-house, Berkshire, in consequence of her clothes having caught fire the preceding day, Harriet, third daughter of Adam Blandy, esq.

15. At Marden Park, near Godstone, Surrey, in his 78th year, John Hatsell, esq. who was chief clerk of the House of Commons. Mr. Hatsell sat at the table of the House of Commons, as clerk assistant, at the close of the reign of George 2nd, and succeeded to the office of chief clerk in 1768.

At Leipsic, Prince Charles of Schwartzenberg.

Aged 103, Mrs. Sarah Milner, of Hardcastle, near Patley.

At Camberwell, Sarah, relict of the late Nicholas Wanoostrocht, LL.D.

18. Suddenly, at his lodgings in Sloane-street, major Seymour, late of the 56th regiment.

19. At Paris, aged 81, the marchioness of Baudeville. She fell into the fire, in the absence of her attendants, and was burnt to death.

20. At Rainham, lady Malcolm, wife of lieut.-col. sir James Malcolm, Royal Marines.

22. At Holme Lacy, Herefordshire, in her 71st year, her grace the duchess of Norfolk.

Henry Abrahams, a noted pugilist, better known in the sporting world as *Little Puss*.

At Raveningham, Norfolk, lady Bacon, wife of sir Edmund Bacon, and daughter of Dashwood Bacon, esq. of Devonshire.

Lately at Gosfield-hall, Essex, the

sest of the marquis of Buckingham, colonel Astle.

25. Near Whitehall, New York, aged 134, after an illness of 45 days, brought on by an attack of the fever and ague, Henry Francisco. He was a native of England, and emigrated to that country about 50 or 90 years ago. He was present at the coronation of Queen Anne, and was one of the drummers on that occasion. In America he served throughout the old French and revolutionary wars.

27. Suddenly, aged 55, Christian Splidt, esq. of Stratford Green, Essex, a Russia merchant, and who had been colonel of the St. George's volunteers. He was coming in the Stratford stage from his country seat at Stratford-green, to his town residence in Spital-fields, when he was seized with a violent fit of sneezing and coughing while the coach was going along the Mile-end-road, which caused the rupture of a blood-vessel, and he died almost immediately after he had been taken into a surgeon's shop.

31. At Lacock-abbey, Wilts, Mary, wife of J. Grossett, esq. M. P.

Aged 76, Mr. Wm. Taylor, of the Bank of England, after being 54 years in that establishment.

Lately, at Shirley-house, Twickenham, Margaret Mary, wife of Robert Ashworth, esq. and daughter of the late sir Benjamin Sullivan.

Sarah, relict of William Talbot Richards, and mother to Mrs. Edwin, of the theatre Royal Drury-lane. Mrs. Richards was for many years the first comic actress on the Dublin stage, under the management of Messrs. Ryder and Daly, where she was admired for her public talents, and conducted in private life.

At North Luffenham, Rutlandshire, aged 76, the right hon. lady Mary Noel, sister of the late earl of Gainsborough, and aunt to sir Gerard Noel, bart.

At Edinburgh, major Charles Macpherson, late inspector-general for North Britain.

Of a decline, aged 25 years, Mary Anne, only daughter of sir Charles Coote, bart. Dublin.

At Geneva, in the 94th year of his age, Robert, eldest son of the late Robert Peel, esq. of Tiverton.

At Louren's district, South Carolina, aged 143, Mr. Solomon Nisbet, a native

of England, who emigrated at the age of 19.

M. le baron Phillippon, colonel of the legion, which on the preceding day had been at the festival given at Calais, in honour of the birth of the Duc de Bourdeaux: he destroyed himself by a pistol, the cause of which desperate act is said to have been, unwelcome intelligence received that day from Paris. On the table was a letter recommending his servant to the attention of his friends: such was the frenzy and distraction of this faithful domestic at the fate of his master, that he was with difficulty prevented from following his rash example.

In Jamaica, deputy judge advocate, captain Winkworth Tonge. This gentleman was a native of Nova Scotia, and well known in London about 30 years ago, under the appellation of the handsome American.

NOVEMBER.

1. At the residence of his son, Farleigh-house, Hants, admiral sir Benjamin Caldwell, G. C. B. aged 83.

Mr. James Asperne, bookseller, Cornhill.

At London, lieut.-gen. George Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery.

At St. Ninians, near Wooler, H. H. St. Paul, esq. M. P. one of the representatives of the borough of Berwick.

3. At his house, Yarmouth, Norfolk, in the 70th year of his age, sir Edmund Lacon.

At Hawkstead-house, Suffolk, Mrs. Hardinge, relict of the late George Hardinge, esq.

5. At his house on Shooter's-hill, sir Wm. Robe, K. C. B. K. C. G. and K. T. S. colonel of the Royal Horse Artillery.

6. Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars, in his 86th year, Daniel Pinder, esq. deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Within, and father of the Corporation of London.

8. Aged 45, John Johnson, esq. of the island of St. Vincent's.—He was a passenger in the ship Oaks, bound for the above island, which vessel was unfortunately wrecked off Margate, on the night of Nov. 8, when all on board perished.

At Park-house, Kent, lady Calder, relict of the late sir Henry Calder, bart.

9. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, in his 78th year, Dr. Edmund Burke, bishop

of Siou (*in partibus*) and Catholic vicar apostolical of Nova Scotia.

Dr. McLeod: he accompanied lord Amherst to China, and published an account of that embassy.

10. Colonel Maxwell, late of the 7th dragoon guards.

11. At his seat, aged 75 years and three days, William Hayley, esq. the veteran poet, the author of *Triumphs of Temper*, and the *Biographer of Cowper*.

12. In Portland-place, the countess dowager of Lincoln.

Lately at Bury St. Edmund's, aged 67, the Rev. Edward Mills, A. M. rector of Kirby-cum-Asgarby, in Lincolnshire, vicar of North Clinton, Notts, and a prebendary of Lincoln.

14. At Jesus-lodge, Cambridge, in his 76th year, the very Rev. W. Pearce, D. D. F. R. S. dean of the Cathedral Church of Ely, and master of Jesus College; the dean was formerly public orator of Cambridge, and master of the Temple.

Lately, aged 103, Sarah Milner, of Hardcastle, near Pateley—it is remarkable, that from the age of 10 years, to that of 101, she continued her occupation of working lead ore.

Aged 105, Mary Bennett, a pauper of the parish of Longford, St. Mary, near Gloucester, who notwithstanding her extraordinary age, retained all her faculties until within the two last years of her life.

15. While engaged in an attempt to explore the interior of North Africa, Prosper Rouzee, an enterprising young traveller, and pupil of the celebrated Jomand.

16. In Harcourt-street, Dublin, alderman Matthew West, silversmith. He was next in succession for the civic chair. His sister Harriet, wife of Michael Clark, esq. of Camden-street, Dublin, died on the 14th.

At Paris, aged 54, Jean Lambert Tallien, of revolutionary notoriety. This man was originally a porter, then a steward. He became a clerk under government, and was employed in "The Moniteur" newspaper in 1791. He was made secretary general of the Commune of Paris, and a member of the council of Five Hundred. In Egypt he was the editor of "The Decade Egyptienne," and a commissioner of taxes. His last office was, commissioner

of commerce at Alicant, under Napoleon.

17. At his house, Guildford-street, the Rev. Wm. Tooke, F. R. S. in the 77th year of his age.

18. At his seat at Ballybrack, in the county of Kerry, in his 93rd year, Geoffrey O'Connell, esq. eldest brother to Maurice Baron O'Connell.

At Glasgow, Mr. Professor Young, who was long the ornament of that University. He went to George's Inn, in perfect health, between three and four in the afternoon, to take a warm-bath, and upon the servant entering the room, he found him sitting lifeless in the water.

21. At his house, in Hill-street, the earl of Malmesbury, in the 75th year of his age.

The countess dowager of Lincoln, sister to the marquis of Hertford, and mother to the late Viscountess Folkestone.

At his apartments, in Chelsea College, aged 63, sir John Peshall, bart.

22. At his seat, Desart, county Kilkenny, in his 33rd year, the right hon. John Otway Cuffe, earl of Desart, viscount Castlecuffe, viscount and baron Desart.

At the Priory, near Templemore, Ireland, in his 63rd year, sir John Craven Carden, bart. brother-in-law to lord viscount Haberton, by his first wife; also to lord Rossmore, by his late wife, lady Carden, niece of the countess of Clermont.

At Caen, in Normandy, Wm. Bernard Morland, esq. eldest son of sir S. B. Morland, bt. M. P.

At High Wycombe, aged 75, Richard Bowyer Atkins, esq. fifth son of sir William Bowyer, bart. of Denham Court, Buckinghamshire, brother of sir William and sir George, fourth and fifth baronets, and uncle of sir George, who now inherits the baronetcy.

At Orleans, in France, aged 85, Rich. Tyson, esq. who for many years held the situation of Master of the Ceremonies at the Upper, and previously at the Lower, Rooms of Bath.

Suddenly, in her 59th year, the princess Mary-Anne, sister of the king of Saxony.

23. At his residence, in Hans-place, Knightsbridge, after a few days illness, an inflammation of the intestines, the

hon. John Hamilton Fitzmaurice, viscount Kirkwall, aged 42.

Aged 79, Richard Thornton, esq. a magistrate for Southwark and the county of Surrey.

24. At French Park (Roscommon), after a severe indisposition of a few hours, Arthur French, esq. M. P.—He had been out hunting on the Wednesday preceding.

Lately, at Magdalen college, Oxford, the Rev. Benjamin Tate, D. D.

28. In the Great Hospital, Bishopsgate-street, in his 82nd year, Mr. Robert Davy, who personated Orpheus, in the grand procession which took place at Norwich, in honour of bishop Blazé, on the 24th of March, 1783.

At Hieres, in the South of France, Wm. Shipley, esq. eldest son to the very reverend the dean of St. Asaph. Mr. Shipley was shooting, attended by a peasant of the place, who also carried a gun. Mr. Shipley had killed a bird, and was getting over a bank to pick it up. The man following with his gun cocked, it unfortunately went off within two or three yards of Mr. Shipley, and killed him.

In China, the hon. Valentine Gardner, captain of his Majesty's ship *Dauntless*.

At Riess-lodge, Mrs. Wemyss, wife of William S. Wemyss, esq. of Southdown, and second daughter of sir Benjamin Dunbar, bt. of Hempriggs.

At Ochiltree, in her 100th year, Elizabeth Duncan, who had spent her whole life within about half a mile from the place where she was born.

At her house, in Montrose, lady Carnegie, relict of sir James Carnegie, of Southesk, bt.

At Freeland-house, the right hon. dowager lady Ruthven.

At Inverness, in his 87th year, Alex. Robertson, esq. late collector of Excise.

At the Royal Hospital, Kilmarnock, Mrs. Goddard, the wife of captain Goddard.

At Paris, his excellency, lieutenant-general count de Watterstorff, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Denmark, to the court of France.

At the residency of Nepal, Robert Stuart, esq. youngest son of the late sir John Stuart, of Allanbank, bt.

At Leipsic, field-marshal prince Charles of Schwartzberg.

In America, whither he proceeded

about two years since, Abraham Thornton, whose trial for the murder of Mary Ashford, and the singular circumstances arising from the appeal of murder, will be long recollected. This villain's death has been contradicted, but upon doubtful authority.

DECEMBER.

3. At his house on Forrest-hill, near Peckham, in his 70th year, Robert Bissett, esq. F. R. and A. S. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Surrey.

At Hastings, in her 87th year, the right hon. Frances countess of Clermont, widow of William Henry Fortescue, earl of Clermont, who died without issue in 1806, when the earldom became extinct.

Aged 99, Charles Annesley, esq. late of Ballysax (Kildare). He was nearly connected with all the several branches of the noble family of Annesley.

At the Rhydd, Worcestershire, in her 60th year, the lady of sir Anthony Lechmere, bart.

4. In Ray-street, Clerkenwell, aged 57, Mr. Samuel Rousseau, a learned printer. He served his apprenticeship in the printing-office of Mr. Nichols, the venerable editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. Whilst working as an apprentice and journeyman he taught himself Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Persian, and Arabic. To these acquirements he added a knowledge of the French, and some of the modern tongues. — He was, for a short time, master of Joy's charity-school in Blackfriars.

6. At Pencraig, Herefordshire, in his 85th year, John Eyles, esq. warden of the Fleet-prison. This gentleman was the oldest officer of all his majesty's courts at Westminster; having been appointed by king George the Second.

8. In Greenwich-park, Maria, second daughter of sir Thomas Lavie, K. C. B. &c.

The right hon. Archibald Colquhoun, lord Register of Scotland, M. P. for the county of Dumbarton.

In the cloisters of Windsor-castle, aged 83, Dr. W. Clarke, formerly an admired singer of sacred music, and a great favourite of his late majesty.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, William Henn, esq. late master in chancery.

At Hartham-house, Wilts, the right hon. Archibald Colquhoun, lord register

of Scotland, and M. P. for the county of Dumbarton.

After thirty-two hours extreme suffering with hydrophobia, a young man in the service of R. Sheriffe, esq. of Diss, Norfolk. This melancholy catastrophe is supposed to have arisen from his assisting in washing and cleansing the wound of a spaniel of his master's, which had been bitten by a terrier, and which terrier had been bitten by a mad dog in August last, and died about a month since with symptoms of that disorder. It is conjectured, that the virus found its way into his circulation through some scratch or puncture; for the man was certainly not bitten by the dog. The distressing picture which the last stages of the above case exhibited, no language can describe.

9. In Lower Grosvenor-street, after a long illness, William Tierney Roberts, esq. M. P. for St. Alban's.

10. At Hethel, in his 68th year, sir Thomas Beevor, bart. deputy-lieutenant, justice of the peace, and one of the chairmen of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Norfolk.

11. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Graham, relict of the late Thomas Graham, esq. of Kinross and Burleigh, late M. P. for the county of Kinross.

12. At his house, Berkeley-square, Theodore H. Broadhead, esq. M. P. aged 55.

15. Signor Naldi, the celebrated Opera performer; his death was occasioned by the bursting of a new-invented self-acting cooking apparatus. The following account of this lamentable catastrophe is extracted from the *Moniteur*:—"A terrible accident, which happened on Thursday evening, at half-past six o'clock, at the residence of M. Garcia, has plunged into despair the family of M. Naldi, of the Italian theatre royal. This celebrated buffo-performer, having been invited to dine with M. Garcia, immediately on his arrival with his wife and daughter, proceeded to examine the accelerated process of cooking by the self-acting boiler (*la marmite autoclave*.) By an imprudent and fatal inadvertency, M. Naldi, with the tongs, stopped the valve, and the compression increased the heat to such a degree, that an explosion ensued; the lid of the boiler came in contact with his forehead, completely severed the skull, and stretched him dead at the feet of his daughter. M. Garcia, who was near

his hapless friend, was not seriously wounded; the steam scorched all the upper part of his face, and injured the eyes, but not in any dangerous degree. Surgical aid arrived immediately after the explosion; but to M. Naldi all efforts were unavailing; he was no more."

16. At his seat, Hill-house, Rodborough, sir George Onesiphoros Paul, bart.

Louisa, second daughter of the hon. and right Rev. Brownlow North, bishop of Winchester.

At Glasgow, in the 74th year of his age, professor Young, who had filled the chair of Greek professor in that University 46 years.

At Aberdeen, the dowager lady Bannerman, in her 77th year.

At Balcarres, the countess dowager Balcarres, aged 94.

At Edinburgh, the relict of the late lord justice clerk Macqueen.

At Irvine, aged 102, Mr. James Neil, late a ship-master of that port. He had served in the navy 65 years, many of these under Boscawen and Hawke; his faculties were unimpaired to the last.

22. In Pall-Mall, Mary, wife of George Nicol, esq. bookseller to his majesty. This very respectable lady was niece of the first alderman Boydell, and sister of the second.

23. In Fleet-street, where he had been resident upwards of fifty years, Robert Herring, esq. in the 76th year of his age. He was for 34 years one of the representatives in Common Council, and 22 years one of the deputies of the ward of Farringdon Without.

26. At Angers, Charles Viscount Walsh de Serrant, brother to the late viscountess Southwell.

27. At Rome, sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Hengrave-hall, Suffolk.

31. At Boulogne, lady Anne Digby, relict of William Henry Digby, of Ireland, esq. (to whom she was married in 1795), and sister to the earl of Cassillis. She survived her husband only a few weeks.

At Llanvihangel Court, near Abergavenny, Miss Powell, only sister of Hugh Powell, esq. treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

At Langholm, Mr. Robert Ker, lineal descendant of George Ker, of Faddow-side, a near relation of Robert, first earl of Roxburgh, and one of the heirs entail of that noble dukedom.

At Colerne, aged 19, of a second attack of the small-pox, Samuel Hillier. He was inoculated for the disease 16 years ago, and was slightly pitted.

At Dublin, Mrs. Duane, relict of the late Francis Dunne, esq. and mother of lieut.-general and colonel Dunne, 7th Dragoon Guards.

At Bishopscourt, county of Kildare, William Ponsonby, esq. only son of the late right hon. George Ponsonby.

Lately, at Sierra Leone, Thomas Lefevre, esq. holding a distinguished civil situation in that colony.

On his passage from Ceylon, lieut.-col. Napper, of the 83rd regiment.

At Demerara, aged 25, Charles O'Donnel, esq. recorder of that colony.

At Jamaica, the hon. John Hiatt, custos rotulorum, and chief judge of the court of Common Pleas in that island, aged 98.

At Bourdeaux, after a lingering illness of three years and a half, G. Ramsden, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the Grenadier Guards.

At Bologna, within an hour of each other, George Meek, esq. of Campfield, and his lady.

Distinguished Foreigners, chiefly Literary and Scientific Men, who died in 1820, and are not included in the foregoing Obituary.

Baron de Beauvois, member of the Royal Institute, and a celebrated botanist, who explored the country of Owari, in Africa,—a tract whose frightful climate had deterred all preceding travellers from investigating it. Of this he published a Flora. His *Agrostologie* is a valuable work, of great utility to those who wish to obtain a complete knowledge of grasses. Died at Paris, aged 67.

Thomas Pascal Boulage, author of various literary productions, especially of one on the antiquities of Roman law, entitled—"Conclusion sur la Loi des Douze Tables." He has also left behind him a work, published since his death, *Les Mystères d'Isis*, of which a high opinion is entertained.

Anne Joseph Bruard, known by several archaeological treatises, and by his *Essais sur les Effets de la Musique chez les Anciens et chez les Modernes*, &c. &c. Tours, 1815. In his 53rd year.

M. Colin-de-Bar, author of *Histoire de l'Inde Ancienne et Moderne*, a work containing a history of Indostan, and treating on its antiquities, geography, political revolutions and institutions, manners, &c. &c.

Dr. J. H. Dambeck, professor of aesthetics at Prague. He is known by his translation of Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, and was latterly employed on a German version of Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis*, *Tarquin and Lucretia*, and *Sonnets*.

Guillaume Debure, a distinguished bibliographer, born at Paris in 1734, and cousin to the celebrated author of *Bibliographie Instructive*. Among his own works may be mentioned, *Le Catalogue des Livres rares et précieux du Duc de la Vallière*, 3 tom. 8vo. Paris, 1783; also, *Le Catalogue des Livres rares et précieux de M^{me} (Camus de Limare)*. M. Debure has left two sons, worthy successors to his indefatigable labours, and librarians in the royal library at Paris.

J. T. H. des Carrières, author of several publications and elementary works relative to the French language; also, of a *History of France*, in 2 volumes. Died at Croydon, aged 78.

M. Grivaud-de-la-Vincelle, the author of several archaeological works of considerable repute:—1. *Antiquités Gauloises et Romaines*; 2. *Recueil des Monumens Antiques Inédits*, Paris, 1817; 3. *Arts et Metiers des Anciens*. This last work, which was intended to be published in monthly numbers, and to be illustrated with 130 folio plates, commenced in March, 1819. Died at Paris, aged 75.

Thaddeus Hænke.—This distinguished German botanist, a pupil of Jacquin, died in Peru, when on the point of returning to Europe, for the purpose of republishing his *Flore des Alpes*. In him science has sustained a very material loss, being deprived by his death of a number of curious observations on the life of plants, and the internal action of nature;—also, of the fruits of his researches made during a residence of

fifteen years, in the province of Cochabamba, one of the finest and most fertile countries in the world.

M. Lachabeaussière, a French writer of some repute, and author of several dramatic productions, among which is the *Opera of Azemia*.

Vincenzo Paretti, an Italian sculptor, celebrated for his restorations of antique statues, and well known to collectors and artists. Died at Rome, in the 74th year of his age.

Jean François Sobry, member of several literary societies, and author of a variety of useful publications, among others, *Notices élémentaire sur les Arts*.

M. l'Abbé Vinson, author of a didactic poem, entitled, *Les Quatre Ages de l'Homme*, only the first cantos of which have been published. He was also distinguished by his knowledge of astronomy; and during his emigration in this country, constructed an observatory, where, by means of a particular machine, he demonstrated the system of the movement of the stars.

Count Volney, the well-known traveller, and author of the celebrated work—the *Ruins of Empires*. He has bequeathed a sum as a premium for the best essay on the Oriental languages. Died at Paris, aged 85.

Abbé Bernardo Zamagna, a celebrated Hellenist, born at Ragusa, in 1785, where he entered the Society of the Jesuits, and studied belles lettres under Ganich, mathematics under the celebrated Boscovich, and theology under Segovia and Stoppini. For some time he taught rhetoric and philosophy in the Roman College at Sienna; afterwards Greek literature at Milan. His translations into Latin verse of the *Odyssey*, of *Hesiod*, of *Theocritus*, and of *Moschus* and *Bion*, are superior to any preceding ones, and established his reputation. He produced likewise some original poems, among which are—*The Adriatic Navigator*, and *Echo*. The Senate of Ragusa sent him as their deputy to Pius VII.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,
WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 14, 1819,
TO DECEMBER 12, 1820.

Christened	Males..11,993	In all	Buried	Males.. 9794	In all
	Females 11,165	23,158		Females 9554	19,348
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	887	40 and 50	2069	80 and 90 662
under 2 years 4758	10 20	667	50 60	1878	90 100 119
Between 2 and	20 30	1484	60 70	1632	100 2 102 1
5 years 1795	30 40	2006	70 80	1208	101 0 103 0

Increased in the Burials this year 120.

DEATHS BY

DISEASES.

Abscess	90
Apoplexy and Suddenly.....	233
Asthma	702
Bedridden	1
Cancer	69
Childbed	208
Consumption	3,959
Convulsions	3,066
Croup	104
Diabetes.....	1
Diarrhoea	9
Dropsy.....	791
Dropey in the Brain	332
Dropey in the Chest	90
Dysentery	6
Epilepsy	9
Eruptive Diseases	12
Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire ..	13
Fever.....	1,109
Fever (Typhus).....	47
Fistula.....	3
Flux.....	6
Gout	48
Hæmorrhage.....	25
Hooping Cough	794
Inflammation	1,247
Inflammation of the Liver	66
Insanity	223
Jaundice	77
Jaw locked	1
Measles	720
Miscarriage.....	3
Mortification	220
Old Age and Debility.....	2,220
Palsy	176
Rheumatism	10

Rupture.....	32
Scrophula	7
Small Pox.....	792
Sore Throat and Quinsey	15
Spasm	46
Stillborn	725
Stone	18
Stoppage in the Stomach	8
Suddenly	248
Teething.....	409
Thrush	79
Veneral.....	11
Worms	18

Total of Diseases.. 19,098

CASUALTIES.

Burnt.....	22
Choked.....	1
Drowned	96
Excessive Drinking	2
Executed *.....	10
Found Dead	5
Fractured....	2
Frightened	1
Frozen	1
Killed by Falls and several other Ac-	
cidents	78
Murdered.....	1
Scalded.....	1
Strangled.....	2
Suffocated.....	7
Suicides	21

Total of Casualties.... 250

* There have been executed in London and the County of Surrey 38; of which number, 10 only have been reported to be buried within the Bills of Mortality.

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND,

WITH THE

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND,

AT THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

IN the following Table are given, the Titles, Surnames, Precedence, and Ages of all the Temporal Members of the House of Peers;—A reference to the particular grounds of the promotion of such as were ennobled, or advanced in the reign of the late King. The estimated value of each Spiritual Peer's See;—And a general statement of the votes given by all the Peers who voted on the different stages of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Her Majesty, and on the Question of Catholic Emancipation, in April, 1821.

With respect to that column which refers to the ground of each Peer's promotion to the Peerage, or advancement in it, it may be proper to observe, that in order to avoid the multiplication of subdivisions, as well as an invidious particularity—the term, *Wealth*, has been used in a comprehensive sense, as describing, “County influence;”—“Influence in freely represented towns;”—And the “Command of Close Boroughs,” the last being the form in which “Wealth” has most frequently manifested its political efficiency.—The reference must be understood throughout, as made to the last promotion only.

[COLUMN 1 Title—2 Surname—3 Precedence—4 Age of present Peer—5 Peerage obtained by Court Favour, Family Influence, State Service, Naval Services, Military Services, Diplomatic Services, Legal Services, Marriage, Influence of Wealth—6 Their Vote, Content or Not-content, on Earl Grey's Motion for discharging the Order for the Secret Committee, June 21.—(Note, the Minority only have been recorded.)—7 Vote on Second Reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, Nov. 6—8 Minority who voted for the Omission of the Divorce Clause—9 Third Reading, November 10—10 Catholic Emancipation Bill, April 16, 1821.]

1. TITLES.	2. SURNAMES.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YORK, Duke	...	...	...	...	...	C	...	C	N
CLARENCE, D.	...	...	...	...	...	C	C	C	N
CUMBERLAND, D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUSSEX, D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CAMBRIDGE, D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	...
GLOUCESTER, D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	...
Abercorn, M.	Hamilton	36	10	Fam.	...	...	...	...	...
Aberdeen, S. E.	Gordon	114	37	...	...	...	...	...	C
Abergavenny, E.	Nevill	152	65	Wealth	...	C	...	C	N
Abingdon, E.	Bertie	77	36	...	...	C	...	C	N
Aboyne, S. E.	Gordon (Seton)	110	59	...	...	C	...	C	N
Ailesbury, E.	Brudenell	149	47	Fam.	...	C	C	C	N
Albemarle, E.	Keppel	80	48	...	...	N	...	N	C
Alvanley, B.	Arden	481	31	Legal.	C	N	...	N	C
Amherst, B.	Amherst	400	47	Milit.	...	N	...	N	C
Anglesey, M.	Paget (Bailey)	52	52	Milit.	...	C	...	N	C
Anson, V.	Anson (Adams) ..	316	25	Wealth	C	N	...	N	C
Arden, B.	Perceval	434	64	Fam.	...	N	...	N	C
Argyll, S. D.	Campbell	16	52	...	C	N	...	N	C
Arundel, B.	Arundel	344	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburnham, E.	Ashburnham	133	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton, B.	Dunning	388	58	Legal.	...	N	...	N	C
Atholl, S. D.	Murray	14	65	...	...	C	...	N	C
Auckland, B.	Eden	404	36	Diplo.	C	N	...	N	C
Audley, B.	Tuchet (Thickness)...	333	37	...	...	N	...	N	...
Aylesford, E.	Finch	124	31	...	...	C	C	...	N
Bagot, B.	Bagot	386	47	Wealth	...	N	...	N	N
Bath, M.	Thynne	35	55	Wealth	...	N	...	N	N
Bathurst, E.	Bathurst	148	58	Wealth	...	C	C	C	N
Bayning, B.	Townshend	416	35	Wealth	...	C	C	N	N
Beauchamp, E.	Lygon (Pyndar)	253	32	Wealth	...	...	...	...	N
Beaufort, D.	Somerset	5	54	...	...	C	C	C	N
Bedford, D.	Russell	8	54	...	...	N	...	N	C
Beresford, B.	Beresford	496	50	Milit.	...	...	...	...	N
Berkeley, E.	Berkeley	76	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berwick, B.	Hill (Harwood) ..	393	50	Wealth	...	N	...	N	C
Besborough, L. E. ...	Ponsonby	178	62	...	...	...	...	N	C
Beverley, E.	Percy (Smithson) ..	158	70	Fam.	...	...	...	...	...
Bolingbroke, V.	St. John	263	59	...	...	N	...	N	C
Bolton, B.	Powlett (Orde)	418	38	Wealth	...	C	...	C	N
Boston, B.	Irby	377	71	Court.	...	...	...	...	N
Bradford, E.	Bridgman	252	58	...	...	...	...	N	...
Braybrooke, B.	Griffen (Aldworth) ..	399	70	Wealth	...	...	...	...	C
Breadalbane, S. E.	Campbell	113	58	...	C	N	...	N	C
Bridgwater, E.	Egerton	63	67	...	...	C	...	C	N
Bristol, E.	Hervey	126	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Browlow, E.	Cust	249	41	Wealth	...	C	C	...	N
Buccleugh, S. D.	Scott (Stewart)	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. TITLES.	2. SURNAMES.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Buckingham, M.....	Temple (Grenville)...	30	44	Mar.		C		C	C
Buckinghamshire, E.	Hobart.....	137	30						
Bulkeley, I. V.	Bulkeley	281	68		C				C
Bute, M.	Stuart	39	97	Court					
Byron, B.	Byron	347	32						
Cadogan, E.	Cadogan	163	71	Milit.					
Calthorpe, B.	Calthorpe (Gough)	412	33	Wealth	C	N	C	N	C
Camden, M.	Pratt	51	61	Legal		C		C	C
Cardigan, E.....	Brudenell.	73	51			C		C	C
Carlisle, E.	Howard	74	72						
Carnarvon, E.	Herbert	160	48	Court	C	N		N	C
Carrington, B.....	Smith	415	68	Wealth	C	C		C	C
Carteret, B.	Cartaret (Thynne) ...	391	85	Fam.					
Carysfort, I. E.	Proby	207	69	Wealth					C
Cassilis, S. E.	Kennedy	90	...			C		C	C
Cathcart, E.	Cathcart	246	65	Diplo.		C		C	C
Cawdor, B.	Campbell.....	414	68	Wealth					C
Chatham, E.	Pitt	151	65	State		C		C	N
Chesterfield, E.	Stanhope	69	15						
Chichester, E.	Pelham	228	64	Wealth					N
Cholmondeley, M. ..	Cholmondeley	53	71	Court					N
Churchill, B.	Spencer	258	41	Fam.					
Clancarty, I. E.....	Trench.....	231	53	Wealth					C
Clare, I. E.	Fitzgibbon	212	28	Legal		N		N	
Clarendon, E.	Villiers	150	67	Fam.					
Clifden, I. V.	Ellis (Agar).....	302	59	Wealth		N		N	C
Clifford, B.	Clifford	348	61						
Clinton and Saye, B..	Trefusis	334	33			N		N	C
Colchester, B.	Abbot (Speak. H. of C.)	498	63						
Combermere, R.	Cotton	494	50	Milit.		C	C	C	N
Cork and Orrery, I. E.	Boyle	167	53						
Cornwallis, M.	Cornwallis	37	46	Milit.		C	C	C	N
Coventry, E.	Coventry	82	62			C		C	N
Courtenay, V.	Courtenay	266	52	Wealth					
Courtoun, I. E.	Stopford	185	55	Wealth		C	C	C	N
Cowper, E.	Cowper	127	42		C	N		N	C
Craven, E.	Craven.....	225	50	Milit.					C
Crewe, B.	Crewe (Offley).....	487	78	Wealth	C				C
Curzon, V.	Curzon	312	24	Wealth		C	C		C
Dacre, B.	Brand	335	46		C	N		N	C
Dalhousie, S. E.	Ramsay	102	50						
Darlington, E.....	Vane	143	54		C	N			C
Darnley, I. E.....	Bligh	176	53		C	N		N	C
Dartmouth, E.....	Legge	123	36				C	N	C
De Clifford, B.....	Clifford (Southwell)	332	53		C	N		N	C
De Dunstanville, B..	Basset	409	67	Wealth		C		N	C
Delawar, E.....	West	145	39	Milit.		N		N	C
De la Zouch, B.	Bishopp	336	67			N		N	C
Denbigh, E.....	Fielding	64	24			N		N	C
Derby, E.	Stanley	59	68			N		N	C
Devonshire, D.	Canvish	9	30		C	N		N	C
Digby, E.	Digby	157	47	Wealth					C
Donegal, I. M.	Chichester	42	51	Milit.		N		N	C
Dorchester, B.	Carlton	397	15	Milit.					N
Dormer, B.	Dormer	345	49						
Dorset, D.	Germaine (Sackville)	21	53						N
Douglas, B.	Douglas (Stewart) ...	401	72	Wealth					

1. TITLES.	2. SURNAMES.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Downe, I. V.	Dawnay	283	56		C	N		N	
Downshire I. M.	Hill	41	32	Wealth	C	N		N	C
Drogheda, I. M.	Moore	43	90	Milit.					
Ducie, B.	Moreton (Reynolds) ..	380	44	Wealth	C	N		N	C
Dudley and Ward, V.	Ward	267	70	Mar.					C
Duncan, V.	Duncan	272	35	Naval		N		N	C
Dundas, B.	Dundas	408	54	Wealth		N		N	C
Dynevor, B.	Rice	384	53	Mar.		N		N	C
Eglintoun, S. E.	Montgomery (Seton) ..	91	8						
Egmont, I. E.	Perceval	177	82						
Egremont, E.	Wyndham	139	69						
Eldon, B.	Scott	423	70	Legal		N	C	N	N
Ellenborough, B.	Law	484	37	Legal		N		N	C
Ely, I. M.	Loftus (Tottenham) ..	48	50	Wealth		N		N	C
Enniskillen, I. B.	Cole	206	52	Wealth		N		N	C
Erskine, B.	Erskine	486	73	Legal	C	N		N	C
Essex, E.	Coningsby (Capel) ..	72	62		C	N		N	C
Exeter, M.	Cecil	49	25	State		C		C	C
Exmouth, V.	Pellaw	328	60	Naval		C		C	C
Falmouth, V.	Boscawen	264	33			C	C		N
Ferrars, E.	Shirley	122	64						N
Fitzwilliam, E.	Wentworth-Fitzwill. ..	138	72				C		N
Foley, B.	Foley	383	40	Wealth	C	N		N	C
Fortescue, E.	Fortescue	156	67	Wealth	C	N		N	C
Gage, I. V.	Gage	290	29		C				
Galloway, S. E.	Stewart	98	50			C			C
Gambier, B.	Gambier	490	64	Naval		C			C
Gardner, V.	Gardner	323	9	Naval					
Glasgow, S. E.	Boyle	116	54			C		C	N
Glastonbury, B.	Grenville	417	78	Wealth					N
Gordon, S. D.	Gordon (Seton) ..	15	77						C
Grafton, D.	Fitzroy (Stewart) ..	4	60		C	N		N	C
Granard, I. E.	Forbes	174	60						C
Grantham, B.	Robinson	375	39	Diplo.		N		N	C
Grantley, B.	Norton (Conyers) ..	389	78	Legal					
Granville, V.	Gower	322	47	Fam.		N		N	C
Grenville, B.	Grenville	402	61	State		C		N	C
Grey, E.	Grey	240	56	Milit.	C	N		N	C
Grosvenor, E.	Grosvenor	154	53	Wealth	C	N		N	C
Guildford, E.	North	141	54						
Gwydyr, B.	Burrell	411	38	Wealth				N	C
Hamilton & Brandon D.	Hamilton (Douglas) ..	12	53		C	N		N	
Hampden, V.	Hampden (Trevor) ..	269	75	Diplo.					N
Harborough, E.	Sherard	129	23						
Harcourt, E.	Harcourt	140	77			C		C	N
Hardwicke, E.	Yorke	142	63		C				C
Harewood, E.	Lascelles	244	33	Wealth		N			C
Harrington, E.	Stanhope	134	67	Diplo.					C
Harris, B.	Harris	497	74	Milit.		C		C	C
Harrowby, E.	Ryder	242	38	Wealth		C	C		C
Hastings, M.	Hastings (Rawdon) ..	56	66	Milit.					
Hawke, B.	Hawke	381	46	Naval		N		N	C
Hereford, V.	Devereux	260	51			C			C
Hertford, M.	Conway (Seymour) ..	38	77	Wealth					C
Hill, B.	Hill	495	18	Milit.		C	C	C	C
Holland, B.	Fox	378	47	State	C	N		N	C
Hood, V.	Hood	271	67	Naval	C	N		N	C

1. TITLES.	2. SURNAMES.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hopetown, S. E.	Hope	117	55	Milit.		C	C	C	
Howard de Walden, B.	Ellis	342	21						C
Howard, of Effing. B.	Howard	341	29			N		N	C
Huntingdon, E.	Hastings	60	41			C			N
Huntley, S. M.	Gordon	57	50	Fam.		C		C	N
Hutchinson, B.	Hutchinson (Hely)..	482	63	Milit.					C
Ilchester, E.	Strangeways	144	33		C	N		N	
Jersey, E.	Villiers	85	47		C	N		N	
Keith, V.	Elphinstone	321	73	Naval					C
Kenyon, B.	Kenyon	398	44	Legal		N	C	N	N
King, B.	King	373	45		C	N		N	C
Kinnoul, S. E.	Drummond (Hay)..	100	35						N
Lake, V.	Lake	320	48	Milit.		C		C	N
Lansdowne, M.	Petty (Fitzmaurice).	31	40	Milit.	C	N		N	C
Lauderdale, S. E.	Maitland	99	68			C	C	C	C
Le Despencer, B.	Stapleton	331	54						
Leeds, D.	Osborne	7	45						
Leinster, I. D.	Gerald	24	29	Milit.		N		N	C
Lilford, B.	Powys	421	45	Wealth	C				C
Limerick, I. E.	Pery	230	62	Wealth		C		C	C
Lindsey, E.	Bertie	66	6						
Liverpool, E.	Jenkinson	161	50	State		C	C	C	N
Lonsdale, E.	Lowther	241	63	Wealth		C	C		N
Lynedoch, B.	Graham	493	77	Milit.					C
Lytlington, B.	Lytlington (Westcote)	403	58	State					
Macclesfield, E.	Parker	130	65			C	C	C	N
Malmsbury, E.	Harris	164	42	Diplo.					N
Manchester, D.	Montagu	20	52						
Manners, B.	Sutton (Manners) ..	489	64	Legal		C		C	N
Mansfield, E.	Murray	159	43	Legal		N		N	N
Manvers, E.	Pierrepont (Meadows)	238	42	Wealth		C		C	
Marlborough, D.	Churchill (Spencer).	10	54						N
Maynard, V.	Maynard	268	69	Wealth					N
Melbourne, I. V.	Lambe	300	80	Court.					C
Melville, V.	Dundas	314	49	State		C	C	C	C
Middleton, I. V.	Broderick	286	66			C		C	N
Middleton, B.	Willoughby	370	59						N
Minto, E.	Kynynmound Elliott	245	58	Wealth	C	N		N	C
Monson, B.	Monson	371	11						
Montagu, B.	Scott	395	44	Fam.		C		C	N
Montford, B.	Bromley	372	47						
Montrose, S. D.	Graham	17	65			C		C	N
Moray, S. E.	Stuart	92	50		C				
Morley, E.	Parker	251	48	Wealth		N		N	C
Morton, S. E.	Douglas	88	61			C	C	C	N
Mount-Edgecumbe, E.	Edgecumbe	155	56	Wealth		C	C	C	N
Mulgrave, E.	Phipps	243	65	Wealth		C	C	C	C
Nelson, E.	Nelson	233	63	Naval		C		C	N
Newcastle, D.	Clinton	22	35					C	N
Norfolk, D.	Howard	1	53						
Northampton, M.	Compton	50	60	Wealth		C		C	N
Northumberland, D.	Percy (Smithson) ..	23	35	Mar.		C		C	N
Northwick, B.	Rushout	420	50	Wealth		C		C	N
Onslow, E.	Onslow	226	66	State					
Orford, E.	Walpole	239	68	Fam.		C		C	N
Oxford, E.	Harley	121	47			N		N	N
Pembroke & Mont. E.	Herbert	61	61			N			

1. TITLES.	2. SURNAMES.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Petre, B.	Petre	343	27						
Plymouth, E.	Windsor (Hickman) ..	78	31			N			N
Pomfret, E.	Fermor	131	52			C	C	C	N
Ponsonby, B.	Ponsonby	488	40	Wealth					
Portland, D.	Bentinck	19	52			N	C	N	
Portsmouth, E.	Wallop	135	53			C	C		
Poulett, E.	Poulett	84	37						
Powis, E.	Clive	232	66	Milit.					
Prudhoe, B.	Percy (Smithson) ..	498	28	Fam.		C		C	N
Radnor, E.	Bouverie	146	70	Wealth		C			N
Redesdale, B.	Mitford	483	72	Legal				C	N
Ribblesdale, B.	Lister	422	68	Wealth					
Richmond, D.	Lennox (Stewart) ..	3	29			N		N	N
Rivers, R.	Pitt	382	69	Diplo.					N
Rochford, E.	Nassau	81	66			C		C	
Rodney, B.	Rodney	390	38	Naval		C	C	C	N
Rolle, B.	Rolle	413	72	Wealth					N
Romney, E.	Marham	227	43	Wealth	C	N	C	N	N
Rosslyn, E.	Erskine	224	61	Legal	C	N		N	C
Rous, B.	Rous	410	70	Wealth				C	N
Rutland, D.	Manners	11	42			C		C	N
St. Albans, D.	Beauclerk (Stewart) ..	6	54						
St. Germans, E.	Eliot	230	59	Wealth		C	C	C	C
St. Helens, B.	Fitzherbert	449	67	Diplo.		C		C	N
St. John, B.	St. John	310	9						
St. Vincent, E.	Jervis	162	86	Naval					
Salisbury, M.	Cecil	31	72	State					N
Sandwich, E.	Montagu	71	9						
Say and Sele, B.	Twistleton	337	51		C	N		N	C
Scarborough, E.	Saunderson (Lumley) ..	79	63						
Scarsdale, B.	Cuzson	376	68	Wealth					
Selsea, B.	Peachey	406	33	Court.		N		N	N
Shaftesbury, E.	Cooper	75	52			C	C	C	C
Shannon, I. E.	Boyle	180	49						
Sheffield, I. E.	Holroyd	257	84	Milit.		C		C	N
Sherborne, B.	Dutton (Naper)	394	41	Wealth		N		N	
Shrewsbury, E.	Talbot	58	67						
Sidmouth, V.	Addington ..	315	64	Court.		C	C	C	N
Sligo, I. M.	Browne	47	32	Wealth					C
Somers, B.	Cocks	392	60	Wealth		C		C	C
Somerset, D.	Seymour	2	45		C	N		N	C
Sondes, B.	Watson (Monson) ..	374	28	Wealth					C
Southampton, B.	Fitzroy (Stewart) ..	387	16	Fam.					
Spencer, E.	Spencer	147	62	Wealth	C				C
Stafford, M.	Gower	32	62	Wealth	C	N		N	C
Stamford & Warr, E.	Grey	67	53				C		N
Stanhope, E.	Stanhope	128	39		C	N	C	N	
Stewart, B.	Stewart	350	42	Milit.					
Stourton, B.	Stourton	338	64			C			
Suffield, B.	Harbord (Morden) ..	396	54	Wealth		C	C	C	N
Suffolk and Berks, E.	Howard	62	44			N		N	C
Sydney, V.	Townshend	270	56	State		C	C	C	
Talbot, E.	Chetwynd	153	43	Legal					
Tankerville, E.	Bennet	125	77						
Teynham, B.	Roper	346	43						
Thanet, E.	Tufton	70	51			N		N	C
Thurlow, B.	Thurlow	403	39	Legal					

1. TITLES.	2. SURNAMES.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Torrington, V.....	Byng	265	52			N		N	C
Townshend, M.	Townshend ..	33	42	Wealth					
Vernon, B.	Vernon	379	73	Wealth					
Verulam, E.....	Grimston (Luckyn)...	247	45	Wealth		C	C	C	N
Waldegrave, E.	Waldegrave	132	35						N
Walsingham, B.....	De Grey	385	44	Legal		N		N	C
Warwick, E.....	Greville	136	41			C		C	C
Waterford, I. M.	Beresford.....	40	48	Wealth					N
Wellesley, I. M.	Wellesley (Colley) ...	44	60	Wealth					C
Wellington, D.....	Wellesley (Colley) ...	25	51	Milit.		C	C	C	C
Westmoreland, E. ...	Fane	65	61		C	C	C	C	N
Whitworth, E.....	Whitworth	248	60	Diplo.		C	C	C	N
Willough, de Broke, B	Verney	339	47						N
Wilton, E.....	Grosvenor	229	21	Fam.					
Winchelsea & Nott. E.	Finch	68	73			C	C	C	N
Winchester, M.	Paulett	26	46			C		C	N
Wodehouse, B.....	Wodehouse	419	79	Wealth					N
Yarborough, B.....	Pelham (Anderson)...	407	72	Wealth	C	N	C	N	C

THE SIXTEEN REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

Balcarras, E.	Lindsay	108	66			C	C	C	N
Belhaven, B.....	Hamilton.....	366	27			C		N	C
Colville, B.	Colville	358	52			C		C	C
Elgin, E.	Bruce	95	53						C
Forbes, B.....	Forbes.....	350	58			C		C	N
Gray, B.	Gray	352	55			C		C	N
Home, E.....	Home	93	51			C		C	N
Kellie, E.....	Erskine	96	...						N
Lothian, M.....	Ker	29	56			C		C	N
Napier, B.	Napier (Scott)...	360	62			C		C	N
Queensberry, M.....	Douglas	27	...			C		C	C
Roseberry, E.	Primrose	120	37			N		N	C
Saltoun, B.	Fraser	351	35			C	C	C	N
Sinclair, B.	St. Clair	353	52						
Stair, E.	Dalrymple	119	...						C
Tweeddale, M.	Hay.....	28	34						C

THE TWENTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF IRELAND.

1. TITLES.	2. SURNAMES.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Randon, E.	Bernard	219	65	Wealth					
Belmore, E.	Corry	215	46	Wealth		C		C	C
Blessington, E.	Gardener	254	38	Wealth	C	N		N	C
Caledon, E.	Alexander	222	43	Wealth		N	C	N	
Carleton, V.	Carleton	308	81	Legal					N
Carrick, E.	Butler	179	41			N		N	N
Charlemont, E.	Caulfield	187	45	Milit.					C
Charleville, E.	Bury	237	56	Wealth					N
Conyngnam, M.	Conyngnam Burton ..	55	54	Mar.		C		C	C
Donoughmore, E.	Hutchinson (Hely) ...	221	64	Wealth		C		C	N
Dufferin, B.	Blackwood	467	65	Wealth					N
Erne, E.	Creighton	205	...	Wealth					
Farnham, E.	Maxwell	198	60	Wealth		N	C	N	N
Gosford, E.	Acheson	234	45	Wealth		N		N	C
Headfort, M.	Taylor	46	63	Wealth		C		C	C
Kingston, E.	King	191	49	Wealth				C	C
Londonderry, M.	Stewart	54	81	Wealth				C	
Longford, E.	Pakenham	200	46	Wealth		C		C	
Lucan, E.	Bingham	214	56	Wealth					
Mayo, E.	Bourke	202	54	Wealth		C	C	C	N
Mountcashel, E.	Moore	197	50	Wealth		C	C	C	C
O'Neil, E.	O'Neil	918	41	Wealth					N
Rosse, E.	Parsons	235	62	Wealth		C		C	
Thomond, M.	O'Bryen	45	...	Wealth		C			N
Tyrrawly, B.	Cuff	457	80	Wealth					

The Earls of Kinskillen, Limerick, and Clancarty, have been created English Peers since their election.

PEERESSES OF ENGLAND.

TITLE.	SURNAME.	Precedence.	Age.	Grounds of Promotion.	NAME.
Abercromby, B.	Abercrombie	482		Milit.	George B. Son (present Baron)
Barham, B.	Noel, Middleton	483	69	Naval	Charles Noel, B. Son.
De Grey, Countess...	Hume Campbell	259	70	Wealth	Mary Jemima Dowager, B. Grantham.
De Ros, B.	Fitz-Gerald, Willoughby ..	330	50		Arthur John, B. Son.
Grey De Ruthyn, B...	Yelverton	337	10		Mary, B. Aunt.
Howe, B.	2 Mar. Walter Curzon Howe	398	58	Naval	Richard William, B. Son.
Mansfield, Countess	2 Mar. Greville, Murray Cathcart	151	50	Legal	William, Earl of Mansfield, C. Son.
Sandys, B.	Hill, Sandys	433	55	Wealth	Lord Arthur Moyes
Willoughby, D'Eraby, B.	Burrell, Bertie	336	59		William, B. 2nd Son. Peter Drummond, B. Son.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

SEES.		1820.	7	8	9	10
ARCHBISHOPS.						
Canterbury, 25,000l.	Right Hon. and most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, D. D.....	1805	C		C	N
York, 10,000l.....	Right Hon. and most Rev. Edward Venables Vernon, D. C. L.	1808	N	C	N	N
BISHOPS.						
London, 8,000l.	Right Hon. and Rt. Rev. William Howley, D. D.	1813	C		C	N
Durham, 20,000l. ...	Honorable and Rt. Rev. Shute Barrington, D. C. L.	1791				N
Winchester, 20,000l.	Rt. Rev. and Hon. B. North, D.C.L.	1771				N
	Right Rev. Geo. Tomline, D. D....	1820				
Bangor, 3,000l.....	Right Rev. Wm. Majendie, D. D.	1809				N
Bath & Wells, 2,000l.	Right Rev. Richard Beadon.....	1802				
Bristol, 2,500l.	Right Rev. W. Lort Mansel.....	1808				
	Right Rev. John Kaye, D. D.	1820				
Carlisle, 3,000l.	Right Rev. Sam. Goodenough, D.D.	1808				N
Chester, 2,000l.	Right Rev. George Hen. Law, D.D.	1812	C	C		N
Chichester, 2,000l. ...	Right Rev. John Buckner, D. D....	1797				N
Ely, 12,000l.	Right Rev. Bowyer E. Sparke, D. D.	1812	C	C	C	N
Exeter, 2,000l.....	Rt. Rev. & Hon. G. Pelham, D.C.L.	1802				
	Right Rev. William Carey, D. D.	1820				N
Gloucester, 2,000l....	Hon. and Rt. Rev. H. Ryder, D. D.	1815	C	C	N	N
Hereford, 3,000l. ...	Right Rev. George Isaac Huntingford, D. D.	1815				N
Lincoln, 4,000l.	Right Rev. Geo. Tomline, D. D. ...	1787				N
	Honorable and Right Rev. George Pelham, D. D.	1820				
Litchfield and Coventry, 3,000l.... }	Hon. and Rt. Rev. J. Cornwallis, D. C. L.	1781				
Llandaff, 1,800l.	Right Rev. Wm. Van Mildert, D.D.	1819	C		C	N
Norwich, 4,000l.....	Right Rev. Henry Bathurst, D.C.L.	1805				C
Oxford, 3,000l.	Hon. and Right Rev. E. Legge, D. C. L.....	1816				C
Peterborough, 1,500l.	Right Rev. Henry Marsh, D. D. ...	1819	C	C	C	N
Rochester, 1,500l. ...	Right Rev. Walker King, D. D.	1808				N
Salisbury, 5,000l.....	Right Rev. John Fisher, D. D. ...	1807	C	C	C	N
Saint Asaph, 6,000l...	Right Rev. John Luxmore, D. D.	1815	C	C	C	N
Saint David's, 1,200l.	Right Rev. Thomas Burgess	1803	C	C	C	N
Worcester, 8,000l. ...	Right Rev. F. W. Cornwall, D. D.	1808	C	C	C	N
<i>Irish Prelates, Rotation of 1820.</i>						
Tuam, 6,000l.....	Arch. most Rev. Power Trench, D.D.	1819	C	C		
Leighlin and Ferns } 3,700l..... }	Right Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord Robert Tottenham, D. D.....	1820				
Cloyne, 4,000l.	Right Rev. C. M. Warburton, D.D.					
Cork and Ross, 2,700l.	Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, D. D.	1807	C	C	C	

IN order to render the List of the New Parliament, which we give in conformity with the established practice of this work, as interesting and useful as possible, it is proposed to furnish in the following Table of the House of Commons, elected to the First Parliament of George the IVth, a political chart of the British Senate, and a register of the votes of each member of the House of Commons, upon all questions of primary importance, agitated during the most eventful period of our domestic history.

We have to regret that the unofficial form in which lists of majorities and minorities are given to the public, detracts from the implicit confidence which this record might otherwise claim; but it has been endeavored, to supply the absence of an official sanction by the utmost industry of inquiry, and the following Table is presented as making the nearest approach to complete accuracy, which the circumstances of the case would permit.

The small number of lists promulgated during the Session of 1820, and the general similitude of the questions to which they relate, have rendered it necessary to transgress a little the proper period of this Volume: but its indispensable use, in order to complete the purpose of the Table, will excuse this irregularity. It may be however, necessary to explain—that none of the members elected subsequently to 1820 are included in the general list; the result, therefore, of an enumeration of the votes upon the later questions, as stated in this Table, will frequently appear to differ from the actual division, as stated in the newspapers.

The *Aye* or *No* must be understood as referring to the approval or disapproval of the principle of the particular measure considered, without any regard to the technical modification under which the vote was given. This course has been adopted to obviate the necessity of tedious and perplexing explanations. Where the member did not actually vote, but retired neutralizing an opposite vote, by what is called in the Parliamentary phrase *pairing off*; the significant A or N is printed in the Italic character A or N.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE QUESTIONS REFERRED TO.

- (Column 1) May 8, Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for taking into consideration, the Report of the Committee upon the Civil List, A 256, N 157.—*Minority only.*
- (2) May 16, Motion of Col. T. H. Davies, that a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the whole Military Expenditure of the country, A 45, N 12.—*Minority only.*
- (3) June 1, Motion by Lord Castlereagh, for leave to bring in an Alien Bill, A 149, N 63.—*Minority only.*
- (4) June 14, Motion by Lord Palmerston, for the third reading of the Matiny Bill, A 101, N 46.—*Minority only.*
- (5) June 26, Motion by Lord Castlereagh, for referring to a Secret Committee, the papers presented against the Queen, A 195, N 100.—*Minority only.*
- (6) July 4, Motion by Mr. Hume, proposing 9 economical resolutions relative to the collection of the revenue, A 99, N 124.—*Minority only.*
- (7) February 6, 1821, Motion by the Marquis of Tavistock, for a resolution declaring "That it appears to this House, that his Majesty's Ministers, in advising the measures which have led to the late proceedings against her Majesty the Queen, were not justified by any political expediency or necessity, and that their conduct throughout the whole of these proceedings has been productive of consequences derogatory from the honour of the Crown and injurious to the best interests of the nation." A 178, N 324.
- (8) Feb. 21, Motion by Sir J. Mackintosh, for certain papers connected with the present circumstances of the kingdom of Naples. The purpose of the motion was to countenance and encourage the struggle of the Italian States in the cause of freedom, A 125, N 194.—*Minority only.*
- (9) Feb. 28, Motion by Mr. Plunket for the appointment of a Committee, to consider of the laws affecting Roman Catholics, A 227, N 231.
- (10) April 3, Motion by Mr. Western, for the second reading of a bill, for the repeal of the additional Malt Tax, A 144, N 242.
- (11) April 11, Motion by Mr. Hume, for a reduction in the Civil Establishment of the Army, A 54, N 83.
- (12) May 15, Motion by Sir F. Burdett, for an enquiry into the transactions at Manchester, August 16, 1819, A 111, N 235.—*Minority only.*

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NAMES.	PLACES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Abercromby, Hon. Jas.	Calne	N				N		A	A	A			A
Acland, sir T. D. Bart. .	Devonshire ..							N		A	N		
Adams, E. H.	Heytesbury ..							N		A	N		
Adams, C. Ashe	Heytesbury ..												
Alexander, James	Old Sarum....							N		N	N	N	
Alexander, J. D. P. (elect- ed, July 22)	Old Sarum....							N		A	N		
Alford, Jonathan	Westbury												
Allen, J. H.	Pembroke	N	A			N		A	A	A	A		A
Althorpe, Visct.	Northamptonsh.	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	A		
Amorim, Lord	Huntingdon ..							A	A	A	N		
Anson, Hon. G.	Yarmouth	N					A	A	A	A			A
Anson, Sir George	Lichfield	N						A		A			
Antrobus G. C.	Aldborough ..												
Aspley, Lord	Cirencester ..							N		N	N		
Arbuthnot, Right Hon. C.	St. Germain's ..							N		A	N	N	
Archdall, Mervyn	Fermanagh....									N			
Aschurst, W. H.	Oxfordshire ..							N		N	N		
Atwell, W.	Bridgewater ..									N	N		
Astley, J. D.	Wiltshire							N		N	A		
Aubrey, Sir J. Bart.	Horseham	N			N	N		A	A				
Bagwell, Right Hon. W.	Tipperary									A	N		
Baillie, Col. John	Heydon			N						A	A		
Balfour, John	Orkney							N					
Banks, George	Corfe Castle ..							N		N			
Banks, Henry	Corfe Castle ..							N		N	N	A	
Barham, J. Fors.	Stockbridge ..	N				N				A	A		A
Barham, J. Fors. Jun.	Stockbridge ..		A					A	A	A	A		
Baring, Alex.	Taunton			N				A	A	A	N		
Baring, Sir Thomas	Wycomb	N						A	A	A			
Bair, Jas. H.	Wigtown									A	A		
Bair, James	Aldebury							N		N	N		
Blake, Robert	Arundel							N				N	
Boswell, Alex.	Plympton							N					
Boring, H. (elected, July 18)	Colchester							N					A
Barnard, Visct.	Tregony	N		N			A	A	A	A	N		A
Barnes, Mich.	Dunwich							A	A		N		
Barrett, S. M.	Richmond	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	A		A
Barry, Right Hon. J. M.	Cavan												
Barton, Nathl.	Westbury												
Bastard, E. P.	Devonshire												
Bathurst, Right Hon. B.	Harwich							N			A		
Bathurst, Hon. S. T.	St. Germain's ..							N		N	N	A	
Beaumont, T. W.	Northumb.	N		N		N	A	A	A	A	A		
Becher, W. W.	Mallow			N					A	A	A		A
Beckett, Right Hon. J.	Cockermouth ..							N		N	N	N	
Bective, Earl of	Meath									A	N		
Belfast, Earl of	Belfast									A	N		
Belgrave, Visct.	Chester							A		A	A		
Bennett, John	Wilts.	N			N	N		A	A	A	A		
Bennett, Hon. Hen. Grey	Shrewsbury	N				N		A	A	A	A	A	A
Best, John	Totness									N	N		



NAMES.	PLACES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bentinck, Lord F. C. . .	Woobly							N		N			
Bentinck, Lord W. H. C. .	Nottinghamsh. . .	N					A		A				
Benyon, Benjamin	Staffordshire . .	N				N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bernal, Ralph	Rochester	N			N	N	A	A	A			A	A
Beresford, Sir J. P. . . .	Coleraine							N		N	N		
Beresford, Lord G.	Waterford, Co. . .							N		N	N	N	
Binning, Lord	Rochester							N		N	N		
Birch, Jos.	Nottingham . . .	N						A	A	A	A		A
Blackburne, John	Lancashire							N		N	N		
Blake, Sir F. (elected December 19)	Berwick							A		A			A
Boughey, Sir J.	Staffordshire . .	N				N	A				A	A	
Boughton, W.	Evesham										A		
Bourne, Rt. Hon. W. S. . .	Christchurch . . .							N			A	N	
Bouverie, Hon. B.	Downton							N		N	N		
Bradshaw, B. Hald.	Brackley							N		N	N	N	
Branding, C.	Northumb.									A	N		
Bridges, George	London							N		N		N	
Bright, Hen.	Bristol	N	A		N	N	A	A	A	N	A		A
Broadhead, T.	Yarmouth of W . .							N		N	A	N	
Brogden James	Launceston							N		N	N		
Brougham, Hen.	Winchelsea	N						A	A				A
Browne, Dom.	Mayo							A		A	A		
Browne, James	Mayo							N		A	N	N	
Browne, Rt. Hon. Dennis .	Kilkenny, City . .							N		A	N	N	
Browne, Peter	Rye							N		A	N	N	
Brownlow, Charles	Armagh							N		N	N		
Bruce, Robert	Kiaross							N		N	N	A	
Brudenell, Lord	Marlborough . . .							N		N			
Bruen, Henry	Carlou										N		
Burdett, Sir F. Bart. . . .	Westminster . . .	N					A	A					A
Burgh, Sir Ulysses	Carlou							N		N	N	N	
Burrell, Sir C. M.	Shoreham							N		N			
Burrell, Walter	Sumex							N		N	N		
Bury, Lord	Arundel	N	A			N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Butler, Hon. C. H.	Kilkenny									A			
Butterworth, Joseph	Dover	N						N					
Buxton, J. J.	Bedwin							N		N	N		
Buxton, C. F.	Weymouth and Melcombe regia . .										A	A	
Byng, George	Middlesex	N				N	A	A	A	A			A
Calcraft, John H.	Wareham	N		N	N	N	A	A	A	A	A		A
Calcraft, John H. Junior . .	Wareham	N					N	A	A	A			
Calthorpe, Hon. F. G. . . .	Hindon							N		A			
Calvert, Charles	Southwark	N	A			N	A	A	A				
Calvert, J.	Huntingdon						A	N		N	N	N	A
Calvert, Nicolson	Hertford	N					A	A		A			
Campbell, Lord Jno. D. H. .	Argyle												
Campbell, Hon. J. F. . . .	Caermarthen . . .	N					A	A	A	A	A		
Campbell, Hon. G. P. . . .	Cromartie and Naire												
Campbell, Archibald	Glasgow									N			
Canning, Right Hon. G. . .	Liverpool										N		
Carew, R. S.	Wexford				N		A	A	A	A			
Carhampton, Earl	Ludgershall												
Carrol, J.	New Ross												
Carter, J.	Portsmouth	N	A			N	A	A	A	A			

NAMES.	PLACES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Atwright, W. R.	Northamptonsh.							N		N			
Astleough, Viscount ..	Down							N		A	N		
Aulfield, Hon. Henry ..	Armagh, Co. ...			N					A	A			
Avendish, Lord G. A. H.	Derbyshire ..	N				N		A	A	A	A		A
Avendish, H. F. C.	Derby	N						A	A	A	A		A
Awthorne, J. F.	Lancaster							A		N			
Boil, Lord T.	Stamford							N		N			
Baloner, Robert	York, City							A			A	A	A
Bamberlayne, W.	Southampton ..	N				N	A						
Baplin, Charles	Lincoln							N		N	N		
Beere, E. M.	Cambridge							N		N	N		
Berry, G. H.	Dunwich							N		N	N		
Betwynde, G.	Stafford							N		N	N	A	
Bichester, A.	Carriekfergus ..							N		A	N		
Bilde, W. N.	Wenlock							N		N	N		
Bolmely, Sir M. (elected July 25)	Grantham							N		N	N		
Blaughton, T.	Newton, Lanca.									N	N		
Blements, Hon. Lieut. Col.	Leitrim									N	N	N	
Bork, Sir George Bart..	Edinburghshire ..							N		N	N	N	
Bifford, Captain	Dungarvon	N						A	A	A	A		
Bifton, Lord	Canterbury ..	N		N		N	A	A	A	A	A		
Binton, Sir W. H.	Newark									N	N	N	A
Bive, Viscount	Ladlow							N		N	N	N	
Bive, Henry	Montgomery ..									N	N	N	
Bive, Hon. B. H.	Ladlow							N		N	N	N	
Bockburn, Sir G.	Weobly							N		N	N	N	
Bockerell, Sir Charles ..	Evesham							N		N	N	N	
Bocks, Hon. J. Somers ..	Hereford							N		N	N	N	
Bocks, Hon. James S. ..	Reigate							N		N	N	N	
Boffin, Sir I.	Ilchester						A	A		A	A		
Boke, T. W.	Norfolk	N								A	A		A
Boke, T. W. Jun.	Derby					N		A		A	A		A
Bolborne, N.	Thetford	N		N		N		A	A	A	A		A
Bole, Hon. Sir G. L. ..	Fermanagh ..									N	N		
Bole, Sir C.	Glamorgan, Co.							N		N	N		
Bollett, E. J.	Cashell							N		N	N		
Bolquhoun, Right Hon. A.	Dumbartonshire												
Bolthurst, Sir N. C. Bart.	Cork, City							N		A	A		
Boncannon, Lucius	Winchelsea ..	N						A	A	A	A		A
Bongrove, Sir W.	Plymouth							N		N	N	N	
Bongrove, R. B.	Gloucester							N		N	N	N	
Bongrove, Ed. S.	Sligo, County..							N		N	N	N	
Bongrove, Sir J. S.	Ashburton							N		N	N	N	
Bongrove, P.	Shrewsbury ..						A	N	A	N	A	A	
Bongrove, John	Shropshire												
Bongrove, Sir J. G.	Herefordshire..							N		N	N		
Bongrove, Thomas P. ...	Totness							N		A	N	N	
Bongrove, William	Exeter							N		A	N	N	
Bongrove, George	Kinsale	N						A					
Bongrove, A. J. (returned July 22)	Old Sarum												
Bongrove, Viscount ..	Hertford							N		N	N		
Bongrove, S.	Honiton	N						N		N	N		
Bongrove, Thomas	Appleby			N	N	N		A	A	A	A	A	A
Bongrove, B. Alexander ..	Ipwich												
Bongrove, J.	Cirencester ..							N		N			

NAMES.	PLACES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Croker, J. W.	Bodmin							N		A	N	N	
Crompton, S.	Retford	N	A						A	A	A	A	A
Crosbie, James	Kerry							N		A	N		
Cuff, James	Tralee							N					
Cumming, George	Fortrose, &c... ..							N		A			
Conningham, Sir W. F.	Loominster ..												
Cartois, E. J.	Sussex							N		N	A		
Curtis, Sir W. Bart.	London							N		N			
Curwen, J. C.	Cumberland ..							A		A	A		
Curzon, Hon. B.	Clithero							N		N	N		
Cust, Hon. William	Clithero							N		N	N		
Cust, Hon. E.	Grantham							N		N	N		
Cust, Hon. P. F.	Honiton							N		N	N		
Dalrymple, J. A.	Appleby							N		N	N		
Daly, James	Galway, County ..							N		N	N		
Davenport, Davies	Cheshire									N	A		
Davies, T. H.	Worcester	N	A		N	N	A	A	A	N	A	A	A
Davis, Richard Hart	Bristol												
Dawkins, James	Hastings							N			N		
Dawkins, Henry	Boroughbridge ..							N			N	N	
Dawson, George R.	Londonder. Co. ..									N			
Dawson, Massey	Clonmell							N		A	N		
De Crespigny, Sir W. C.	Southampton ..	N	A			N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Deerhurst, Viscount	Worcester							N		A			
Dennison, W. J.	Surrey	N		N			A	A	A	A	A		A
Denman, Thomas	Nottingham	N		N			A	A	A	A		A	A
Dent, John	Pool									N			
Dickinson, W.	Somerset, Co... ..							A		N	A	A	
Divett, Thomas	Gatton							N					
Dobson, John	Rye									N	N		
Domville, Sir C.	Bossiney							N				N	
Don, Sir Alexander	Roxburgh, Co. ..									A	N		
Douglas, L.	Oxford							N		A	N		
Douglas, W. R. K.	Dumfries							N		A	N		
Doveton, Gab.	Lancaster							N		A	N		
Dowdeswell, J.	Tewkesbury ..							N			N		
Downey, B.	Laverkeithing..							N		N		N	
Drake, V. J.	Amersham							N					
Drake, W. T.	Amersham							N		N			
Drummond, James	Perthshire										N		
Dugdale, D. S.	Warwickshire ..							N			N		
Dunally, Lord	Okehampton ..							N					
Duncannon, Viscount ..	Malton	N		N	N		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Duncomb, C.	Newp. I. of W. ..							N			N		
Duncomb, W.	Grimsby							N			N		
Dundas, Charles	Berkshire	N	A						A	A			
Dundas, Thomas	Richmond	N	A	N				A		A			A
Dundas, Right Hon. W.	Edinburgh							N			N	N	
Dunlap, James	Kircudbright, C. ..							N		A	N		
Ebrington, Lord	Tavistock			N	N	N		A		A			A
Edmonstone, Sir C. Bart.	Stirlingshire ..												
Edwards, Hon. E.	Blechingly												
Egerton, Wilbraham	Cheshire							N		N			
Eliot, Hon. William	Liskeard							N		N	N		
Ellice, Edward	Coventry	N	A			N			A		A		A
Ellis, Charles Rose	Seaford							N		A	A		
Ellis, Hon. G. A.	Seaford									A	N		

NAMES.	PLACES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ellis, Henry	Boston												
Ellis, Thomas (elected July 3)	Dublin							N		N	N	N	
Ellison, C.	Newcastle upon Tyne							N		N	N	N	
Estcourt, J. G.	Devizes							N		A	N	N	
Evans, W.	East Retford ...	N							A	A	N	N	A
Felvelyn, Lyndon	St. Ives							N		A	N	N	
Fane, John	Oxfordshire ...							N		N	N	N	
Fano, Hon. J. T.	Lyme Regis ...							N		N	N	N	
Fano, Vere	Lyme Regis ...							N		N	N	N	
Farquharson, A.	Elgin								A				A
Farrand, B. ...	Heydon	N						A		A	A	N	
Fellowes, W. H.	Huntingdonsh. ...							N		N	N	N	
Ferguson, James	Aberdeenshire ...												
Ferguson, Sir Ron. C.	Dysart, &c. ...	N		N		N		A	A	A	A		A
Fetherstone, Sir Thos. Bt.	Longford, Co. ...							N		N	N	N	
Fife, Earl of	Bamffshire									N	N	A	
Finch, George	Lymington ...							N		A	N		
Finlay, Kirkman	Glasgow	N											
Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. W. V.	Claro, County ...												
Fitzgerald, Right Hon. M.	Kerry						A	A		A			
Fitzgerald, Lord W. ...	Kildare, County ...	N		N			A	A		A			A
Fitzgibbon, Hon. R. H.	Limerick, Co. ...							N		A			
Fitzharris, Viscount	Wilton												
Fitzroy, Lord C.	Thetford			N			A	A		A	A		A
Fitzroy, Lord J.	Bury							A	A	A	A		
Fleming, John	Saltsash							N		A	A	N	
Fleming, John	Hants.									A	N		
Foley, Thomas	Droitwich												
Folkes, Sir M. Bart.	King's Lynn ...									N			
Folkestone, Viscount ...	New Sarum ...	N		N		N		A			A		A
Forbes, Viscount	Longford, Co. ...							N		A			
Forbes, Charles	Malmesbury ...							N					
Forrester, Cecil W.	Wenlock										A	N	
Foster, Right Hon. J. ...	Louth, County ...										N		
Fox, G. Lane	Beverley							N	A	N			
Frankland, Robert	Thirsk	N								A			
Freemantle, W. H. ...	Buckingham ...							N		A			
French, Arthur	Roscommon, C. ...									A			
Fynes, Henry	Aldboro' York ...							N		N		N	
Fascoyne, Isaac	Liverpool							N		N		N	
Faskell, Benjamin	Malden	N				N		A		A			A
Gifford, Sir Robert	Eye							N		N	N		
Gilbert, Davies	Bodmyn							N		N	N	N	
Gipps, George ..	Bisson							N		N	N	N	
Gladstone, John	Woodstock ...							N		N	N	N	
Glenorchy	Okehampton ...					N		A	A	A	A	A	
Gooch, Thomas Sherlock	Suffolk							N			A		
Gordon, Hon. W. (elected October 27)	Aberdeen							N			N		
Gordon, Robert	Cricklade	N				N		A	A	A	N	A	A
Gosset, William	Truro							A		N	N	N	
Goulburne, Henry	West Loos							N		N	N	N	
Graham, James	St. Ives						A	A					
Graham, S.	Ludgershall ...	N		N		N		A	A	A	A		
Graham, Sir James, Bart.	Carlisle							N		N			

NAMES.	PLACES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lowther, Hon. H. C. ...	Westmoreland..							N		N	N		
Lowther, J.	Cumberland ...							N		N	N		
Lowther, Hon. J.	Cockermouth ...							N		N	N		
Lowther, Viscount	Westmoreland ..							N		N	N	N	
Lord, S. J.	Hythe												
Lucy, G.	Fowey							N		N	N	N	
Lushington, S. R.	Canterbury ...							N		N	N	N	
Lushington, S.	Ilchester	N	A	N	N	N	A	N		N	N	N	A
Luttrell, Hon. F.	Minehead							N		N	N	N	
Luttrell, J. F.	Minehead							N		N	N	N	
Lygon, Hon. H.	Worcester, Co. ...							N		N	N	N	
Lygon, Hon. E.	Callington												
Maberley, J.	Abingdon	N		N			A	A		N	A	A	A
Maberley, W. L.	Northampton ...	N		N			A	A		N	A	A	A
Macdonald, Joseph	Calne	N				N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Macdonald, R. G.	Plympton							N		N	N	N	
Mackintosh, Sir J.	Knarborough	N		N		N	A		A	A	A	A	A
Mackenzie, T.	Ross, County... ..							N		N	N	N	
Macnaghten, A.	Orford							N		N	N	N	
M'Queen, T. P.	East Loos												
Maddocks, W. A.	Chippenham ...							A					A
Magenis, Richard	Raniskillen									N	N	N	
Mahon, Hon. S.	Roscommon, Co. ...							A		N	N	N	A
Manners, Lord C. S. ...	Cambridgeshire ..							N		N	N	N	
Manners, Lord Robert ...	Leicestershire... ..							N		N	N	N	
Mansfield, J.	Leicestershire... ..							N		N	N	N	
Marjoribanks, Sir J.	Berwickshire ...					N		A					
Marjoribanks, S.	Hythe							N	A	A	A	A	
Markham, J.	Portsmouth ...												
Marryat, Joseph	Sandwich	N						N		N	N	N	
Martin, Sir T. B.	Plymouth							N		N	N	N	
Martin, R.	Galway, County ..							N		N	N	N	
Martin, J.	Towksbury	N			N	N		A	A	A	A	A	A
Maule, Hon. W. R.	Forfarshire						A			A	A	A	
Maxwell, J.	Renfrewshire ...							A		A	A	A	A
Maxwell, J. W.	Downpatrick ...		A					N					
Metcalfe, H. J.	Drogheda									A	N	N	
Metge, (ret. July 14) ...	Dundalk												
Milbank, Mark	Camelford	N	A					A					A
Mildmay, P. St. John ...	Winchester ...	N								A	A		
Miles, P. T. (elect. Dec. 9)	Westbury							N					
Mills, Charles	Warwick							N		N	N		
Milne, Sir David (election declared void)	Berwick												
Milton, Viscount	Yorkshire	N	A	N	N	N		A		A	A	A	A
Mitchell, J.	Kings. up. Hull ..							N		N	N	N	
Monck, J. B.	Reading	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Money, W. T.	St. Michael							N		N	N	N	
Monteith, H. J.	Selkirk, &c. ...							N		N	N	N	
Montgomery, Sir J. Bart.	Peebles, Co. ...												
Montgomery, James	Ayrshire							N		N	N	N	
Moore, Peter	Coventry	N				N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moore, Abraham	Shaftsbury	N				N		A		A	A	A	A
Morgau, Sir C.	Monmouthshire ..							N		N	N	N	
Morgan, G. Gould	Brecon							N		N	N	N	
Morland, Sir S. Bart. ...	St. Mawes							N		N	N	N	
Mostyn, Sir Thomas, Bt.	Flintshire	N				N		A		A	A	A	

NAMES.	PLACES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mount-Charles, Earl of...	Donegal, Co. ...							N		N	N		
Mundy, G.	Boroughbridge							N					
Mundy, E. M.	Derby, County									N	N		
Musgrave, Sir P.	Petersfield							N		N		N	
Neale, Sir H. Bart.	Lymington.....										N	N	
Needham, Hon. F.	Newry							N					N
Neville, Hon. R.	Berks							A		A	A		
Newman, R. N.	Exeter							A					
Newport, Rt. Hon. Sir Jn.	Waterford, City	N	A	N		N	A		A	A	A		
Nicholl, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Bt.	Bedwin							N		N			
Nightingale, Sir M.	Eye.....							N		N			
Noel, Sir G. Noel, Bart. ...	Ratland					N		A	A	N			
Nolas, Michael.....	Barnstaple							N			N		
Normanby, Viscount. ...	Scarborough ..												
North, Dudley.	Newton L. of W.									N	N		
Northey, W.	Corwall.....									A		N	
Nugent, Sir G.	Buckingham ..									A			
Nugent, Lord.....	Allesbury	N			N	N		A		A			A
O'Brien, Sir E. Bart.....	Clare, Co.												
O'Callaghan, James.	Tregony		A			N	A	A	A	A		A	A
O'Grady, S.	Limerick, Co. ...			N			A			A	A	A	
O'Hara, Charles.....	Sligo, County...												
Ommaney, F. M.	Barnstaple							N			N		
O'Neil, Hon. J. R. B. ...	Antrim, County							N		N	N		
Onslow, Arthur.....	Guildford							N					
Ord, W.	Morpeth.....	N	A					A		A	A		A
Osborne, Lord F. G.	Cambridgeshire	N		N			A	A			A		
Ossulston, Lord.....	Berwick	N		N		N		A	A		A		A
Owen, Sir J.	Pembroke, Co. ...							N					
Paget, Hon. Sir B.	Milborne Port							N			N		
Paget, Hon. Charles.....	Carnarvon							N			N		
Pakenham, Hon. H. R. ...	Westmeath, Co.							N		N			
Palk, Sir L. Bart.	Ashburton							N		N	N		
Palmer, C. F.	Reading	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Palmer, Charles.....	Bath	N						A	A		A		
Palmerston, Viscount ...	Cambridge Uni.							N		A	A	N	
Parce, T.	Leicester	N		N									
Parnell, Sir H. Bart.....	Queen's County	N	A			N	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Parnell, William H.	Wicklow	N	A	N	N								
Parsons, John	King's County												
Pearse, J.	Devizes									N	N	N	
Pechell, Sir J. B.	Downton							N		N	N	N	
Peel, Right Hon. Robert	Oxford, Univer.							N		N	N		
Peel, W. Y. ...	Tamworth									N			
Peirse, Hon.	Northallerton ...					N	A	A	A				A
Pelham, Hon. C. A.	Lincolnshire ...	N				N							A
Pellev, Hon. P. B.	Launceston							A		N	N		
Pennant, G. H. D.	Romney							N					
Pearaduck	Wilton							N		N			
Percy, Hon. J.	Beralstone												
Percy, Hon. W. H.	Stamford							N		A			
Phillimore, Joseph.....	St. Mawes							N		A			
Phillips, George, R.	Steyning.....	N		N		N		A	A	A			A
Phillips, G.	Wotton Bassett	N				N		A	A			A	A
Phippes, Hon. Edmund ...	Scarborough ...							N		A	N		
Pitt, Joseph	Cricklade							N		N			
Pitt, William Morton ...	Dorsetshire ...							N		N	N	N	

NAMES.	PLACES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plummer, John	Hindon									A	N	A	N
Plumer, W.	Higham Ferrers									A	A		A
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. W. C.	Dublin Univer.									A			
Pole, Sir Peter	Yarm. I. of W.							N		A	N		
Pole, Right Hon. W. W.	Queen's County							N		A	N	N	
Pollen, Sir J. Bart.	Andover							N		A	N		
Pollington, Viscount.	Pontefract									A	N		
Possanby, Hon. F.	Kilkenny, Co.	N						A		A	A		
Portman, R. B.	Dorsetshire.									A	N	A	
Powell, W. E.	Cardiganshire.							N		A	N		N
Power, R.	Waterford, Co.	N	A		N	N		A	A	A	A		
Powlett, Hon. W. J. F.	Durham, Co.	N					A			A	N		A
Prendergast, J. S.	Galway							A	N	A	A	N	
Prittie, Hon. F.	Tipperary							A					
Price, Robert	Herefordshire.		A	N		N				A	A		A
Price, Richard	New Radnor ...							A	A	A	N		
Pringle, Sir W.	Linkeard							N		A	N		
Preby, Hon. G. L.	Wicklow, Co.					N							
Pryse, Pryse	Cardigan					N	A	A		A	A		A
Pym, F.	Bedfordshire ...	N			N		A			A	A		
Rae, Right Hon. Sir W.	Craile, &c.							A		A	N		
Raine, J.	Newport, Corn.							N		N			
Ramsay, Sir A. Bart.	Kincardineshire					N	A		A	A	A		
Ramsbottom, John	Windsor							A		A	A		
Ramsden, J. Charles	Malton		A	N				A	A	A	A		A
Ricardo, David	Portarlington.	N		N	N	N	A		A	A	A		
Rice, Hon. G.	Cardiganshire							A		A	N		
Rice, Thomas S.	Limerick, City								A	A	A		
Ricketts, C. M.	Dartmouth								A	A	N	N	A
Rickford, W.	Ailesbury	N						A		A	N	A	
Ridley, Sir M. W. Bart.	Newcastle-on-T ...	N							A	A	A		
Robarts, A. W.	Maidstone	N				N	A	A		A	N	A	
Robarts, W. T.	St. Alban's												
Robarts, J. G.	Wallingford ...	N		N		N	A	A	A				A
Roberts, W. A.	Bewdley										A		A
Robertson, A.	Grampound ...							N		N	N		
Robinson, Sir C.	Callington												
Robinson, Rt. Hon. F. G.	Ripon							N		A	N	N	
Robinson, Sir G.	Northampton ...	N	A	N	N		A	A	A	A	A		A
Rockfort, G. H.	Westmeath, Co.												
Rockaavage, Earl of	Castlerising ...							N			N	N	
Rogers, E.	Bishop's Castle							N		N	A		
Rose, Right Hon. George	Christchurch ...												
Rowley, Sir William ...	Suffolk	N					A	A		A	A		A
Rumbold, E. E.	Yarmouth	N			N	N		A	A	A	A		A
Russell, Matthew	Salisbury												
Russell, J. W.	Gatton							N		N	N		
Russell, Lord John	Huntingdonshire	N		N		N	A	A	A	A	A		A
Russell, Lord G. W.	Bedford	N				N	A	A	A	A	A		
Russell, R. G.	Thirsk	N						A	A	A	A		
Ryder, Right Hon. R. ...	Tiverton							N		A	N		
Saint Paul, Sir H. (elected July 18	Berwick							N			N		
Sandon, Viscount	Tiverton												
Scarlett, James	Peterborough ...	N		N		N	A	A	A	A			A
Scott, Samuel	Whitchurch ...							A		N	N		
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Kt.	Oxford Univers.							A		N			
Scott, J.	Bridport			N				N		A	A		

NAMES.	PLACES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scott, Hon. W. H. I.	Hastings.....							N		N	N	N	
Scountfield, W. H.	Haverford West										N		
Scudamore, R. P.	Hereford	N				N	A	A		A	A		A
Sebright, Sir J.	Herts	N						A	A	A	A		
Seflon, Earl	Droitwich	N	A	N		N		A	A	A	A	A	A
Seymour, Hugh	Antrim, County							N		N	N		
Seymour, Horace B.	Orford							N					
Seymour, Horace	Lisburne.....									N			
Shaw, Robert	Dublin, City ...							N		N	N	N	
Sheldon, Ralph	Wilton							N		N	N		
Shelley, Sir J. Bart.	Lewes.....								A	N	N		
Shiffner, Sir George, Bart.	Lewes.....							N		N			
Sibthorpe, C. W.	Lincoln							N					
Smith, Christopher	St. Alban's.....							N		N			
Smith, Hon. R.	Bucks.....				N		A		A		A	A	
Smith, T. Ashlon	Andover							N		N	N		
Smith, John	Midhurst	N					A	A	A	A	N		A
Smith, Abel	Midhurst		A										
Smith, Samuel	Wendover	N	A				A	A	A	N	N		
Smith, George	Wendover	N	N					A		A	N		
Smith, Robert	Lincoln	N		N						N	N	A	
Smith, W.	Norwich.....	N	A		N	N	A	A	A	A	A		A
Smyth, J. H.	Cambridge, Uni.								A		A		A
Sneyd, Nathaniel	Cavan, County							N		N	N		
Somerset, Lord G.	Monmouthshire							N		N	N	N	
Somerset, Lord R. E. H. ..	Gloucestershire							N		N			
Somerset, Lord F. J. H. ..	Truro												
Sotheron, F.	Nottinghamshire							N					
Somerville, Sir M. Bart. ..	Meath							N		A	N		
Spencer, C.	Bridport	N	A	N									
Stanley, Lord	Lancashire							A	A	A	A		A
Stanton, Sir G.	St. Michael's ..							N		A			
Stewart, Hon. J.	Wigton, &c. ...							N					
Stewart, A.	Londonderry, C.							N		A	N	A	
Stewart, W.	Tyrone							N					
Stewart Rt. Hon. Sir J. ...	Tyrone									N	N		
Stewart, W.	Armagh, Borou.						A						
Stopford, Lord	Wexford, Co. ...							N		N	N		
Strathaven, Lord	E. Grinstead ...							N		N	N		
Strutt, Joseph Holden ...	Malden									N		N	
Stuart-Wortley, J.	Yorkshire							N		A	N		
Stuart, Lord P. J.	Caithness, &c. ...	N		N			A	A	A	A	A		A
Sumner, George H. ...	Surrey							N		N			
Suttle, Sir J. ...	Haddingtonsh.							N		N	N		
Sutton Right Hon. C. M.	Scarborough ...												
(Speaker.)													
Swann, Henry	Penryn							N		N			
Sykes, Daniel	Hull	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	A		
Talbot, R. W.	Dublin, County							A		A	A		
Tavistock, Marquis of ...	Bedfordshire ...	N				N	A			A	A		A
Taylor, Gen. Sir Herbert ..	Windsor.....	N						N		A	N	N	
Taylor, Charles W.	Wells												
Taylor, G. Watson	East Loos									N			
Taylor, M. A.	Durham, City... ..	N				N		A	A	A			A
Temple, Earl	Bucks.....							N				N	
Tennison, C.	Grimsby.....							A		A	A		
Thynne, Lord John	Bath							N		N			

NAMES.	PLACES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tickfield, Marquis of.....	Blechingley ...							A		A			A
Tierney, Right Hon. G...	Knarborough ...	N		N		N	A	A	A	A		A	A
Townsend, Hon. H.	Whitchurch ...							N		N	N	N	
Townsend, Lord J.	Helstone ...												
Townshend, Lord C.	Tamworth ...	N				N	A	A		N	A		
Tremayne, J. H.	Cornwall ...						A	N		N	N	A	
Trench, Colonel.....	Cambridge, Bo.							N			N	N	
Tulk, C. A.	Sudbury.....						A	N		N			
Tudway, J. P.	Wells.....												
Tynle, C. K.	Bridgwater ...					N	A	A			A		A
Twiss, H.	Wootton Bassett							N		A			
Upton, Hon. A. P.	Bury, St. Eda.							N		A			
Ure, Masterton.....	Weymouth.....									A	N	N	
Uxbridge, Earl of.....	Anglesea, Co...							N			N	N	
Valletort, Viscount	Fawey							N		N	N	N	
Vansittart, Right Hon. N.	Harwich.....							N		N	N	N	
Vaughan, Sir B. W. Bt.	Merionethshire												
Vereker, Right Hon. J. P.	(election declared void)												
Vernon, G. C.	Limerick, City												
Villiers, Right Hon. J. C.	Lichfield							N		A	N	N	
Vivian, Sir R. H.	Queenborough							N			N	N	
Walker, Joshua.....	Truro.....							N		N	N	N	
Walker, Joshua.....	Aldeburgh							N					
Wall, Charles Baring ...	Guildford			N						A	N	N	
Wallace, Right Hon. T...	Weymouth, &c.							N		N	N	N	
Walpole, Lord	King's Lynn ...							N		N	N	N	
Ward, Robert	Haslemere							N		A	N	N	
Ward, Hon. J. W.	Bossiney			N						A	A	N	
Warre, J. A.	Taunton.....	N							A	A			A
Warren Charles.....	Dorchester							N					
Warrender, Sir G.	Sandwich							N		N	A	N	
Webb, E.	Gloucester	N	A		N	N	A			A	N		
Wells, J.	Maidstone							A		N	N	A	
Wellesly, Richard.....	Banish												
Wemyss, Captain J.	Fifehire.....							N		N	A	N	
Weston, Hon. H.	Monaghan							N		N	A	N	
Western, C. C.	Essex	N			N	N		A	A	A	N		A
Wetherell, C.	Oxford, City ...												
Wharton, J. Hall	Beverley						A	A	A	A			A
Whitbread, W. H.	Bedford, Boro.	N	A					A	A	A	A		A
Whitbread, Sam. Charles.	Middlesex	N			N	N		A	A	A	A	A	A
White, Luke	Leitrim, County							A		A	A		
Whitmore, Thomas	Bridgenorth ...							N		N			
Whitmore, W.	Bridgenorth ...						A	A		A		A	
Wigram, Sir Robert	Lestwithiel ...							N			N		
Wigram, William.....	Wexford.....							N		N	N		
Wilberforce, William ..	Bramber.....							N	A				
Wilbraham, E. B.	Dover							N		N			
Wildman, J. B.	Colchester							N		N			
Wilkins, Walter	Radnorshire ...	N			N			A		A	A		
Williams, Owen.....	Marlow							A					
Williams, Sir R. Bart. ...	Carmarvonshire.	N											
Williams, Robert	Dorchester							N		N	N		
Williams, W.	Weymouth, &c.	N			N			A	A		N	A	A
Williams, J. P.	Marlow	N					A	A		A			
Willoughby, Henry	Newark												
Willmot, R.	Newcastle, Staff.							N		A			

LIST OF
THE KING'S MINISTERS IN 1820.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Earl of Harrowby	Lord President of the Council.
Lord Eldon	Lord High Chancellor.
Earl of Westmoreland . . .	Lord Privy Seal.
Earl of Liverpool	First Lord of the Treasury.
Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart . . .	{ Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.
Viscount Melville	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Duke of Wellington	Master General of the Ordnance.
Viscount Sidmouth	Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Viscount Castlereagh	Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.
Earl Bathurst	{ Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Departments.
Right Hon. George Canning	President of the India Board.
Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst . . .	[afterwards without Salary.]
Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst . . .	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Right Hon. W. Wellesley Pole	Master of the Mint.
Right Hon. F. J. Robinson	{ Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Board of Trade.
Earl of Mulgrave	[without Office.]

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Viscount Palmerston	Secretary at War.
Right Hon. C. Long	Paymaster-General of the Forces.
Earl of Chichester	{ Joint Postmasters-General.
Marquis of Salisbury	{ Secretaries to the Treasury.
Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot	{
S. R. Lushington, Esq. . . .	Vice-President of the Board of Trade.
Right Hon. T. Wallace	Master of the Rolls.
Right Hon. Sir T. Plumer	Vice-Chancellor.
Right Hon. Sir J. Leach	Attorney General.
Sir Robert Gifford	Solicitor General.
Sir J. S. Copley	

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

Marquis of Cholmondeley	Lord Steward.
Marquis of Hertford	Lord Chamberlain.
Duke of Montrose	Master of the Horse.
His Royal Highness the D. of York . . .	Commander-in-Chief.
Sir Hildebrand Oakes	Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.
Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson	{ First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Land Revenue.

THE NAMES OF THE LEARNED JUDGES OF THE LAW.

I.

Right Hon. Lord Eldon . . . Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.
 Right Hon. Sir Thomas Plumer, kt. . Master of the Rolls.
 Right Hon. Sir John Leach, kt. . Vice-Chancellor.

II.—KING'S BENCH.

Right Hon. Sir Charles Abbott, kt. Lord Chief Justice.
 Sir John Bayley, kt. | Sir George Sowley Holroyd, kt.
 Sir William Draper Best, kt.

III.—COMMON PLEAS.

Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, kt. Lord Chief Justice.
 Sir James Allan Park, kt. | Sir James Burrough, kt.
 Sir John Richardson, kt.

IV.—EXCHEQUER.

Right Hon. Sir Richard Richards, kt. L. C. B.
 Sir Robert Graham, kt. | Sir George Wood, kt.
 Sir William Garrow, kt.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

I. VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Vicar-general, Right Hon. Sir William
 Scott, kt. D. C. L.
 Registrars, John Moore, W. M. Moore,
 esqrs.
 Deputy, George Jenner, esq.

II. COURT OF ARCHES.

Official Principal, Right Hon. Sir John
 Nicholl, kt. D. C. L.
 Registrar, George Jenner, esq.

III. PREROGATIVE COURT.

Master, Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, kt.
 D. C. L.
 Registrars, Rev. George Moore, M. A.
 Charles Moore, esq. Rev. Rt. Moore,
 M. A.

Deputies, G. Gostling, N. Gostling, R. C.
 Cresswell, esqrs.
 Appar-general, G. Marshall, esq.
 Deputy, J. Thompson.

IV. FACULTY OFFICE.

Master, Right Hon. Sir William Scott,
 kt. D. C. L.
 Registrar, Charles Moore, esq.
 Deputies, James Townley, Wm. Moore,
 esqrs.

V. CONSISTORY COURT.

Judge, Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott, kt.
 D. C. L.
 Registrar, Right Hon. Richard Ryder.
 Deputy, John Shepherd, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland . . .	Earl Talbot.
Commander of the Forces . . .	Right Hon. General Sir G. Beckwith.
Lord-Chancellor . . .	Lord Mansfield.
Chief Secretary . . .	Right Hon. Charles Grant.
Vice-Treasurer . . .	Right Hon. Sir G. Fitzg. Hill, bart.
Attorney-General . . .	Right Hon. William Saurin.
Solicitor-General . . .	Charles Kendal Bushe, esq.

**PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FIFTH JANUARY, 1820.**

AN Account of the ORDINARY REVENUES and EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES, constituting the PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom
of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, for the Year ended 5th January, 1820.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT: Total Sum to be ac- counted for.		Deductions, Discounts, Charges of Management, Amounts set off for Gross Revenue.		NETT PRODUCE applicable to National Objects, to be paid into the Exchequer.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Ordinary Resources.						
CUSTOMS, including the Annual Duties.....	15,304,595	2 0	3,611,930	17 9½	11,692,664	4 2½
EXCISE, including the Annual Duties	28,546,895	10 0	2,981,255	5 5	25,565,640	4 7
STAMPS	7,549,946	14 5½	460,172	6 1	6,889,074	8 4½
LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES, including the Assessed Taxes of Ireland	8,644,148	17 1	388,594	0 9	8,255,554	16 4
POST OFFICE	2,403,697	1 9½	612,497	3 2½	1,790,199	18 7
PENSIONS and { 1s. in the £.	19,844	6 7	491	5 0	19,353	1 7
SALARIES { 6d. in the £.	10,878	5 1	641	1 10	10,037	3 5
HACKNEY COACHES	26,714	18 3	4,150	14 9	22,564	3 6
HAWKERS AND PEDLARS	29,378	11 7½	3,456	11 7	25,922	0 0½
FOUNDAKE FEES (Ireland)	4,227	7 3½	-	-	4,227	7 3½
PELLS FEES Do.	845	9 3½	-	-	845	9 3½
CASUALTIES Do.	4,896	14 0½	-	-	4,896	14 0½
TREASURY FEES, AND HOSPITAL FEES (Do.)	660	19 11½	-	-	660	19 11½
SMALL BRANCHES OF THE KING'S HEREDITARY REVENUE	148,193	4 6½	4,725	10 3½	143,468	14 3½
Total of Ordinary Resources.....	62,492,923	2 0½	8,067,914	16 0½	54,425,007	5 4

Extraordinary Disbursed.

PROPERTY TAX AND INCOME DUTY. (Arrears)					
Lottery, Net Profit.....	183,134 6 8	8,650 17 9½	174,483 8 10½		
Unclaimed Dividends, &c. per Act 56 Geo. 3, cap. 97	679,150 0 0	13,850 0 0	665,300 0 0		
Surplus fees of Regulated Public Offices	237,512 16 11	-	237,512 16 11		
Voluntary Contributions.....	25,280 10 3	-	25,280 10 3		
From several County Treasurers in Ireland, on account of Advances made by the Treasury for improving Post Roads, for building Gaols, and under the Police Act of 54 Geo. 3 (Ireland)	57,870 18 6	-	57,870 18 6		
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	79,717 8 4	-	79,717 8 4		
	374,906 9 9	-	374,906 9 9		
Total (exclusive of Loans).....	64,130,524 12 5½	8,090,415 14 5½	56,040,108 17 11½		
Loans paid into the Exchequer	18,756,087 6 4	-	18,756,087 6 4		
GRAND TOTAL	82,886,611 18 9½	8,090,415 14 5½	74,796,196 4 3½		

VIII. The Ordnance .....	.....	.....	.....	1,538,309	3	10½
IX. The Army, viz.						
Ordinary Services .....	.....	.....	.....	7,719,994	3	9½
Extraordinary Services .....	.....	.....	.....	1,730,726	10	1½
X. Loans, Remittances, and Advances to other Countries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XI. Issues from Appropriated Funds, for Local Purposes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XI. Miscellaneous Services, viz.						
At Home .....	.....	.....	.....	1,595,807	3	11½
Abroad .....	.....	.....	.....	260,741	9	2½
Deduct, Sinking Fund on Loan to the East India Company.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				1,855,948	12	1½
				69,599,276	1	1½
				150,576	7	6
				69,448,899	13	7½

* This includes the Sum of £. 493,563 19s. 9½d. for Interest, Management, and Sinking Fund, on Imperial Loan; and £. 57,006 8s. 5½d. Portuguese Loan.

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN, AS THE SAME STOOD ON JANUARY 5th, 1890.

	£.	s.	d.
At 3 per Cent			
Bank of England Annuitites, 1796	14,686,800		
South Sea Old and New Annuitites, 1751	13,192,684	13	11½
Consolidated Annuitites	373,963,107	1	6½
Reduced Annuitites	135,043,324	8	11
At 3½ per Cent	39,075,480	3	5½
Consolidated at 4 per Cent	75,514,727	18	0½
Consolidated Annuitites at 5 per Cent	146,032,401	5	4
	712,437,395	11	0
Deduct in the Names of Commissioners of the National Debt; for the Purchase of Life Annuitites	139,395,832	18	0
	633,031,563	13	11
Annual Interest	27,736,441	14	10½
Annuitites for Lives or for Terms of Years	1,455,943	15	9½
Charges of Management	277,081	14	10½
Annual or other Sums by sundry Acts	16,907,397	19	3½
Total of Annual Expense	46,456,170	6	9

UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT AND DEMANDS OUTSTANDING ON THE 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1890.

			AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.	
			£.	s. d.
EXCHEQUER:				
Exchequer Bills ... { Provided for			597,000	0 0
... { Unprovided for			36,303,200	0 0
TREASURY:				
Miscellaneous Services			1,024,599	16 6
Warrants for Army Services			138,089	14 1
Treasury Bills of Exchange, drawn from Abroad			392,939	0 0
Irish Treasury Bills { Provided for			2,300,000	0 0
... { Unprovided for			2,000,000	0 0
ARMY				
NAVY				
ORDNANCE				
BARRACKS				
			5,855,698	10 7
			1,082,893	0 4
			1,256,174	15 6
			236,508	2 4
			Nil.	
			45,333,404	8 9
Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, } 27th April, 1890.			C. ARBUTHNOT.	

MILITARY FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN AT THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE THE IVth.

Official Return of HIS MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES, at home and abroad, (exclusive of those employed in the Possessions of the East India Company)—from 25th December 1819.

CORPS.		Number of Horses.	Numbers, including Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Private Men.		Station, December, 1820.
1st Life Guards . . .	Earl of Harrington's . .	274	438	..	Hyde Park.
2nd — — —	Earl Cathcart's . . .	274	437	..	King-st. London.
Royal Horse Guards . .	Duke of Wellington's . .	274	430	..	Windsor.
DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.		822		1,305	
1st Dragoon Guards . .	General Gwyn's . . .	340	545	..	Ballinacree (Ireland)
2nd — — —	Lient.-Gen. Craufurd's . .	273	439	..	New Bridge, ditto.
3rd — — —	General Vyse's . . .	273	439	..	Hamilton, Glasgow.
4th — — —	Sir Henry Fane's . . .	273	439	..	Newcastle, Carick.
5th — — —	Pr. of Saxe Cobourg's . .	273	439	..	York.
6th — — —	Earl of Carhampton's . .	273	439	..	Birmingham.
7th — — —	General Willford's . . .	273	439	..	Edinburgh.
1st Dragoons . . .	General Garth's . . .	273	439	..	Manchester.
2nd — — —	Sir James Stewart's . .	273	439	..	Cork, Limerick (Ir.)
3rd Light Dragoons . .	General Cartwright's . .	274	440	..	Dublin.
4th — — —	Lient.-Gen. Hagonin's . .	273	439	..	Canterbury.
5th — — —	— — — — —	..	..	..	Reduced.
6th — — —	Earl of Pembroke's . . .	273	439	..	Longford (Ireland)
7th — — —	Marquis of Anglesea's . .	273	439	..	Dundalk (Ireland)
8th — — —	— — — — —	..	..	..	(East India.)
9th — — —	Earl of Roselyn's . . .	273	439	..	St. Vincent (W. I.)
10th — — —	Lord Stewart's . . .	273	439	..	Hounslow, &c.
11th — — —	— — — — —	..	..	..	(East India)
12th — — —	Sir William Payne's . .	273	439	..	Cashel, (Ireland)
13th — — —	— — — — —	..	..	..	(East India.)
14th — — —	Earl of Bridgewater's . .	273	439	..	Brighton.
15th — — —	Duke of Cumberland's . .	273	439	..	Sheffield.
16th — — —	Earl Harcourt's . . .	273	439	..	Radipole.
17th — — —	— — — — —	..	..	..	(East India.)
18th — — —	Marquis of Drogheda's . .	273	439	..	Dublin.
19th — — —	Sir John Vandeleur's . .	273	439	..	Nottingham.
FOOT GUARDS.		5,801		9,326	
Grenadier Foot Guards .	D. of York's, 3 bat. . .	..	2,892	..	London.
Coldstream — — —	D. of Cambridge's, 3 bt.	..	1,808	..	London.
3rd — — —	D. of Gloucester's, 2 bt.	..	1,808	..	1st Bat. Portsmouth 2d Bat. Windsor
				6,508	

INFANTRY.						
1st Fl. 1st Batt.	Marq. of Huntley's, 2 bl.	..	746	..	1st Batt. Newry (Ireland)	
2nd Batt.				..	(East Indies.)	
2nd	General Coates's .	..	746	..	Demerara (West Indies.)	
3rd	Sir Henry Clinton's .	..	746	..	Mullingar (Ireland.)	
4th	Earl of Chatham's .	..	746	..	Grenada (West Indies.)	
5th	Sir Henry Johnson's .	..	746	..	Antigua (West Indies.)	
6th	Sir George Nugent's .	..	746	..	Leeds.	
7th	Sir Alared Clarke's .	..	746	..	Edinburgh.	
8th	General Stevens's .	..	746	..	Corfu.	
9th	Sir Robt. Brownrigg's .	..	746	..	St. Vincent's (West Indies.)	
10th	Sir Thos. Maitland's .	..	746	..	Malta.	
11th	Sir Charles Asgill's .	..	746	..	Gibraltar.	
12th	Sir Charles Hastings's .	..	746	..	Gosport.	
13th	General Morrison's .	..	746	..	Londonderry (Ireland.)	
14th		..	..	..	(East Indies.)	
15th	Sir Moore Disney's .	..	746	..	Bermuda and Hallifax.	
16th	Major-Gen. Gordon's .	..	746	..	Columbo, Ceylon.	
17th		..	..	..	(East Indies.)	
18th	Lord Hutchinson's .	..	746	..	Cork (Ireland.)	
19th	Sir Hilgrove Turner's .	..	746	..	Chatham.	
20th	Sir Wm. Houstoun's .	..	746	..	St. Helena.	
21st	Lord Forbes's .	..	746	..	Barbadoes & Tobago, (W.L.)	
22nd	General Finch's .	..	746	..	Newcastle.	
23rd	General Grenville's .	..	746	..	Dublin.	
24th		..	..	..	(East Indies.)	
25th	Lieut.-Gen. Fitzroy's .	..	746	..	Boyle, (Ireland.)	
26th	Earl of Dalhousie's .	..	746	..	Gibraltar.	
27th	Marq. of Hastings's .	..	746	..	Gibraltar.	
28th	Sir Edward Paget's .	..	746	..	Corfu.	
29th	General Forbes's .	..	746	..	Liverpool.	
30th		..	..	..	(East Indies.)	
31st	Earl of Mulgrave's .	..	746	..	Sunderland.	
32nd	General Campbell's .	..	746	..	Corfu and Zante.	
33rd	Sir John Sherbrooke's .	..	746	..	Armagh (Ireland.)	
34th		..	..	..	(East Indies.)	
35th	Sir John Oswald's .	..	746	..	Cork.	
36th	General Don's .	..	746	..	Malta.	
37th	Sir Charles Green's .	..	746	..	Upper Canada.	
38th	Earl Ludlow's .	..	746	..	Cape of Good Hope.	
39th	General N. Balfour's .	..	746	..	Dublin.	
40th	Sir Brent Spencer's .	..	746	..	Bnnis (Ireland.)	
41st	Lt. Gen. Champagne's .	..	746	..	Perth.	
42nd	Earl of Hopetoun's .	..	746	..	Kilkenn Clonm. (Ireland.)	
43rd	Lord Howden's .	..	746	..	Dublin.	
44th	Lt. Gen. Browne's .	..	746	..	Naas (Ireland.)	
45th	General Lister's .	..	746	..	Kemdry (Ceylon.)	
46th		..	..	..	(East Indies.)	
47th		..	..	..	(East Indies)	
48th	Lord Charles Fitzroy's .	..	1,147	..	New South Wales.	
49th	Sir Miles Nightingall's .	..	746	..	Ballinaloe (Ireland.)	
50th	Sir James Duff's .	..	746	..	Jamaica.	
51st	General Morehead's .	..	746	..	Teddington.	
52nd	Sir Hildebrand Oakes's .	..	746	..	Hull.	
53rd		..	..	..	(East Indies.)	
54th	General Gascoyne's .	..	746	..	Cape of Good Hope.	
55th	Sir William Clinton's .	..	746	..	Castlebar (Ireland.)	
56th	Sir John Murray's .	..	746	..	Isle of Franco.	
57th	Sir How Dalrymple's .	..	746	..	Galway (Ireland.)	

INFANTRY—continued.			
53th Foot	The Earl of Cavan's	...	746
59th —	...	...	...
60th —	2 Batt. The Duke of York's	1,493	...
61st —	Sir George Hewett's	746	...
62nd —	General Hulse's	746	...
63rd —	Earl of Balcarra's	746	...
64th —	General Wynyard's	746	...
65th —	...	...	...
66th —	General Nicoll's	746	...
67th —	...	...	...
68th —	Sir Henry Warde's	746	...
69th —	...	...	...
70th —	Lord Howard's	746	...
71st —	General Dundas's	746	...
72nd —	Sir George Murray's	746	...
73rd —	Lord Harris's	746	...
74th —	Bt. Gen. Montgomerie's	746	...
75th —	Sir Robt. Abercromby's	746	...
76th —	Lt. Gen. Chowne's	746	...
77th —	Sir George Cooke's	746	...
78th —	Sir Samuel Auchmuty's	746	...
79th —	Sir Allan Cameron's	746	...
80th —	Sir Alex. Campbell's	746	...
81st —	Sir James Kempt's	746	...
82nd —	General Pigot's	746	...
83d —	Gen. J. Balfour's	746	...
84th —	General Bernard's	746	...
85th —	Sir Willough. Gordon's	746	...
86th —	Lord Kilmorey's	746	...
87th —	...	...	...
88th —	Sir Gordon Drummond's	746	...
89th —	...	...	...
90th —	Lord Lynedoch's	746	...
91st —	General D. Campbell's	746	...
92nd —	Lieut. General Hope's	746	...
93rd —	General Wemy's	746	...
Rifle Br. 2 Bat.	Duke of Wellington's	1,493	...
1st W. I. Reg.	Lord Charles Somerset's	744	...
2d —	Sir Henry Torrens's	744	...
Royal W. Train	Sir George Scovell's	120	124
Staff Co. of Inf.	Sir Richard Jackson's	...	558
1st R. Vet. Batt.	Colonel Christie's	...	1,134
2nd —	Maj. Gen. Douglas's	...	1,134
3rd —	Major Gen. St. George's	...	1,134
4th —	Major Gen. Needham's	...	1,134
5th —	Major Gen. Elliot's	...	1,134
6th —	Major Gen. Kelso's	...	1,134
7th —	Colonel Mair's	...	1,134
8th —	Major Gen. Hamilton's	...	1,134
9th —	Sir George Leith's	...	1,134
10th —	Sir Charles Doyle's	...	1,134
INFANTRY		...	11,340
FOOT GUARDS		...	...
CAVALRY		...	...
TOTAL		6,743	92,224

* This excludes the Troops employed in India.

Regiments in the Territorial Possessions of the East India Company.			Number of Horses.	Numbers including Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Private Men.		Stations, December, 1880.
CAVALRY :						
Light Dragoons	Sir Banastre Tarleton's	701	745	...		Bengal.
th	— Lord Wm. Bentinck's	701	745	...		Bengal.
th	— Lt. General Grey's	701	745	...		Arcot.
th	— Gen. De Lancey's	701	745	...		Bombay.
					2,980	
			2,804			
INFANTRY :						
st Foot, 2nd Batt.	Marquis of Huntley's	...	1,127	...		Trichinopoly.
th	— Sir Harry Calvert's	...	1,128	...		Bengal.
th	— Lt. Gen. Champagnes	...	1,128	...		Bengal.
th	— Sir David Baird's	...	1,128	...		Bengal.
th	— General Manners's	...	1,128	...		Secundrabad, Madras.
th	— Sir G. Lowry Cole's	...	1,128	...		Bangalore, Madras.
th	— General Wynyard's	...	1,128	...		Fort St. George, Madras.
th	— Sir Alexander Hope's	...	1,128	...		Bombay.
rd	— Lord Hill's	...	1,128	...		Madras.
th	— General Ross's	...	1,128	...		Bengal.
th	— General Grosvenor's	...	1,128	...		
th	— Sir William Keppel's	...	1,128	...		Bombay.
th	— Lord Beresford's	...	1,128	...		Cannanone, Madras.
th	— Sir John Doyle's	...	1,128	...		Bengal.
th	— Sir G. Beckwith's	...	1,128	...		Quilon, Madras.
					16,919	
INFANTRY			...			
CAVALRY			...			
TOTAL			2,804	...	19,899	

ORDNANCE.	Horses.	Officers and Men.	Stations, December, 1890.
Royal Regiment of Artillery	...	5,884	Woolwich and Detachments
Royal Corps of Engineers (all officers)	...	203	Ditto
Royal Corps of Sappers and Miners	...	752	Ditto
Royal Horse Artillery	272	610	Ditto
Royal Artillery Drivers	118	430	Ditto
	390	7,879	

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Effective Force of the Regular Army.		Horses.	Officers and Men.
Life Guards, 3 Regiments		892	1,305
Dragoon Guards, and Dragoons, 3 Regiments		8,605	12,306
Foot Guards, 3 Regiments		...	6,508
Infantry, 93 numbered Regiments, and the Rifle Brigade		...	78,493
West India Corps, 2 Regiments		...	1,488
Royal Waggon Train		120	124
Staff Corps		...	558
Veteran Battalions, 10 Regiments		...	11,340
Ordnance Artillery, Horse and Foot, Engineers, Sappers and Drivers		390	7,879
		9,937	120,001
Add 2 Ceylon Regiments (suppose) 744 each			1,488
1 African Corps, (suppose)			744
TOTAL UNDER ARMS			122,233

ABSTRACT

OF THE ESTIMATES OF ARMY SERVICES FOR THE YEAR 1820.

	NUMBERS:		TOTAL CHARGE.					
	Horses.	TOTAL including Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.						
	No.	No.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I.								
1.—Land Forces	6,743	92,224	3,425,560	18	3			
2.—Staff (exclusive of India)	...	...	139,633	16	6			
3.—Public Departments	...	...	145,369	15	9			
4.—Medicines	...	...	38,671	11	8			
5.—Volunteer Corps	...	...	169,500	13	10			
II.						3,918,536	16	0
6.—Regiments in the East India Company's Territories (exclusive of Recruiting Troops and Companies)	2,804	19,899	626,575	12	1			
7.—Recruiting Troops and Companies for Ditto	...	362	21,332	1	2			
III.						647,907	13	3
8.—Royal Military College	...	...	21,471	16	9			
9.—Army Pay of General Officers	...	...	178,753	2	6			
10.—Garrisons	...	...	34,638	6	2			
11.—Full Pay for Retired Officers	...	...	89,594	10	3			
12.—Half-Pay & Military Allowances	...	...	819,999	8	4			
13.—Foreign Half-Pay	...	...	125,289	0	0			
14.—In-Pensioners of <i>Chelms</i> and <i>Kilmainham</i> Hospitals	...	...	60,135	14	2			
15.—Out-Pensioners of Ditto	...	...	1,087,680	11	0			
16.—Royal Military Asylum	...	...	55,500	13	10			
17.—Widows Pensions	...	...	114,882	4	0			
18.—Compassionate List, Bounty Warrants, and Pensions for Wounds	...	...	178,370	12	1			
19.—Reduced Adjutants of Local Militia	...	...	80,495	12	0			
20.—Superannuation Allowances	...	...	89,235	18	3			
21.—Exchequer Fees	...	...	35,000	0	0			
						2,841,047	9	4
Total	9,547	112,465	...			7,407,491	18	7
Deduct: The Regiments for Service in India	2,804	19,899	...			626,575	12	1
Remains: Exclusive of Corps, intended for Reduction	6,743	92,586	...			6,780,916	6	6
Add, IV.								
22.—Corps ordered home from India	...	1,490	...			23,287	15	11
23.—Charge of Corps remaining to be disbanded	...	676	...			26,550	0	0
	6,743	94,752	...			6,830,754	2	5
Deduct: The Corps ordered Home from India	...	1,490	...			23,287	15	11
Remains to be provided for, in 1820.	6,743	93,262	...			6,807,466	6	6

STATEMENT of the actual DISBURSEMENT for the ORDNANCE of the UNITED KINGDOM, as submitted to Parliament in the *Annual Finance Reports* for the Years 1817, 18, and 19.

HEADS.	1817.	1818.	1819.	Average of 3 Years.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Services at Home	1,248,218	1,076,940	1,177,965	1,462,413!!
— Abroad	40,170	238,709	231,025	
Ireland	152,687	92,308	129,219	
Actually paid by the Country in these 3 years	1,441,075	1,407,957	1,538,209	

Total Amount voted on *Estimates by Parliament* for 1817, 18, and 19 £3,764,105
 Total Amount paid by the Country per Finance Accounts 4,387,172

Amount which did not appear in the *Estimates*, and not accounted for to Parliament 623,067!!

ROYAL NAVY.

R A T E S.	Ships in Commission.	Number of SHIPS and MEN remaining in Ordinary, with the Expenses thereof.		
		Number of Ships.	Number of Officers and Men.	Expense of Wages.
First	2	24	190	£. s. d. 6,896 8 0
Second	2	24	96	5,878 8 0
Third	14	100	400	21,493 6 8
Fourth	7	29	116	5,363 1 4
Fifth	15	121	484	20,561 18 8
Sixth	64	134	536	20,672 17 0
Hulks, Store-Ships, Yachts, &c.	—	58	2,097	46,684 15 0
Seamen, including Officers	—	—	14,000	—
Marines, including Officers	—	—	6,000	565,500 0 0
TOTAL	104	490	3,849	693,050 14 8

FRENCH MILITARY FORCE.

From the Report of the Minister of War to the King, upon the recruiting of the Army, it appears, that the whole effective force of the French Military Establishment, Officers and privates, for the year 1821, is as follows:—

Infantry ..	{ Royal Guard	10,800
	{ Line	92,900
Cavalry ..	{ Royal Guard	5,784
	{ Line	20,500
Artillery ..	{ Royal Guard	1,197
	{ Line	8,136
Engineers		2,049
Military Equipage		195
TOTAL		<u>140,661</u>

FRENCH NAVY.

According to the report which his Excellency the Minister of Marine presented to the Chamber in the session of 1820, it appears that 76 vessels were equipped at the commencement of the year, and distributed among the stations which the interest of commerce, the repression of the slave trade, and of contraband, render necessary to be occupied at the Antilles, in the Gulf of Mexico, at Cayenne, at Newfoundland, on the coast of Africa, at the Isle of Bourbon, in the Levant, and the Mediterranean.

These 76 vessels, manned by 10,000 mariners, and armed with 1,029 cannons, are composed of 3 ships of the line, 11 frigates, 6 corvettes, 9 brigs, 13 galliots, 3 bombs, 7 sloops, 21 luggers, and 3 transports. According to this statement the maritime power of France is represented in the four quarters of the world by 38 armed ships, of which 29 are capable of making themselves respected.

RUSSIAN ARMY, in 1820.

Infantry of the Line 189 Regiments	613,722
Regular Cavalry - - - 76 Regiments	181,141
Artillery Battalions, 60 guns each, 30	47,088
Irregular Infantry	27,632
Irregular Cavalry	105,534
Frontier Corps	77,000
Imperial Guard, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery	48,883
TOTAL	<u>1,101,000</u>

PRICE OF STOCKS FOR EACH MONTH IN 1820.—Lowest and Highest.

1820.	Bank Stock.	3 p. ct. 3 p. ct. 5 p. ct.	3 p. ct. 3 p. ct. 5 p. ct.	4 p. ct. 4 p. ct. 5 p. ct.	Long Ann.	Irish	Amg. 3 p. ct.	India Stock.	3. Res. Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	Com. Bills.	On loan.
Jan....	{ 220½ 222 }	{ 67½ 68½ }	{ 67½ 68½ }	{ 84½ 87½ }	{ 101½ 103½ }	{ 17½ 18½ }	{ 102½ 107 }	{ 64½ 67½ }	{ 74½ 75½ }	{ par 13 pr. }	{ 5 dis. 4 pr. }	{ 23 dis. 8 dis. }	{ 1½ dis. ½ dis. }
Feb....	{ 220 229½ }	{ 68½ 69½ }	{ 67½ 67½ }	{ 86½ 87½ }	{ 102½ 103½ }	{ 18 18½ }		{ 67½ 68½ }	{ 75½ 76 }	{ 12 pr. 17 pr. }	{ 2 dis. 4 pr. }	{ 7 dis. 9 dis. }	{ ½ dis. ½ pr. }
March	{ 224½ 217 }	{ 69½ 67½ }	{ 68½ 68½ }	{ 88½ 86½ }	{ 104½ 103½ }	{ 18½ 17½ }	{ 105 105 }	{ 67½ 68½ }	{ 75½ 77½ }	{ 17 pr. 9 pr. }	{ 3 dis. par }		{ par }
April.	{ 224 224 }	{ 69½ 69½ }	{ 68½ 68½ }	{ 86½ 87½ }	{ 103½ 106 }	{ 18½ 18½ }		{ 68½ 69½ }	{ 77½ 77½ }	{ 9 pr. 30 pr. }	{ 1 dis. 6 pr. }	{ 4 dis. 3 pr. }	
May...	{ 221½ 226½ }	{ 69½ 69½ }	{ 69½ 70 }	{ 86½ 87½ }	{ 104½ 106½ }	{ 17½ 18½ }		{ 67½ 67½ }	{ 77½ 77½ }	{ 20 pr. 25 pr. }	{ 2 pr. 12 pr. }	{ 3 dis. 1 pr. }	
June..	{ 218½ 224½ }	{ 68½ 68½ }	{ 69½ 69½ }	{ 85½ 86½ }	{ 104½ 104½ }	{ 17½ 17½ }		{ 67½ 67½ }		{ 8 pr. 18 pr. }	{ 4 dis. 4 pr. }	{ 2 pr. 5 pr. }	
July...	{ 220 226 }	{ 68½ 69½ }	{ 68½ 69½ }	{ 86½ 88½ }	{ 101½ 104 }	{ 17½ 18½ }		{ 67½ 68½ }		{ 19 pr. 25 pr. }	{ 3 pr. 7 pr. }	{ 10 pr. 14 pr. }	
Aug..	{ 221 221 }	{ 68½ 68½ }	{ 68½ 68½ }	{ 86½ 87½ }	{ 102½ 103½ }	{ 17½ 18½ }		{ 67½ 68 }		{ 18 pr. 25 pr. }	{ 1 pr. 5 pr. }	{ 6 pr. 9 pr. }	{ ½ dis. par }
Sept...	{ 221½ 215 }	{ 68½ 66½ }	{ 67½ 66½ }	{ 86½ 83½ }	{ 102½ 102½ }			{ 65½ 67½ }	{ 73½ 75½ }	{ 18 pr. 22 pr. }	{ par 5 pr. }		{ 4½ dis. ½ dis. }
Oct....	{ 216½ 215 }	{ 67½ 67½ }	{ 68½ 68½ }	{ 85½ 86½ }	{ 104½ 104½ }	{ 17½ 17½ }		{ 65½ 66½ }	{ 73½ 74½ }	{ 17 pr. 26 pr. }	{ par 6 pr. }		{ 3½ dis. 1½ dis. }
Nov..	{ 215 219½ }	{ 67½ 69½ }	{ 67½ 69½ }	{ 84½ 86½ }	{ 103½ 106 }	{ 17½ 17½ }	{ 108½ 108½ }	{ 65½ 67½ }	{ 75½ 76½ }	{ 23 pr. 27 pr. }	{ par 6 pr. }		{ 2½ dis. par. }
Dec...	{ 219 223½ }	{ 68½ 70 }	{ 68½ 69½ }	{ 86½ 87½ }	{ 103½ 105½ }	{ 17½ 18½ }	{ 104½ 105 }	{ 67½ 68½ }		{ 23 pr. 26 pr. }	{ 3 dis. 2 pr. }		{ ½ dis. 2 pr. }

FRENCH FUNDS.

1820.	5 Per Cent. Con.	Bank Actions.
JANUARY . . .	70 f. 80 c. 72 f. 65 c.	1380 f. — 1432 f. 50 c.
FEBRUARY . . .	71 f. 40 c. 74 f. —	1415 f. — 1437 f. —
MARCH . . .	72 f. 50 c. 74 f. 75 c.	1450 f. — 1470 f. —
APRIL . . .	74 f. — 74 f. 50 c.	1460 f. — 1500 f. —
MAY . . .	73 f. 50 c. 74 f. 70 c.	1495 f. — 1522 f. —
JUNE . . .	73 f. 35 c. 77 f. 10 c.	1542 f. — 1580 f. —
JULY . . .	78 f. 15 c. 79 f. 78 c.	1382 f. 80 c. 1580 f. —
AUGUST . . .	77 f. 90 c. 79 f. 65 c.	1360 f. — 1390 f. —
SEPTEMBER . . .	74 f. 15 c. 77 f. 60 c.	1335 f. — 1360 f. —
OCTOBER . . .	73 f. 90 c. 75 f. 40 c.	1355 f. — 1375 f. —
NOVEMBER . . .	76 f. 75 c. 78 f. 90 c.	1375 f. — 1425 f. —
DECEMBER . . .	77 f. 25 c. 79 f. 15 c.	1395 f. — 1430 f. —

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER, FOR THE TWELVE MARITIME DISTRICTS, IN THE YEAR 1820.

		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pears.	Price of Bread. Best W. Q. Last.
JANUARY	-	1 63 8	41 3	35 7	23 0	45 0	48 6	
—	8	63 0	40 0	33 7	22 11	43 3	48 1	
—	15	63 2	39 11	32 7	22 5	41 9	47 3	
—	29	63 8	40 6	32 5	22 5	41 10	48 3	0 11
FEBRUARY	-	5 63 6	40 6	31 11	22 0	43 5	45 0	
—	12	63 8	38 9	32 3	22 0	41 7	45 7	
—	19	64 4	39 7	33 0	22 5	42 3	45 2	
—	26	65 4	39 3	34 0	22 11	42 7	48 1	0 11
MARCH	-	4 66 8	39 11	33 5	23 0	42 9	47 7	
—	11	68 3	41 4	34 7	23 6	43 6	47 3	
—	18	69 8	41 11	34 6	23 10	43 11	46 4	
—	25	71 1	42 6	35 2	24 4	43 0	47 3	1 0½
APRIL	-	1 70 4	41 10	34 6	24 6	42 4	46 0	
—	8	70 3	42 7	35 6	24 11	42 9	48 1	
—	15	69 8	42 5	35 7	24 6	41 9	47 2	
—	29	69 1	42 10	35 2	24 1	43 6	49 0	1 0
MAY	-	6 70 2	43 3	35 2	24 1	42 11	45 1	
—	13	70 8	43 10	34 6	24 8	41 11	45 1	
—	20	70 10	42 10	35 6	25 4	42 10	45 5	
—	27	71 2	43 11	35 7	25 2	42 11	47 7	0 11½
JUNE	-	3 71 0	44 0	35 1	25 3	43 1	45 3	
—	10	70 8	44 11	34 9	25 8	42 6	46 0	
—	17	71 0	44 7	34 5	25 5	44 1	46 5	
—	24	71 9	43 9	34 7	25 2	43 10	45 11	0 11½
JULY	-	1 70 8	43 2	34 10	25 5	43 5	47 3	
—	8	70 6	44 7	36 0	26 2	43 9	46 9	
—	15	70 5	44 0	35 6	25 11	43 2	45 9	
—	29	72 3	45 3	37 2	27 4	44 5	45 11	1 0½
AUGUST	-	5 73 9	46 3	36 11	28 0	45 5	45 11	
—	12	73 9	45 10	37 6	28 11	44 8	46 2	
—	19	73 5	44 3	36 5	27 4	43 9	46 0	
—	26	72 9	44 0	36 7	27 2	44 2	45 8	0 11
SEPTEMBER	-	2 72 2	42 2	36 3	26 1	44 8	43 9	
—	9	71 0	41 9	34 1	24 6	44 2	42 3	
—	23	65 10	41 0	32 9	22 7	43 10	41 11	
—	30	63 6	40 11	31 7	22 0	42 8	41 8	0 11
OCTOBER	-	7 61 1	39 1	30 3	21 9	42 1	41 8	
—	14	58 6	38 2	28 10	21 3	40 2	38 8	
—	21	57 2	36 9	28 3	21 1	39 2	40 1	
—	28	57 2	35 4	27 10	20 11	38 6	38 10	0 10½
NOVEMBER	-	4 57 6	36 6	28 1	21 0	38 1	39 4	
—	11	58 2	35 11	28 4	20 7	38 8	39 6	
—	18	57 11	33 8	28 5	20 5	38 4	38 5	
—	25	56 4	33 5	27 9	20 3	38 8	40 10	0 10
DECEMBER	-	2 55 6	34 6	27 0	20 2	39 2	41 1	
—	9	55 0	34 9	26 9	20 2	37 2	40 2	
—	16	54 0	35 4	26 4	19 9	35 7	38 8	
—	30	54 1	34 7	25 8	19 2	35 6	40 11	0 10

AVERAGE PRICES PER STONE OF 8lb. OF BUTCHERS MEAT IN NEW-GATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, IN THE YEAR 1820.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
January	3 4 to 4 8	3 4 to 4 4	4 4 to 7 0	4 4 to 7 0	0 0 to 0 0
February	3 4 to 4 4	4 2 to 5 2	5 0 to 7 0	4 8 to 6 8	0 0 to 0 0
March	5 8 to 4 6	3 10 to 4 10	4 8 to 6 8	8 4 to 6 8	8 0 to 0 0
April	3 6 to 4 6	4 6 to 5 6	5 0 to 7 0	4 4 to 6 4	4 3 to 7 8
May	3 6 to 4 6	4 4 to 5 4	4 4 to 6 4	4 4 to 6 4	4 6 to 8 0
June	3 10 to 4 10	4 4 to 5 4	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	0 5 to 7 0
July	3 6 to 4 6	4 2 to 5 2	4 8 to 6 8	4 0 to 6 0	0 4 to 6 4
August	3 4 to 4 4	3 10 to 4 10	4 0 to 6 0	0 3 to 5 8	4 0 to 5 8
September	3 2 to 4 2	3 6 to 4 6	4 4 to 6 4	4 8 to 6 8	4 0 to 5 4
October	3 0 to 4 0	2 10 to 3 10	4 0 to 6 0	4 8 to 6 8	
November	2 10 to 3 10	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	
December	3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	5 0 to 7 8	8 4 to 6 8	

Cattle sold in Smithfield, in the Year 1820.

	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
January	13,476	1,440	86,700	2,070
February	11,324	1,580	74,510	1,930
March	9,503	1,420	54,839	1,320
April	16,430	1,460	95,210	2,640
May	10,261	1,290	74,650	1,850
June	8,850	2,080	87,200	1,780
July	10,860	3,110	121,070	2,120
August	10,360	2,390	108,470	1,580
September	14,690	2,640	130,320	1,740
October	14,520	1,530	93,260	1,550
November	13,240	1,490	79,140	1,850
December	15,740	1,352	88,810	1,850

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, for 1820.

MONTHS.	FAHR.	RAIN.	MONTHS.	FAHR.	RAIN.
		Inches.			Inches.
January	13°		July	55°	
	49°	1.02		77°	1.936
February	26°		August	53°	
	50°	1.143		72°	1.992
March	27°		September	43°	
	59°	0.263		72°	2.282
April	40°		October	40°	
	64°	1.495		60°	2.500
May	44°		November	32°	
	72°	3.383		54°	0.853
June	49°		December	21°	
	84°	1.724		52°	1.223

MISCELLANEOUS PRICES.—The Highest and Lowest of the Best and Worst Samples at Market.

	Gold in Bars, per Ounce.	Silver in Standard.	Sugar per Cwt.	Potatoes per Ton. Best.			Hops per Cwt. Best.			Hay per Load. Best.		
					Worst.			Worst.			Worst.	
January.	3 17 10½	0 5 2	1 14 7½	5 10 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	3 14 6				
				to	to	to	to	to				
				6 0 0	4 10 0	4 0 3	3 14 0	4 8 0				
February.	3 17 10½	0 5 1½ to 0 5 2	1 16 8½	5 0 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	3 10 0				
				to	to	to	to	to				
				6 10 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	3 14 0	4 10 0				
March.	3 17 10½	0 5 1½	1 13 11½	7 0 0	5 10 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	3 10 0				
				to	to	to	to	to				
				8 0 0	6 10 0	4 10 0	3 14 0	4 10 0				
April.	3 17 10½	0 5 1	1 17 3½	3 10 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0			
				to	to	to	to	to	to			
				5 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	3 10 0	4 15 0	3 10 0			
May.	3 17 10½	0 5 0½	1 18 1½	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0			
				to	to	to	to	to	to			
				6 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 10 0	4 8 0	3 0 0			
June.	3 17 10½	0 5 0½	1 17 6½			3 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0				
						to	to	to				
						4 14 0	3 10 0	4 14 0				
July.	3 17 10½	0 5 0	1 17 11			3 6 0	3 16 0	3 10 0				
						to	to	to				
						4 4 0	3 5 0	4 15 0				
August.	3 17 10½	0 5 0	1 16 2½	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 14 0	2 16 0	3 10 0				
				to	to	to	to	to				
				4 10 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	3 5 0	4 10 0				
September.	3 17 10½	0 4 11½	1 15 5½	3 10 0	2 10 0	3 14 0	2 5 0	3 10 0				
				to	to	to	to	to				
				4 10 0	3 0 0	5 2 0	3 14 0	4 8 0				
October.	3 17 10½	0 4 11½	1 15 6	3 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	3 10 0				
				to	to	to	to	to				
				5 0 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	3 5 0	4 8 0				
November.	3 17 10½	0 4 11½	1 15 8½	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 16 0		3 0 0				
				to	to	to		to				
				5 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0		4 4 0				
December.	3 17 10½	0 4 11½	1 14 8½	3 0 0	2 5 0	5 12 0	2 10 0	3 8 0				
				to	to	to	to	to				
				4 10 0	2 15 0	7 0 0	3 3 0	4 4 0				

BANKRUPTS, in 1820.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
147	161	120	116	113	123	113	69	62	89	141	137

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is a Summary of the Members of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, as stated in the Calendars of 1819 and 1820.

1819 Cambridge	Members of the Senate.....	1495
	— on the Boards	3698
1820	— of the Senate.....	1558
	— on the Boards.....	3953
1819 Oxford.....	— of Convocation	1874
	— on the Books	3984
1820	— of Convocation	1873
	— on the Books	4102

CAMBRIDGE.

From the following table it will be perceived, that of late years, Trinity and St. John's have had more Wranglers than all the other colleges together ; and that, during the last ten years, they have had exactly the moiety of the Senior Optimes. Next to the two great colleges, are to be reckoned Caius and Queen's : the former of which has had seventy-four Wranglers, and the latter sixty-eight. No other college can boast three-score Wranglers ; but Pembroke and Christ's have had fifty-nine each. The wooden spoons have been much more equally divided ;—of the seventy-three that have been distributed, Trinity has had but twelve ; and St. John's, with its equal Caius, gives place therein to Clare Hall, which can show nine of these honourable badges. Sidney College has never had one ; while Trinity Hall, among three Wranglers, one Senior, and two Junior Optimes, ranks one wooden spoon, thereby rendering itself equal (in this latter respect) to venerable Queen's.

	Trinity.			St. John's.			The other colleges.			Total.		
	W.	S.O.	J.O.	W.	S.O.	J.O.	W.	S.O.	J.O.	W.	S.O.	J.O.
1748—1760.....	24	18	29	41	38	49	98	94	131	163	150	209
1761—1770.....	22	17	16	27	33	27	64	65	73	113	115	116
1771—1780.....	24	31	31	41	39	20	69	82	71	134	132	122
1781—1790.....	36	41	21	34	18	20	85	93	78	155	152	119
1791—1800.....	46	27	24	38	26	11	75	106	75	159	159	110
1801—1810.....	48	41	16	34	26	18	68	78	57	150	145	91
1811..1820.....	68	50	29	45	47	24	77	97	69	190	194	122
Total	268	215	166	260	217	169	536	615	554	1,064	1,047	889

**PRIZES, &c. ADJUDGED IN THE UNIVERSITIES,
1820.**

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

Latin Essay, James Shergold Boone, *Student of Ch. Church.*
English ditto, Alexander Macdonnell, *M. A. ditto.*
Latin Verse, William Ralph Churton, *Queen's College.*
English ditto, William Ewart, *Com. of Christ Church.*

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CHANCELLOR'S MEDALLISTS.

Horatio Waddington, *Trinity College.*
 Thomas Pell Platt, *ditto.*
 G. E. Scott, *Trinity Hall.*

MEMBER'S PRIZES.

Thomas Thorp, *Trinity College.*
 Edward Boteler, *Sidney College.*

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE'S MEDALLISTS.

Greek Ode, } Henry Nelson Coleridge, *King's College.*
Latin ditto, }
Epigrams, Richard Okes, *King's College.*

SEATONIAN PRIZE.

Edward Bishopp Elliott, *Trinity College.*

NORRISIAN PRIZE.

R. Brough, *Bene't College.*

PORSON UNIVERSITY PRIZE.

W. Fox Talbot, *Trinity College.*

SMITH'S PRIZES.

Henry Coddington, *Trinity College.*
 Charles Smith Bird, *ditto.*

TRIPOSES, 1820.

Moderators.

Henry Wilkinson, *M. A. Joh.*
 William Whewell, *M. A. Trin.*

Wranglers.

Drs. Coddington (1)..... *Trin.*
 Maddy..... *Joh.*
 Bird (2) *Trin.*
 Law *Joh.*
 Lyon *Trin.*
 Wigram *Trin.*
 Goode..... *Trin.*
 Durham *Cath.*
 Spencer *Joh.*
 Le Grice..... *Clare.*
 Burdakin..... *Clare.*
 Tremlett *Joh.*
 Shelford *Emm.*
 Clark *Joh.*
 Butts *Qu.*
 Vicars *Trin.*
 Barron..... *Trin.*
 Waddington *Trin.*

Senior Optimes.

Drs. Fallowfield *Pemb.*
 Baines *Trin.*
 Worsley *Trin.*
 Paynter *Trin.*
 Pearse..... *Caius.*
 Kelly *Caius.*
 Burroughes..... *Clare.*
 Gedge..... *Jes.*

Drs. Platt *Trin.*
 Huntingdon *Trin.*
 Dean *Pemb.*
 Godfrey *Joh.*
 Thresher..... *Joh.*
 Plucknett *Joh.*
 Bray *Joh.*
 Loxdale *Joh.*
 Bain..... *Trin.*
 Green *Qu.*
 Wain *Trin.*

Junior Optimes.

Drs. Winder *Bene't*
 Wharton *Emm.*
 Pooley..... *Chr.*
 Barlow..... *Trin.*
 Agnew..... *Emm.*
 Walker *Clare.*
 Scholfield *Trin.*
 Crackelt *Trin.*
 Dixon *Joh.*
 Parham *Joh.*
 Crowther..... *Jes.*
 Blackburne..... *Chr.*
 Horsley *Chr.*
 Parkinson *Joh.*
 Sevier *Chr.*

DRAMATIC REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

JANUARY.

Miss O'Neil, now Mrs. Becher, retired from the stage. New actors—Mr. Nathan, *singer*, failure; Miss Wensley, *comedy*, doubtful; Miss Tree, *singer*, successful. No new piece.

FEBRUARY.

Antiquary, a comedy, (moderately successful).
No new actor.

MARCH.

Ivanhoe, comedy, (moderately successful).
Too late for Dinner, farce, by Mr. R. Jones, (successful).
No new actor.

APRIL.

Henri Quatre, comedy, (successful). Mr. Macready was much distinguished in the principal character.
No new actor.

MAY.

Virginus, tragedy, (successful), written by Mr. Knowles.
Battle of Bothwell Bridge, musical drama, (successful).

JUNE.

Wine does Wonders, after-piece, (acted only one night).

JULY.

When it takes Place I shall keep my Seat and take a Peep, interlude, (acted three nights).

AUGUST.

Shut.

SEPTEMBER.

Shut.

OCTOBER.

A Race for a Wife, farce, (successful).

NOVEMBER.

Wallace, a tragedy, written by Mr. P. Walker, jun. (moderately successful).

The Iroquois, a small opera, (almost a failure).

DECEMBER.

Mr. Vandenhoff, *tragedian*, a respectable actor, but far inferior to the previous report of him.

The Warlock of the Glen, melodrama, (successful).

Harlequin and Friar Bacon, pantomime, (successful).

DRURY LANE.

JANUARY.

New pieces—*Jack and the Bean Stalk, pantomime*, (suc-

cessful); *Gallantry*, comedy, (failure).

Mr. Kean's *Coriolanus* contributed nothing to his reputation.

No new actor.

FEBRUARY.

Neither new piece nor new actor.

Mr. Kean performed *Othello* with brilliant success.

MARCH.

Hebrew, comedy, written by Mr. Soane, (moderately successful).

No new actor.

APRIL.

Harlequin versus Shakspeare, pantomime, (failure).

Mr. Kean performed *Lear* with complete success.

No new actor.

MAY.

M^{adame} Vestris, singer, (successful).

The Lady and the Devil, after-piece, (successful).

JUNE.

Mrs. M^{rs.} Gibbon, tragedy, (successful).

Admirable Crichton—this piece was got up solely for Mr. Kean's benefit; and in the performance of it that gentleman sung, danced, and fenced, and was to have harlequinaded, but that he sprained his ankle.

David Rizzio, opera, (successful).

Giovanni in London, opera, (successful).

JULY.

Shut.

AUGUST.

In part of this and the following months Mr. Kean repeated all his principal characters, previously to his embarkation for America.

SEPTEMBER.

Shut from the 16th.

OCTOBER.

Nothing new.

NOVEMBER.

A nameless actress in Mrs. Haller in *The Stranger*, (moderately successful).

A Wild Goose Chase, farce, (successful).

The Caliph and the Cobbler, opera, (successful).

DECEMBER.

Pocahontas, melo-drama, (successful).

The North-west Passage, pantomime, (successful).

HAYMARKET.

JULY 10.

Oil and Vinegar, a farce, (ascribed to Mr. T. Hooke, and a failure).

AUGUST.

Exchange no Robbery, a comedy, in three acts (ascribed to Mr. T. Hooke, and completely successful).

SEPTEMBER.

Dog-days in Bond-street, a comedy, in three acts, (a lady's first essay, and successful).

OCTOBER.

Over the Water, a musical farce, (by Mr. T. Hooke, and successful).

FRENCH THEATRES.

THE theatres in France have long been under the immediate control of the government, and various regulations have at different periods been made respecting them. In November, 1796, a decree was passed, and which still continues in force, enacting,

that a decime on every franc of the price of admission at all places of public amusement, should be collected for the use of the poor,—that is, one tenth part of the receipts. The following is the produce of the duty in francs for three years, 24 francs to a pound sterling.

	1814	1815	1816
Theatres	446,551	449,038	452,635
Fêtes Publiques ..	13,383	13,614	10,887
Balls.....	5,443	5,675	6,013
Concerts	4,763	8,021	5,922
Soirées Amusantes.....	2,341	2,713	4,362
Panoramas ..	3,551	2,613	2,511
Petit Spectacles ..	2,635	3,636	8,608
Curiosities	6,470	6,516	6,420
Total.....	485,137	491,826	497,358

The French actors form a kind of joint stock company, and a committee of six, with a commissioner named by the government, are appointed to manage the interests of the society. The committee, however, have little power, the principal authority being vested in the commissioner. The receipts of the theatre are divided into twenty-four equal parts; one part is set aside for unexpected demands; one half part is given to the pension or superannuated fund; another half part is assigned to the decorations, scenery, repairs, &c. The other

twenty-two parts are distributed amongst the actors, none receiving more than one part, nor less than one-eighth of a part. The actors, on entering this society, contract an engagement to play for twenty years, after which they are entitled to a retiring pension of 4,000 francs per annum, about 170*l*. These pensions are payable, half out of an annual allowance of 100,000 francs (about 4,200*l*.) made by government to the theatre, and the other half out of funds raised from the receipts, and from contributions of the actors.

OFFENCES, CONVICTIONS, AND ACQUITTALS.

STATEMENT of the Number of criminal offenders in His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, who were convicted at the Old Bailey Sessions in the Year 1820, and the Nature of the Offences of which they were convicted. Also the number acquitted, discharged, &c. together with the Number sentenced in the same Period.

Capital Offences.	
High Treason	11
Burglary	24
Highway robbery	39
House-breaking	21
Stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of 40s.	52
Uttering forged bank notes	30
Sacrilege	2
Sheep-stealing	2
Horse-stealing	7
Cattle-stealing	3
Stealing on the river Thames	1
Returning from transportation	2
Sending a threatening letter to demand money	1
Bestiality	1
Forgery	2
Cutting and maiming	2
Murder (tried at the Admiralty sessions)	1
Privately stealing in shops	8
Manslaughter	7
Having possession of forged bank-notes without lawful excuse	154
Receiving stolen goods	4
Embezzlement by servants	16
Bigamy	4
Misdemeanor	9
Fraud	6
Perjury	2
Uttering counterfeit coin	6
Dealing in slaves	2
Grand larceny	1,130 — 1,549
Of which there were sentenced—	
To death	210
To transportation for life	202
Fourteen years	164
Seven years	422
To imprisonment for two years	4
Eighteen months	2
One year	73
Nine months	1

Six months	138
Four months.....	8
Three months	79
Two months	49
Six weeks.....	8
One month and under	37
Whipped and discharged	39
Fined one shilling and discharged	77
Judgment respited	36
Convicted	*1,549
Acquitted	398
Discharged—Bills of Indictment not found ...	255
Ditto—not prosecuted	56

Total..... 2,258

Criminal offenders executed from the gaol of Newgate in the year 1820.

Burglary	6
Cutting and maiming	1
Forgery	1
Highway robbery	7
House-breaking in the day-time	1
Horse stealing	1
High treason	5
Murder on the High Seas	1
Sheep-stealing	1
Sacrilege	1
Stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of 40s.	3
Uttering forged Bank notes	15

Total..... †43

January 21, 1821.

W. B. H. BROWN, keeper.

Offences for which there have been Capital executions in England, from 1814 to 1820 inclusive, arranged according to their number (from the official Summary at the Home Office) :—

Murder, and Murderous Offences, as stabbing, attempting to poison, &c.	161
Forgery	111
Burglary	111
Robbery from the Person	107

* Of these there were between the age of
 10 and 14 years..... 77 convicts
 14 and 18 380
 18 and 21 396

† Three of these were convicted in 1819.

Sheep-stealing	44
Rape, &c.	28
Larceny in a dwelling-house	20
Arson	19
Sodomy	15
Horse-stealing	9
High Treason	8
House-breaking in the Day	5
Piracy	4
Larceny on a Navigable River	4
Stealing Bank-notes from Letters	4
Cattle-stealing	3
Coining	2
Sacrilege	2
Killing Cattle.....	1
Cutting down Trees	1

 659

Of which about a *sixth* were executed for Forgery and Uttering.
The Annual Average is about 94 persons executed.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of FORGED BANK NOTES which were presented for Payment at the BANK of ENGLAND, during each of the Three Years 1818, 1819, 1820, and during 1821, to the 20th June inclusive; specifying the Descriptions of such Notes.

YEARS.	Number of NOTES of £1.	Number of NOTES of £2.	Number of NOTES of £5.	Number of NOTES of £10.	Number of NOTES of £20.	TOTAL NUMBER.
1818	25,617	788	740	55	9	27,209
1819	21,340	875	704	88	28	23,035
1820	27,993	217	745	103	25	29,083
1821	12,450	73*	202	27	6	12,758
to the 20th June inclusive						

* The two-pound notes had been called in during this interval.

A RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who have been convicted on Charges of FORGING BANK NOTES, during the Years 1818, 1819, and 1820, and up to the 10th of April, 1821; being the latest period to which the same can be made up.

THE Bank of England have not the means of stating the Number of Persons apprehended on such Charges (except those prosecuted) nor of those who have been executed for the same.

1818.....	One.
1819.....	One.
1820.....	Nil.
1821.....	} Three.
up to the 10th April }	

A RETURN of the Number of PERSONS convicted of having FORGED BANK NOTES in their possession, during the Years 1818, 1819, and 1820, and up to the 10th of April, 1821; being the latest period to which the same can be made up.

THE Bank of England have not the means of stating the number of Persons apprehended on such Charges, except such as were prosecuted.

1818.....	165
1819.....	160
1820.....	275
1821.....	} 109
up to the 10th April }	

A RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who have been convicted for issuing FORGED BANK NOTES, during the Years 1818, 1819, and 1820, and up to the 10th of April, 1821; being the latest period to which the same can be made up.

THE Bank of England have not the means of stating the Number of Persons apprehended on such Charges (except those prosecuted) nor of those who have been executed.

1818.....	61
1819.....	32
1820.....	77
1821.....	} 21
up to the 10th April }	

POOR RATES AND CHARITIES.

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE POOR.

THE amount "expended solely on the poor," in the years named, for England and Wales, stands thus:

	£.	s.
In 1816	5,673,490	10
In 1817	6,850,992	14
In 1818	7,822,735	10
In 1819	7,468,384	2

The difference between these respective amounts was "expended for other purposes," and stands thus:

	£.	s.
In 1816	1,214,070	18
In 1817	1,210,720	10
In 1818	1,432,332	12
In 1819	1,408,905	16

In the same years, the following sums were "assessed and levied:"

	£.	s.
In 1816	6,886,408	14
In 1817	8,070,192	14
In 1818	9,253,026	15
In 1819	8,868,917	10

It is pleasing to observe, that in the year ending 25th March, 1819, there was a diminution of 354,351*l.*, as compared with the preceding year; and we understand the diminution in the year ending last March is still greater.

RELIGIOUS CHARITIES.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts of the principal Religious Charities for the year ending 31st March, 1820:

	£.
British and Foreign Bible Society	93,033
Church Missionary Society	30,076
London Missionary Society	25,409
Society for Conversion of Jews	8,950
Prayer Book and Homily Society	1,987
Hibernian Society	4,683
Naval and Military Bible Society	2,162
Total	166,300

To these should be added the estimated Receipts of those Societies who do not make

	£
up their accounts at Lady-Day, taken on the scale of 1819, which will be rather under than overrating them.	
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	53,700
Methodist Missionary Society	24,000
Moravian Missions ...	5,000
Baptist Missionary Society	16,000
Society for propagating the Gospel	13,800
National Society for Education	2,500
Religious Tract Society	6,180
Collection on the King's Letter for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—nearly	50,000

Total of one year... 337,482

AN ACCOUNT OF PAYMENTS MADE TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT,

BY THE TRUSTEES OF SAVING BANKS IN ENGLAND,

In each Half-year, from the passing of the Act 57 Gee. III, to the 5th July, 1820; with the Amount of Stock purchased therewith.

	PAYMENTS made by Trustees.	INTEREST received, on Stock purchased.			TOTAL MONEY Required.	STOCK PURCHASED WITH MONEY RECEIVED.			
		£.	s.	d.		Consolidated three per Cent. Annuities.	Reduced three per Cent. Annuities.	Three and a Half per Cent. Annuities.	TOTAL STOCK.
From 6 Aug. 1817 to 15th Nov. 1817, both in- clusive	£.				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Half Year ending 15th May, 1818.....	221,502	691	4	0	222,193	161,356	103,071	...	264,427
15th Nov. 1818.....	787,538	7,805	12	8	795,343	580,409	337,549	...	917,938
15th May, 1819.....	639,601	23,019	5	8	662,620	419,069	433,765	...	852,834
15th Nov. 1819.....	700,211	39,865	15	4	740,076	169,527	767,316	...	936,843
15th May, 1820.....	406,269	50,538	11	11	456,807	48,639	157,478	317,300	503,417
From 16th May, 1820 to 5th July, 1820, both inclusive	316,703	56,316	18	8	373,018	44,600	...	334,100	378,700
	117,042	...			117,042	...	...	72,900	72,900
	3,188,865	178,237	8	3	3,367,102	1,423,600	1,779,179	743,600	5,926,379

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AN Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from, GREAT BRITAIN, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th January, 1820 (calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated inclusive and exclusive of the Trade with IRELAND); distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported;—also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from GREAT BRITAIN, according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.

YEARS.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS Into Great Britain.		OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.				Declared Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported.	
	£.	s.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			
1818.....	39,965,232	6	41,588,585	11	53,123,908	4	43,626,253	14
1819.....	40,135,958	0	44,564,044	14	56,851,319	9	48,903,760	16
1820.....	33,625,744	13	35,634,415	11	46,912,492	8	37,939,506	17
1818.....	29,910,508	9	39,833,466	19	49,509,738	8	40,349,935	6
1819.....	35,845,340	0	41,963,527	0	52,799,327	7	45,188,249	9
1820.....	29,681,836	14	32,923,574	18	42,802,810	18	34,248,495	6

II.—TRADE OF IRELAND.

AN Account of the Value of all Imports into, and all Exports from, Ireland, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1890 (calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated inclusive and exclusive of the Trade with GREAT BRITAIN); distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported;—also stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland, according to the Value thereof, as computed at the Average Prices Current.

YEARS.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Declared Value of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
1818.....	£. 5,644,175 16	£. 6,412,892 10	£. 150,562 7	£. 6,563,454 18	£. 10,596,325 8
1819.....	6,098,720 2	6,436,980 14	84,078 9	6,521,059 4	11,776,860 14
1820.....	6,393,972 17	5,708,582 15	61,882 12	5,770,465 7	9,747,206 1
1818.....	899,535 14	351,546 5	25,419 4	374,961 10	1,411,897 9
1819.....	1,033,660 7	756,325 17	24,067 17	780,393 13	1,423,099 0
1820.....	1,093,247 5	558,861 10	25,948 11	584,810 2	956,069 12

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the British Empire, in the Years ending the 5th January 1818, 1819, and 1820, respectively.

	In the Years ending the 5th January,					
	1818.		1819.		1820.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	758	81,263	758	86,748	777	89,091
Isles—Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	8	845	9	316	20	1,381
British Plantations	316	22,331	298	17,302	238	15,453
Total.....	1,082	104,429	1,059	104,366	1,035	105,925

AN Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same that belonged to the several Ports of the British Empire, on the 30th September, in the Years 1817, 1818, and 1819, respectively.

	On 30th Sept. 1817.				On 30th Sept. 1818.				On 30th Sept. 1819.			
	Vessels.		Men.		Vessels.		Men.		Vessels.		Men.	
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
United Kingdom	21,990	2,397,665	162,332		21,526	2,426,969	154,891		21,501	2,425,885	155,277	
Isles—Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	485	23,689	3,190	498	25,639	3,595	496	25,712	496	25,712	3,613	
British Plantations	3,571	243,632	15,471	3,483	221,860	15,121	3,485	214,799	3,485	214,799	15,488	
Total.....	25,946	2,664,986	171,013	25,507	2,674,468	173,607	25,482	2,666,396	25,482	2,666,396	174,378	

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

AN Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages), that entered INWARDS, at the several Ports of the United Kingdom, from and to all Parts of the World (exclusive of the Intercourse between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND respectively) during each of the Three Years ending 5th January, 1820.

INWARDS.									
	BRITISH AND IRISH.			FOREIGN.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tonn.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonn.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonn.	Men.
Years ending									
5th January 1818	11,255	1,625,121	97,273	3,396	445,011	27,047	14,651	2,070,132	124,320
1819	13,006	1,886,394	111,580	6,230	762,457	43,936	19,236	2,648,851	155,816
1820	12,027	1,817,841	108,012	4,225	543,976	32,699	16,252	2,361,817	140,711
OUTWARDS.									
Years ending									
5th January 1818	10,713	1,558,336	97,562	2,905	440,692	21,270	13,618	1,998,958	122,632
1819	11,442	1,715,566	106,610	5,400	734,571	40,181	16,812	2,450,137	144,791
1820	10,197	1,534,089	96,811	3,785	554,749	30,266	15,982	2,108,898	137,077

TRADE AND COMMERCE—EAST INDIES.

AN Account of the Number of SHIPS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, which have entered INWARDS, and cleared OUTWARDS, at the several Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, from and to the EAST INDIES, for Two Years, ending 5th January, 1830; distinguishing each Year and each Port.

PORTS.	Year ending 5th January, 1819.									
	INWARDS.					OUTWARDS.				
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.			BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		
	Ships.	Tons.	ships.	Tons.	ships.	Ships.	Tons.	ships.	Tons.	ships.
London	139	82,749	...	...	...	128	79,750	...	...	...
Bristol	1	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowes	...	...	...	...	...	1	466	1	316	...
Hull	2	1,072	...	...	...	3	1,310	...	...	...
Liverpool	32	14,206	...	...	...	39	16,672	2	920	...
Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,238	...	...	...
Portsmouth	1	750	...	...	...	1	719	...	...	...
Whitehaven	...	...	...	...	...	1	351	...	...	...
Greenock	3	1,382	...	...	...	7	2,950	...	...	...
Port Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	178	100,643	...	...	...	183	103,456	3	1,236	...

Year ending 5th January, 1820.

Year ending 5th January, 1820.									
INWARDS.					OUTWARDS.				
BRITISH.		FOREIGN.			BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		
Ships.	Tons.	ships.	Tons.	ships.	Ships.	Tons.	ships.	Tons.	ships.
119	76,412	...	...	...	78	53,933	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	1,376	...	...	...
1	415	...	...	...	1	390	...	...	...
33	13,579	...	...	...	17	8,059	...	...	...
1	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2,016	...	...	...	2	730	...	...	...
1	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	93,459	...	...	...	101	64,488	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	2,037	...	...	...

N. B.—The Trade with China is included in the above Account.

EAST INDIA TRADE—*continued.*

“AN Account of all GOODS, the Produce of the EAST INDIES and CHINA, imported into GREAT BRITAIN during each of the last Six Years; specifying the Quantity and Value of the principal Articles imported, and stating the IMPORTS by the EAST INDIA Company distinct and separate from the Free Trade.” And
 “AN Account of all GOODS exported from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES and CHINA during each of the last Six Years; specifying the Quantity and declared Value of the principal Articles exported, and stating the EXPORTS by the EAST INDIA Company distinct and separate from the Free Trade.”

Total value of East India and China produce imported into Great Britain, in the year ending January 5, 1815.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	7,227,663	0	0
Free trade, including the privileged trade	-	-	-	4,061,892	0	0
Total	-	-	-	11,289,555	0	0

In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1816.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	7,154,190	0	0
Free trade, including the privilege trade	-	-	-	5,769,459	0	0
Total	-	-	-	12,923,589	0	0

In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1817.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	7,855,312	0	0
Free trade, including the privilege trade	-	-	-	5,703,912	0	0
Total	-	-	-	13,559,224	0	0

In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1818.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	7,361,802	0	0
Free trade, including the privilege trade	-	-	-	5,097,748	0	0
Total	-	-	-	12,459,550	0	0

In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1819.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	5,192,804	0	5
Free trade, including the privilege trade	-	-	-	7,098,650	12	5
Total	-	-	-	12,291,454	12	10

In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1820.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	-	5,792,406	16	6
Free trade, including the privilege trade	-	-	-	-	6,297,510	6	3
Total	-	-	-	-	12,089,916	2	9

EXPORTS.

TOTAL value of Exports to the East Indies and China in the Year ending 5th January, 1815.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	-	1,792,719	11	7
Free trade, including the privilege trade	-	-	-	-	870,177	8	9
Total	-	-	-	-	2,602,897	0	4

In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1816.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	-	1,753,302	2	0
Free trade, including the privilege trade	-	-	-	-	1,454,728	7	9
Total	-	-	-	-	3,208,030	9	9

In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1817.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	-	1,539,130	2	11
Free trade, including the privilege trade	-	-	-	-	1,868,396	14	3
Total	-	-	-	-	3,407,526	17	2

In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1818.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	-	1,313,493	16	5
Free trade, including the privilege trade	-	-	-	-	2,708,024	10	4
Total	-	-	-	-	4,021,518	6	9

In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1819.

By the East India Company	-	-	-	-	1,250,064	13	5
Free trade, including the privilege trade	-	-	-	-	3,052,741	8	1
Total	-	-	-	-	4,302,805	16	6

In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1820.

By the East India Company	- - -	- 1,358,326	13	8
Free trade, including the privilege trade	- - -	- 1,650,338	5	5
Total	- - -	- 3,008,664	19	1

AN Account of the Value of all ARTICLES, being of the Growth or Manufacture of the UNITED KINGDOM, exported by the EAST INDIA COMPANY, from the Year 1811-12 inclusive, to the latest Period to which the same can be made up; distinguishing such as were exported as MERCHANTIZE for SALE, from those that were exported as STORES, and distinguishing each Year.

Years (from May to May).	Merchandize for Sale.	Stores.	Totals.
	£.	£.	£.
1811-12	1,454,354	338,936	1,793,290
1812-13	1,572,613	378,435	1,951,048
1813-14	1,949,677	269,264	1,618,941
1814-15	1,188,551	399,545	1,588,096
1815-16	1,043,215	273,248	1,316,463
1816-17	1,060,700	505,123	1,565,823
1817-18	881,662	272,328	1,153,990
1818-19	796,893	375,549	1,171,942
1819-20	1,134,985	373,440	1,508,425
Total...	10,482,150	3,185,868	13,668,018

COFFEE.

Comparative Table of the Stock of COFFEE in EUROPE at the close of the Years 1818 and 1819 respectively.

	1818.	1819.
	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
London - - - -	about 13,478,000	about 6,930,000
Liverpool - - - -	- 4,500,000	- 2,500,000
Other British Ports - - - -	- 1,800,000	- 1,000,000
Hamburgh - - - -	- 8,500,000	- 3,500,000
Bremen - - - -	- 2,500,000	- 2,000,000
Amsterdam - - - -	- 8,000,000	- 8,000,000
Rotterdam - - - -	- 12,000,000	- 4,500,000
Antwerp - - - -	- 4,500,000	- 1,500,000
Ports of the Baltic - - - -	- 1,800,000	- 900,000
Copenhagen - - - -	- 1,400,000	- 125,000
France - - - -	- 8,000,000	- 5,000,000
Italy - - - -	- 2,500,000	- 1,500,000
Total - - - -	about 69,378,000	- 37,255,000
Deficiency at the close of 1819 -		- 32,123,000

* * * The average price of coffee in 1820 was about £. 6 6s. 6d. per cwt. extra duty.

TEA.

The East India Company's sale announced for 5th December, consisted (including the private trade) of

	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>with Duty.</i>
Bohea - - - -	600,000	- 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3d.	- 4s. 6d.
Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong - - - -	4,600,000	- 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 6d.	- 5s. 0d.
Twankey and Hyson Skin	1,200,000	- 3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	- 10s. 0d.
Hyson - - - -	250,000	- 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.	- 12s. 0d.
Total - - - -	6,650,000		

* * * Duty on Tea, 100 per cent.

SPICES AND SALTPETRE.

East India Company's Sale on the 13th Nov.

Saltpetre—1,000 tons Company's—one half sold	26s. 6d. a 28s. 6d.
Licensed, chiefly sold	21s. a 27. 6d.—very fine 29s. a 29s. 6d.
Pepper—1,670 bags licensed—1,495 bags inferior light,	6½d. per lb.
(taken in.)	
175 bags fair and good heavy,	6½d. a 7d. (sold.)
41 with all faults	5½d. a 5½d.
16 damaged	5½d.
Cinnamon—1,485 bales—861 bales withdrawn—(remainder sold).	
1st Class	8s. 1d. a 8s. 6d.
2nd	7s. 1d. a 7s. 2d.
3rd	5s. 10d. a 6s. 7d.
Cloves—50,000 lbs.—all sold	3s. 4d. a 3s. 7d.
Mace — 30,000 lbs.—about one sixth sold—	
Fine bright flake	5s. 7d.
Very inferior mixed	2s. 11d. a 3s.
Nutmegs—100,000 lbs.—half sold—good seconds	4s. 1d.
Inferior holey and small.....	2s. 7d.
Cassia Lignea—347 chests—small bundles.....	8l. 18s. a 9l. 10s.
Large	8l. a 9l. 2s.
Ginger—3,000 bags	14s. a 16s.

INDIGO.—The East India sale on the 11th of May consisted of 8,067 chests, of which only 150 chests of the lower sorts were taken in by the proprietors; the rest went off with great briskness; the finer qualities sold at almost the same prices as in the October sale; but the good and middling, including all under 7s. 6d. per lb. sold from 6d. to 9d. per lb. higher.

The following are the particulars.		s. d.	s. d.
Fine blue and violet, (only a few chests).....		8 6	a 8 9 per lb.
Fine purple and violet		8 3	a 8 6
Good ditto		8 0	a 8 3
Fine violet.....	}	7 6	a 8 0
Good violet.....			
Middling ditto.....		7 3	a 7 6
Fine and good violet and copper		7 0	a 7 4
Fine and good copper		6 9	a 7 0
Middling ditto.....		6 4	a 6 8
Good ordinary ditto		5 3	a 6 0
Ordinary and low		4 3	a 4 9
Lean and bad		3 6	a 4 3
No Manilla			
40 chests	{	Madras, good	6 6 a 6 4
			ordinary..... 5 0 a 6 0

The lowest and highest prices of Nutmegs, and Mace in Bond, from 1806 to the present time.

NUTMEGS.				MACE.				
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1806	24	0	to 38 0	60	0	to 82 0		
1807	28	0	— 38 0	44	0	— 75 0		
1808	20	0	— 32 0	30	0	— 46 0		
1809	26	0	— 32 0	31	0	— 36 0		
1810	25	0	— 32 0	26	0	— 34 0		

1st period.—The Islands of Banda and Amboyna, where the nutmeg tree grows, were restored by treaty to the Dutch at the peace of Amiens, but retaken by the British in 1810. The Dutch had annually to dispose of about 300,000 lbs. nutmegs, which were not for the consumption of Europe, but of that part of the population of Europe which could afford to pay from 4*d.* to 9*d.* for a single nutmeg.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1811	16	0	to 22 0	.....	14	0	to 25 0	
1812	18	0	— 22 0	.....	10	0	— 14 0	
1813	10	0	— 20 0	.....	10	0	— 16 0	
1814	10	0	— 20 0	.....	11	0	— 21 0	
1815	8	0	— 9 6	.....	9	0	— 12 0	

2nd period.—From the year 1810, to the present time, has been a period favourable to a more extended cultivation of these spices than the Dutch government permitted, and to this circumstance we may trace the gradual decline of value, as there is now an end of all monopoly in the growth and trade of spices.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1816	6	2	to 10 6	.....	8	0	to 9 0	
1817	5	7	— 5 9	.....	9	2	— 10 0	
1818	6	3	— 7 2	.....	8	3	— 10 0	
1819	5	0	— 6 1	.....	8	0	— 8 1	
Present } price. }	4	6	— 4 9	.....	5	9	— 7 1	

3rd period.—This period of time, in addition to an extended cultivation, is also relieved of heavy war charges, uniting to establish the great reduction of the present day.

COTTON-WOOL.—*Statement of Cotton-Wool in 1820, compared with first Eight Months in 1819.*

<i>From whence</i>	1820	1819	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Brazil and Portugal	118,199	85,565	32,634	—
East Indies	58,073	147,479	—	94,406
North America	280,589	182,923	97,666	—
West Indies and Spanish Colonies	9,080	6,202	2,871	—
Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam	13,255	14,571	—	1,316
France and Holland	1,273	74	1,199	—
Smyrna	765	658	107	—
Ireland	2,031	216	1,815	—
	<u>478,265</u>	<u>437,688</u>	<u>136,299</u>	<u>95,722</u>
Increase		136,299	} Total Increase ... 40,577	
Decrease		95,722		

Friday, Oct. 13th,

PRICES.

1,054 bales Tinnevelly...	187 sold at 8d. a 9d. clean and good
	428 - - 6½d. a 8d. ordinary to good fair
	115 - - 2½d. a 7d. damaged
3,220 — Surat	120 - - 8½d. a 8½d. very good Toomel
	247 - - 6½d. a 7½d. middling ordinary to
	227 - - 3½d. a 6½d. damaged
18,847 — Bengal	152 - - 7½d. very good
	5,558 - - 7d. good fair S. R. &c.
	29,67 - - 6d. a 7d. ordinary to good fair
	424 - - 0½d. a 6½d. damaged.
<u>23,121</u>	<u>10,425</u>

And on Monday, Oct. 16th,

95 bales Bourbon and Madras, bought in 10d. a 13d.	
578 — Manilla	200 sold at 11½d. a 12d. good quality
814 — Tinnevelly	30 - - 9d. very good
	303 - - 7d. a 7½d. clean fair
	233 - - 6½d. a 6½d. ordinary
	14 - - 4d. a 6½d. damaged
6,632 — Surat	80 - - 8½d. a 8½d. very good Toomel
	770 - - 7½d. a 7½d. clean fair
	722 - - 6d. a 6½d. very ordinary to middling
	97 - - 2½d. a 7½d. damaged
21,785 — Bengal	1,062 - - 7d. very good
	2,378 - - 6d. a 6½d. middl. to good
	116 - - 5½. a 6d. ordinary
	503 - - 1½d. a 6½d. damaged
<u>29,954</u>	<u>6,488</u> sold at and since the sale

Subject to the duty of 6 per cent. if taken for home consumption.

BALTIC TRADE.—An account of the value of manufactured goods exported from Great Britain to the coasts of the Baltic (Russia, Prussia, Norway, and Sweden) in the last five years:—also, the amount of duty received on the importation of timber and iron, from the same quarter, during the above period; distinguishing each year:

Official value of exports from Great Britain;

1815	£3,152,713	17	0
1816	2,840,881	4	3
1817	4,062,190	8	9
1818	4,151,292	18	8
1819	3,260,198	6	6

Total amount of duties on the importation of timber and iron:—

1815	£1,579,001	9	11
1816	804,389	1	3
1817	990,910	15	1½
1818	1,252,948	17	4
1819	1,070,173	14	2½

WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.—On an average of ten years ending 1808, the broad and narrow cloths milled annually, in the west-riding of Yorkshire, was 15 million of yards.

The Foreign wool imported was, in

	lbs.	Yards milled.
1814...	15,712,517	15,017,840
1815...	14,980,224	15,384,432
1816...	8,117,760	12,173,922
1817...	14,715,793	14,510,441
1818...	26,405,488	14,057,291
1819...	16,190,343	11,813,971

South-down wools of last years clip, have been sold so low this year as 1s. 2d. per lb.; and fleeces of this wool, fed in Nor-

folk, to the value of 10,000*l.* have been sold at 1s. 3d.; at Hereford fair, the Merino and Merino-cross, brought from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb.

An account of the quantity of sheep and lambs' wool imported into Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of April 1820:—

Total quantities charged, with duty for home consumption:

At 7s. 11d. per cwt. }	12,513,024 lbs.
or 1d. per lb. }	
At 6d. per lb.	475,355 lbs.

An account of the quantity of woollen manufactures exported, from the 5th April, 1819, to the 5th April 1820:—

Aggregate value of all sorts of woollens, and woollen yarns }	£ 6,899,694. 6s. 5d.
---	----------------------

A decrease has taken place in the quantity of broad and narrow cloths milled at Leeds last year compared with the year preceding. The statement is this:—

Narrow cloths milled.

	PIECES.	YARDS.
1819	140,314	5,721,392
1820	119,700	4,889,181
Decreased	20,614	832,211

Broad cloths milled.

	PIECES.	YARDS.
1819	324,339	10,246,205
1820	263,278	8,406,314
Decreased	61,061	1,839,891

Total decrease this year.

PIECES.	YARDS.
81,675	2,672,102

PRODUCE OF EXCISE DUTIES.

AN Account of the Produce of the Excise Duties of Great Britain (exclusive of any Arrears of the War Duty on Malt) in the Years ended 5th January 1820 and 1821: showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.

	Years ended January 5,		Increase.	Decrease.
	1820.	1821.		
Auctions	264,808	238,222	—	26,586
Beer.....	2,639,166	2,543,713	—	95,453
Bricks and Tiles...	367,195	319,669	—	47,526
Candles	305,020	310,043	5,023	—
Coffee and Cocoa ..	207,135	387,554	180,419	—
Cider, Perry, and Verjuice	58,461	56,884	—	1,577
Glass	554,605	405,546	—	149,059
Hides and Skins...	611,772	574,012	—	37,670
Hops	329,853	394,425	64,572	—
Licences	672,691	698,788	26,097	—
Malt.....	2,631,630	4,782,073	2,150,438	—
Paper	461,510	462,953	1,437	—
Pepper.....	26,264	141,062	114,796	—
Printed Goods ...	572,676	577,699	5,023	—
Salt	1,493,394	1,529,862	36,468	—
Soap	866,804	928,602	61,798	—
Spirits { British ...	2,849,090	3,037,655	188,565	—
{ Foreign ..	2,315,215	2,349,975	34,762	—
Starch.....	48,051	50,013	1,962	—
Stone Bottles	2,267	2,117	—	150
Sweets	12,960	4,661	—	8,889
Tea	3,068,948	3,085,764	16,816	—
Tobacco and Snuff	1,812,763	2,488,876	676,113	—
Vinegar	44,225	40,315	—	3,910
Wine	962,611	944,501	—	18,111
Wire	7,356	10,319	2,963	—
	23,186,479	26,364,703	3,567,254	389,030
Deduct decrease			389,030	
Increase on the year			£3,178,224	

Hops.

AN Account of the DUTY on Hops, of the Growth of the Year 1820; distinguishing the different Districts, and the Old from the New Duty.

Districts.	Duty.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Barum	77	16	5			
Bath		18	8			
Bedford	203	14	10			
Cambridge	2	5	8			
Canterbury	43,036	15	2			
Chester	5	1	4			
Cornwall	21	13	5			
Coventry	10	15	2			
Derby	485	14	6			
Dorset	19	0	4			
Essex	2,598	6	0			
Exon	100	1	11			
Gloucester	41	17	9			
Grantham	81	13	4			
Hants	5,097	1	4			
Hereford	36,571	11	0			
Herts	29	14	4			
Isle of Wight	7	19	10			
Lichfield	0	10	2			
Lincoln	1,667	3	4			
Lynn	0	6	0			
Marlborough	15	13	2			
Northampton	11	7	6			
Oxon	26	12	8			
Reading	55	15	0			
Rochester	66,648	14	10			
Sarum	3,793	1	10			
Somerset	15	5	0			
Stourbridge	2,945	15	10			
Suffolk	641	5	0			
Surrey	45	10	2			
Sussex	74,087	6	6			
Uxbridge	16	1	8			
Wales, East	61	8	2			
— Middle	657	16	6			
— North	2	6	4			
— West	2	17	10			
Worcester	74,87	16	4			
Old Duty at 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.	138,390	9	$6\frac{1}{4}$	} 240,574 14 10		
New Duty - - $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ per lb.	102,244	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$			

CONSUMPTION OF EXCISEABLE ARTICLES.

THE following is an Accurate Copy of the Statements made by the Earl of LIVERPOOL in the House of Lords, as to the Increased Consumption of Exciseable Articles, &c. :—

STRONG BEER.

Average number of Barrels on which the Excise duty was raised in the three years ending in January, 1818, 1819, and 1820	-	-	-	-	5,356,000
For the year ending January, 1821	-	-	-	-	5,599,000
Making an increase of	-	-	-	-	243,000

TABLE BEER.

Average for the three years ending January, 1820	-	-	-	-	1,447,000
For the last year	-	-	-	-	1,519,465
Making an increase of	-	-	-	-	72,465

CANDLES.

Cwts.

Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	-	-	-	-	79,810,409
For the last year	-	-	-	-	88,350,000
Making an increase of	-	-	-	-	8,539,591

COFFEE.

Cwts.

Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	-	-	-	-	7,569,000
For the last year	-	-	-	-	7,019,000
Making a diminution of	-	-	-	-	55,000

HIDES AND SKINS.

Cwts.

Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	-	-	-	-	46,219,000
For the last year	-	-	-	-	44,702,000
Making a diminution of	-	-	-	-	1,517,000

MALT.

Quarters.

Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	-	-	-	-	23,289,000
For the last year	-	-	-	-	24,511,000
Making an increase of	-	-	-	-	1,222,000

SALT AND ROCK SALT.

Cwts.

Average for internal consumption during the three years ending in January, 1820	-	-	-	-	1,936,000
For the last year	-	-	-	-	1,981,000
Making an increase of	-	-	-	-	45,000

FOR EXPORTATION.					Cwts.
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820					861,247
For the last year - - - - -					1,199,000
Making an increase of - - - - -					337,753
HARD SOAP.					Cwts.
Average for the three years ending January, 1820					69,474,000
For the last year - - - - -					73,765,000
Making an increase of - - - - -					4,291,000
SOFT SOAP.					Cwts.
Average for the three years ending January, 1820					4,569,000
For the last year - - - - -					5,187,000
Making an increase of - - - - -					618,000
BRITISH SPIRITS.					Gallons.
Average for the three years ending January, 1820					5,047,000
For the last year - - - - -					6,575,000
Making an increase of - - - - -					1,528,000
FOREIGN SPIRITS—RUM.					Gallons.
Average for the three years ending January, 1820					2,790,000
For the last year - - - - -					2,757,000
Making a decrease of - - - - -					33,000
FOREIGN SPIRITS—BRANDY.					Gallons.
Average for the three years ending January, 1820					866,000
For the last year - - - - -					1,143,000
Making an increase of - - - - -					277,000
TEA.					lbs.
Average for the three years ending January, 1820					22,186,000
For the last year - - - - -					22,542,000
Making an increase of - - - - -					356,000
TOBACCO.					Cwts.
Average for the three last years ending January, 1820					11,147,000
For the last year - - - - -					11,680,000
Making a diminution of - - - - -					167,000
FRENCH WINES.					Gallons.
Average for the three years ending January, 1820					977,000
For the last year - - - - -					916,000
Making a diminution of - - - - -					61,000

WINES NOT FRENCH.					Gallons.
Average for the three years ending January, 1820					18,446,000
For the last year	-	-	-	-	16,300,000
Making a diminution of	-	-	-	-	2,146,000

SUGAR.					Cwts.
Average for England alone during the three years ending January, 1820	-	-	-	-	3,117,000
For the last year	-	-	-	-	3,413,000
Making an increase of	-	-	-	-	296,000

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Amount of Duty paid by the different Fire Insurance Companies of London, from Christmas 1819 to Lady-day 1820.

Office.	Sum insured.	Duty paid.
Sun	£.22,969,914.....	£.34,454 17 5
Phoenix	14,129,592.....	21,194 7 9
Royal Exchange	8,290,342.....	12,435 10 3
County	7,483,583.....	11,225 7 6
Imperial.....	7,045,828.....	10,568 14 10
Globe.....	5,909,242.....	8,863 17 3
Eagle.....	3,397,514.....	5,096 5 5
Albion	3,235,775.....	4,853 13 3
Hope	2,953,011.....	4,429 10 4
Hand in Hand	2,923,817.....	4,385 14 3
British	2,877,709.....	4,316 11 3
Westminster	2,729,664.....	4,094 9 11
Atlas	2,579,128.....	3,868 13 10
Union.....	2,391,967.....	3,587 19 0
London	1,631,747.....	2,447 12 5
National Union.....	435,515.....	653 5 5
	<u>£.90,984,348</u>	<u>£.136,476 10 4</u>

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of SHIPS, with their TONNAGE, and MEN, which cleared out from GREAT BRITAIN to the BRITISH COLONIES, in North America, in the last Twenty Years; distinguishing each Year and each Colony.

	1814.			1815.			1816.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Canada - - -	89	20,291	1,208	132	27,839	1,608	172	40,921	2,199
Cape Breton -	4	717	42	6	1,270	78	3	438	34
New Brunswick -	48	11,301	626	189	50,901	2,504	167	43,167	2,180
Nova Scotia -	83	20,976	1,131	120	29,384	1,480	87	20,569	1,075
Newfoundland -	345	57,934	3,614	405	60,795	3,776	311	46,609	2,884
Prince Edward Island - -	2	540	26	13	3,107	152	14	3,502	178
Total - -	571	111,759	6,647	865	173,196	9,598	754	155,206	8,550

	1817.			1818.			1819.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Canada - - -	199	51,659	2,591	267	70,077	3,464	440	114,484	5,567
Cape Breton -	5	959	58	6	1,173	66	10	1,470	102
New Brunswick -	255	67,749	3,283	403	106,713	5,206	485	123,944	6,167
Nova Scotia -	105	23,756	1,228	173	39,841	2,005	157	36,000	1,841
Newfoundland -	425	46,836	2,979	417	58,448	3,696	373	52,427	3,294
Prince Edward Island - -	13	2,746	133	43	9,633	487	55	11,822	593
Total - -	1002	193,703	10,272	1309	285,885	14,924	1520	340,147	17,564

Note—The Official Books having been destroyed by Fire in the Year 1814, the Register General has not the means of preparing this Account for the whole period required by the Honourable House of Commons.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of SHIPS, with their TONNAGE and MEN, which arrived in GREAT BRITAIN from DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA and PRUSSIA, respectively, in the last Twenty Years, distinguishing each Year, and BRITISH from FOREIGN SHIPS.

	1814.						1815.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	Ships.	Tonn.	Men.	Ships.	Tonn.	Men.	Ships.	Tonn.	Men.	Ships.	Tonn.	Men.
Denmark.....	153	17,394	1,149	283	50,872	2,726	256	23,329	1,817	781	150,044	7,743
Norway.....	184	27,986	1,569	366	64,874	3,341	105	17,381	999	338	67,242	3,412
Sweden.....	859	163,013	8,179	227	53,960	2,594	1,141	215,942	10,757	126	35,541	1,658
Russia.....	218	33,853	1,741	484	88,587	3,786	210	35,717	1,832	395	86,199	3,627
Prussia.....												
Total.....	1,414	242,276	12,638	1,360	259,593	12,447	1,713	292,369	15,335	1,660	339,026	16,440

	1816.						1817.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	Ships.	Tonn.	Men.	Ships.	Tonn.	Men.	Ships.	Tonn.	Men.	Ships.	Tonn.	Men.
Denmark.....	171	14,624	1,285	211	33,492	1,833	125	15,362	839	134	11,527	751
Norway.....	65	11,949	603	73	15,263	768	197	22,580	1,568	303	52,713	2,755
Sweden.....	600	115,724	5,687	56	17,269	837	20,519	974	99	99	19,579	1,008
Russia.....	199	39,546	2,189	109	27,939	1,153	1,358	234,016	11,612	61	16,131	777
Prussia.....							633	104,709	5,123	216	48,837	2,142
Total.....	1,035	181,843	9,764	449	93,963	4,591	2,430	396,986	20,116	843	148,787	7,439

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS, WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND MEN, WHICH ARRIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN FROM DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, AND PRUSSIA, RESPECTIVELY, IN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, DISTINGUISHING EACH YEAR, AND BRITISH FROM FOREIGN SHIPS.

	1818.						1819.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Denmark	224	25,049	1,390	444	35,215	2,256	101	12,639	705	176	14,200	907
Norway	194	21,996	1,429	476	85,984	4,404	171	17,087	1,254	467	82,689	4,180
Sweden	125	23,343	1,156	156	25,718	1,539	130	21,988	1,063	116	20,165	1,185
Russia	1,654	284,243	14,230	137	33,874	1,711	1,453	242,283	12,085	104	26,039	1,333
Prussia	842	129,742	6,367	607	117,492	5,392	478	80,258	3,911	372	78,966	3,430
Total.....	3,089	484,373	24,552	1,880	298,283	15,302	2,333	374,255	19,018	1,235	221,359	11,035

Note.—The Official Books having been destroyed by Fire in the Year 1814—this Account cannot be furnished for the whole period required. The Trade with Denmark and Norway was not separately distinguished until the Year 1817.

COMPARISON OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A very important article appeared in a late number of the *Edinburgh Review*, under the title "Comparative Skill and Industry of France and England." A table of the exports and the imports of France, for the three years before the Revolution (1787, 1788, 1789) is given. It is followed by one for England. The French imports for these three years are to the value of seventy-six millions, six hundred and ninety-two thousand, twenty-one pounds:

the English, amount to two hundred millions, &c.! The French exports are fifty-six millions, &c.: the English, two hundred and nine millions, &c. Of one thousand vessels that entered the ports of Russia, in 1818, nine hundred and eighty-one were British. The following is a comparative statement of the annual profits of England and France, derived from agriculture, manufactures, and trade:

	England.	France.
Agriculture, including Fisheries.....	£.318,917,624 ...	£.194,946,203
Manufactures, including mines and minerals.....	123,230,000	75,837,600
Commerce, inland and foreign.....	88,373,748	26,342,122

It is to be regretted that no nearer epocha of French commerce can be taken than the three years immediately before the Revolution; but in those years it was in a very flourishing state: the years taken for England are 1810, 1811, 1812. The art of improving cattle, by judicious breeding, is almost unknown in France; not a flock of sheep is to be seen, that could stand comparison with our South Down or Leicestershire; and they have neither the form nor the size of ours. The French know nothing of putting a horse into that extreme state of health, which, here, is called condition. The French-improved mail carriages run at the rate of 4 2-7ths English miles per hour: the English at the rate of 7. The number of miles travelled in France, is, to the number travelled in England, as 1 is to 40. Each

Englishman travels 60 miles in his own country, for 1 mile that a Frenchman travels in his. The number of letters of all sorts delivered daily by the post in Paris, is, on an average, 32,000, and of journals, 1,800: in London, the letters are 133,000, and the journals 26,000. Taking the provinces into account, it is found by calculation, that an Englishman reads fifty times as much of the public journals of his country, as a Frenchman. The exhibition of the products of French industry, for the present (last) year, shows how little the comforts of the people have been attended to, in comparison with the luxuries of the great; how little the spirit of solidity and ability has gained over the national taste for frivolity and ingenuity; and how much greater their wish still is to dazzle than to instruct.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

THE LEIPZIG MICHAELMAS
FAIR.

Leipzig, December 3. — Our Michaelmas Fair has been one of the most distinguished that we have had for many years. We had reason to anticipate this, because we had news that the great Russian fair at Novogrod had been uncommonly brilliant, and the magazines there nearly cleared by large purchases for China and Japan: a great many Russians, Poles, and Greeks, had therefore come to Leipzig, to make new purchases. The Polish Jews were the most numerous. The goods most in request were manufactures of silk, leather, and iron; also woollen cloths and linens. Many great houses dealing in these articles sold their whole stock, and received large orders. One house from Glasgow sold to the amount of 200,000 dollars, and could have sold for 120,000 dollars more, if it would have given credit. A single manufacturer from Iserlohe sold 60 cwt. of needles, and might have sold as many more. The quantity of cotton yarn was immense, and large sums were lost upon it, as it was not dearer than the raw cotton itself; viz. No. 4, which during the continental system, was five rix dollars per lb., was now 15½ Groschen (24 to a rix dollar.) Cotton itself was a mere drug, on account of the great sale advertised at the India House in London.

There were French silk goods to the amount of 15,000,000

francs, and on the whole, goods to the value of 22,000,000 dollars (nearly 4,000,000*l.* sterling) at the fair, exclusive of jewellery and *bijouterie*. There were in fact few manufactures that did not find an extensive sale; especially woollen articles, as Merinos, bombazines, cachemires, &c. The printed calicoes were not quite so successful. In this article the English brought nothing new, and were therefore quite eclipsed by the French, Saxon, Berlin, and Swiss manufacturers. The English goods were, however, in immense quantities, which tended to depress the prices. The fine cloths of Aix-la-Chapelle, Sedan, Verviers, &c. &c. were much in demand, chiefly for Russia. Ordinary German cloths also sold well. A Frenchman residing in England brought 70 or 80 bales of English cloths, kerseymeres and calmucks, and bartered the whole with Jews, for Bohemian and Saxon wool, about 2,000 cwt. The flannel and woollen manufacturers of Halle, Potsdam, &c. had a good fair, but silk goods a most brilliant one; especially those who brought articles calculated for the east. Many wagon loads of silk goods were sent for, by extra post, during the fair, all the warehouses being cleared. English laces had a prodigious sale, to the great injury of the Saxon lace manufacturers, who cannot sell so low as the English, who employ machinery. The Bohemian glass

manufacturers, who have of late years carried their manufactures to a high degree of perfection, were very successful. Leather was one of the articles most sought, especially sole leather from Aix-la-Chapelle, Malmedy, and Maestricht. The price of this article is very high, because Buenos Ayres hides are scarce in England, Holland, and the Hanseatic cities. The linen and damask manufacturers of Silesia, Lusatia, and Bielefeld, did a great deal of business, especially those of Bielefeld, whose goods were much in demand by the Russians. The Silesians have received large orders from Bremen and Ham-
burgh. The Greeks purchased large quantities of furs; the French hareskins and bristles. The Nuremberg toy and hardware manufacturers were satisfied. It is many years since so much wool has been sold and exchanged: the fine wool was soon sold; middling was likewise much in demand, especially for the Netherlands. All the wool in Austria, Moravia, and the county of

Barby, has since been bought up: the price has every where risen considerably. There was but little demand for indigo, and cochineal woods. We have not had for many years so bad a fair for coffee and sugar.

Sweden.—In the most valuable work, "Essay on the Statistics of Sweden," by Mr. P. A. Granberg, we found the following data respecting the proportion between the quantity of fine manufactured goods, made in the country and that annually consumed. "In 1814 the fine and middling cloth manufactured in the kingdom was 183,000 ells, of coarse, 124,000. If we divide the first quantity among the 140,000 respectable families, there will be hardly a pair of breeches for each member of a family; for the wife and children nothing. In 1813, there were 664,588 women who took out licences to wear silks. Our own manufactories produced 82,000 ells, making about three inches for each of those women; but for the men nothing.

DOCK DUTIES OF THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.

[Note.—The years terminate on the 24th of June.]

YEAR.	NO. OF SHIPS.	TONNAGE.	DUTIES.
1752	—	—	£1,776 8 2
1762	1307	—	2,526 19 6
1772	2259	—	4,552 5 4
1782	2496	—	4,249 6 8
1792	4483	—	13,243 17 8½
1802	4781	510,691	28,192 9 10
1812	4599	446,788	45,697 17 6
1814	5706	548,957	59,741 2 4
1815	6440	709,849	76,915 8 8
1816	6888	774,343	92,646 10 9
1817	6079	653,425	75,899 16 4
1818	6779	754,690	98,538 8 8
1819	7849	867,318	110,127 1 8





